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— For 1897. —

FOR

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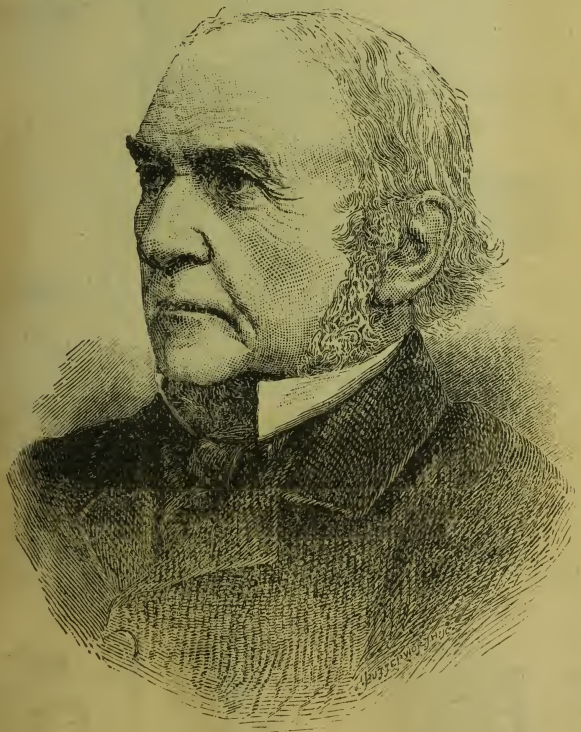

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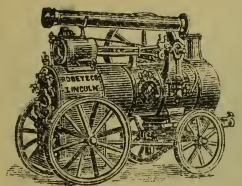

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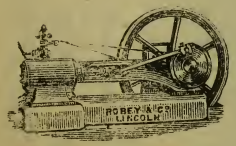

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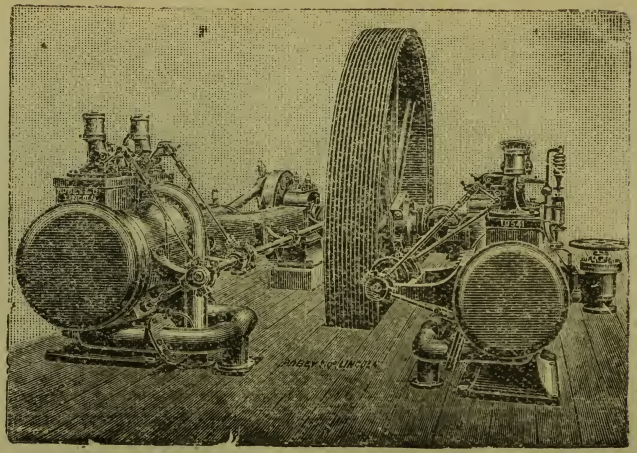

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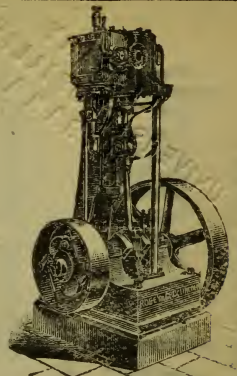

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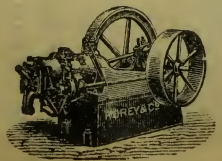

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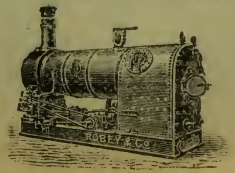

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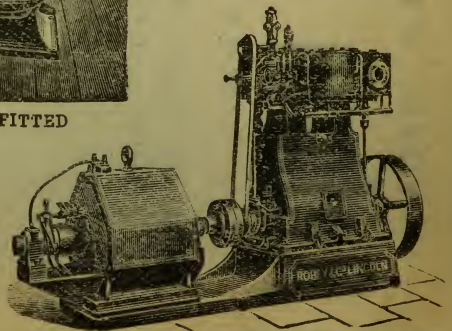

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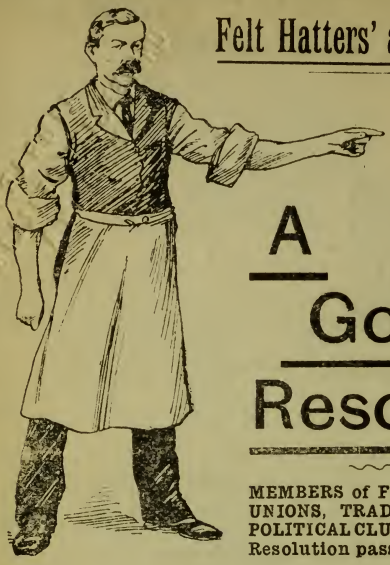

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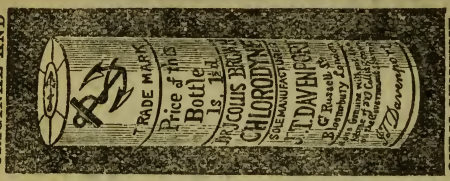

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PREFACE.

It is somewhat difficult to determine what should be the principal topic in the Financial Reform Almanack for any given year, but there has been no such difficulty in regard to this issue. The action of the Government in laying a burden of two millions a year upon the taxpayers in order to bolster up the rent-rolls of the landowners demands the first claim upon our attention. We have gone into the Agricultural Rating Act in all its phases, and have endeavoured to show that it will not benefit the farmers or labourers but simply help the landowners; that even if we grant, for the sake of argument, that the money would go to the farmers, the amount each would receive was too trifling to afford any real relief; and further, that the Act was so constructed that the greatest relief would be given where least required, and even where not required at all, while those farmers who most needed help would get little or no assistance; that the Act did nothing to redress, but, on the contrary, exaggerated the inequalities in Local Taxation and lays a heavy burden upon the occupiers of houses, shops, offices, &c., for all future expenditure in rural or semi-rural unions.

This Act has not received the attention it deserves. It is a monstrous thing that a Government, composed largely of owners of land, should make use of their majority to practically put or keep money in their own pockets, and, in order to do so, refuse to remit taxation which is admitted to press very heavily upon the people. To quote the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, of the Supreme Court of the United States: "To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizen, and with the other bestow it upon favoured individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less robbery because it is done under the forms of the law and is called taxation." We feel confident that anyone who carefully studies the section dealing with this Act and Local Taxation generally, will agree that the Agricultural Rating Act is unsound in principle, unjust in incidence, and ought to be repealed at the earliest opportunity.

This subject of Local and Imperial Taxation is receiving a considerable amount of attention at the present time. Mr. David A. Wells, the distinguished American economist, has been writing a valuable series of articles upon the "Principles of Taxation" in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, and which we trust will be re-issued in book form. The Bureau of Labour for Illinois has also issued a most painstaking and thorough criticism of the best method of raising the public revenues. We give in our Local Taxation article a summary of the recommendations of the Bureau, and would here

merely take the opportunity of complimenting Mr. G. A. Schilling upon the interesting and clear manner in which the results of his investigations have been brought forward.

To us, however, the most important item in this connection is the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland. Here, practically, the whole of the line of argument we have been urging for years is adopted by this Committee. They point out, almost with perfect unanimity, that owing to the system of indirect taxation Ireland has been paying between two and three millions beyond her fair share of taxation. But though this is serious enough the fact remains that the same argument applies to the poorer as compared with the wealthier classes all over Great Britain, that the system of indirect taxation has been studied carefully and been found to be a most unjust method of raising the public revenue. The whole question of the true "Principles of Taxation" has been raised and we trust will not be allowed to rest until our fiscal system is placed upon a sound and just basis. We give some of the principal facts and statistics in the Almanack.

The persistent advocacy in some quarters of "Fair Trade," and the undeserved prominence given to a poorly written book on "Made in Germany," have caused us to re-issue the article upon Free Trade with several additional pages. The attitude of Mr. Chamberlain upon this question is somewhat difficult to understand. At one time he is advising a "Customs' Union of the Empire," at another pointing out that such a policy has had most injurious effects upon the colonies of France, Germany and Spain. He has also been unfortunate in overlooking the existence of New South Wales in any reference to Free Trade, for although we have been assured by him that no colony of importance has followed in our Free Trade footsteps, New South Wales, one of the most important Colonies, has no tariff at all except upon narcotics and stimulants. The results of breaking down the fiscal barriers there have been simply wonderful, and from the reports as to the success of Free Trade in New South Wales, and the impression it is making upon the neighbouring Protectionist Colony of Victoria, we feel confident that a breakdown of Protection is imminent over the whole of our Australasian Colonies.

In addition to the ordinary Electoral Statistics we have this year given the particulars of the cost of the elections. Under the Constituency we give the maximum amount allowed to be spent; and the amount charged by the returning officer. After each Candidate we give the total cost of his candidature, and the cost per head of voters polled. The other tables usually found in the Almanack are brought up to date, and several pages of new tables are given from the Victorian Year Book, embodying the most important statistics relating to our Australasian colonies. We have again had to enlarge the number of pages, and confidently trust that this issue will be found as useful to the public as its predecessors.

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CALENDAR FOR 1897.

JANUARY.

Day of M.	Day of W.	NOTABLE EVENTS.
1	F	Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801
2	S	Slaves in United States freed, 1863
3	S	**Second Sunday after Christmas.**
4	M	Ld. Lytton appointed Viceroy of India.
5	T	The Salt Tax reduced, 1823 [1876
6	W	**Epiphany.** Old Christmas Day
7	Th	Earl Kimberley born, 1826
8	F	Entry of British Troops into Candahar,
9	S	Emperor Napoleon died, 1873 [1879
10	S	**First Sunday after Epiphany.**
11	M	Loss of the London, 1866
12	T	Lord Iddesleigh died, 1887
13	W	Mr. Gladstone relinquished Leadrshp. '75
14	Th	St. George & Dragon sovs. re-issued, '71
15	F	British Museum opened, 1759
16	S	Battle of Corunna, 1809
17	S	**Second Sunday after Epiphany.**
18	M	Lord Lytton, novelist, died, 1873
19	T	Sir Henry Bessemer born, 1813
20	W	London Docks opened, 1805.
21	Th	First Ashantee War, 1824
22	F	Sir Joseph Whitworth died, 1887
23	S	Duke of Edinburgh married, 1874
24	S	**Third Sunday after Epiphany.**
25	M	Ernest Jones born, 1819
26	T	General Gordon killed, 1885
27	W	First Settlement in New S. Wales, 1788.
28	Th	Lord Stalbridge born, 1837
29	F	George III. died, 1820
30	S	Charles Bradlaugh died, 1891
31	S	**Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.**

FEBRUARY.

Day of M.	Day of W.	NOTABLE EVENTS.
1	M	General lock-out, South Wales, 1875
2	T	Zulu War began, 1879
3	W	Lord Salisbury born, 1830
4	Th	Republican Demonstrat'n, London, '72
5	F	Telegrams first issued by Post-office, '70
6	S	Henry Irving, actor, born, 1838
7	S	**Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.**
8	M	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587
9	T	Bishop Hooper burnt, 1555
10	W	Mrs. Henry Wood died, 1887
11	Th	Sir Astley Cooper died, 1841
12	F	Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1555
13	S	Lord Randolph Churchill born, 1849
14	S	**Septuagesima Sunday.**
15	M	Sir E. Clarke born, 1851
16	T	J. Gutenburg, German Printer, d., 1468
17	W	Liverpool Bread Riots, 1855
18	Th	Martin Luther died, 1546
19	F	Sir W. Napier died, 1860
20	S	Joseph Hume, politician, died, 1855
21	S	**Sexagesima Sunday.**
22	M	George Washington born, 1732
23	T	C. Shirley Brooks died, 1874
24	W	Thomas Coutts died, 1822
25	Th	Resignation of Earl Derby, 1868
26	F	Thomas Moore, Irish poet, died, 1852
27	S	Abolition of Corn laws, 1849
28	S	**Quinquagesima Sunday.**

MARCH.

1	M	St. David's Day
2	T	Pope Leo born, 1810
3	W	Isle of Man united to Gt. Britain, 1765
4	Th	Strike of 12,000 Flax Spinners, Leeds, '72
5	F	Sir Henry Layard born. 1817
6	S	Tichborne Claimant convicted, 1872
7	S	**First Sunday in Lent.**
8	M	Henry Ward Beecher died, 1887
9	T	Emperor William I. of Germany d., '88
10	W	Prince of Wales married, 1863
11	Th	Benjamin West died, 1830
12	F	J. L. Toole, comedian, born, 1830
13	S	Earl Grey born, 1764; died, July 17, 1845
14	S	**Second Sunday in Lent.**
15	M	Viscount Melbourne died, 1848
16	T	Habeas Corpus suspended in Eng., 1798
17	W	St. Patrick's Day
18	Th	End of Colliers' strike in S. Wales, 1873
19	F	Anti-Corn-Law League formed, 1839
20	S	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727
21	S	**Third Sunday in Lent.**
22	M	Rosa Bonheur, artist, born, 1822
23	T	National Gallery founded, 1824
24	W	New Zealand discovered, 1642
25	Th	Thames Tunnel opened thor'ughfare, '73
26	F	Duke of Cambridge born, 1818
27	S	John Bright died, 1889
28	S	**Fourth Sunday in Lent.**
29	M	John Martin, M.P., died, 1875
30	T	Don Carlos born, 1848
31	W	Slave Trade abolished in England, 1806

APRIL.

1	Th	Prince Bismarck born, 1815
2	F	Richard Cobden died, 1865
3	S	Arrival of Garibaldi in England, 1864
4	S	**Fifth Sunday in Lent.**
5	M	Jules Ferry, French politician, b., 1832
6	T	Old Lady Day
7	W	St. Francis Xavier born 1506; d., 1552
8	Th	King of Denmark born, 1818
9	F	Fire Insurance expires
10	S	Chartist demonstration, 1848
11	S	**Palm Sunday.**
12	M	Rodney's great naval victory, 1782
13	T	Magdala stormed, 1868
14	W	Bp. Fraser statue unveiled, Mchester. '88
15	Th	Cardinal Vaughan born, 1832
16	F	**Good Friday.**
17	S	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790
18	S	**Easter Sunday.**
19	M	BANK HOLIDAY
20	T	Financial Reform Assoc. founded, 1848
21	W	Baroness Burdett Coutts born, 1814
22	Th	Thomas H. Bayly, poet, died, 1830
23	F	William Shakspeare died, 1616
24	S	Bank of England founded, 1694
25	S	**Low Sunday.**
26	M	Blowing up of the Doterel, 1881; 148 lost
27	T	Emerson, American essayist, 1882
28	W	Earl of Shaftesbury born, 1801; d. 1885
29	Th	Shock of earthquake at Doncaster, 1843
30	F	Duke of Argyll born, 1823

CALENDAR FOR 1897.

MAY.

Day of M.	W.	NOTABLE EVENTS.
1	S	Duke of Connaught born, 1850
2	S	**Second Sunday after Easter.**
3	M	Thomas Hood, humorist, died, 1845
4	T	Dr. Livingstone died, 1873
5	W	Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821
6	Th	Phœnix Park (Dublin) Murders, 1882
7	F	Lord Rosebery born, 1847
8	S	Monarchy restored, 1660
9	S	**Third Sunday after Easter.**
10	M	Indian Mutiny, 1857
11	T	Puritans sailed to Massachusetts, 1629
12	W	Justin Liebig born, 1803
13	Th	D. Auber, musical composer, died, 1881
14	F	Garibaldi, dictator, 1860
15	S	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847
16	S	**Fourth Sunday after Easter.**
17	M	King of Spain born, 1886
18	T	New Eddystone Lighthouse opened, '82
19	W	Legion of Honour instituted, 1802
20	Th	Lord Belper born, 1840
21	F	Sir Digby Wyatt, architect, died
22	S	Victor Hugo died, 1885
23	S	**Rogation Sunday.**
24	M	Queen Victoria born, 1818
25	T	Bank Holidays Act passed, 1871
26	W	Last public execution in England, 1868
27	Th	Paganini, violinist, died, 1840
28	F	William Pitt born, 1759
29	S	King Charles II. restored, 1660
30	S	**Sunday after Ascension.**
31	M	Arrival of Gen. Grant in London, 1877

JUNE.

Day of M.	W.	NOTABLE EVENTS.
1	T	First U. States Ambassador received, '85
2	W	General Garibaldi died, 1882
3	Th	Duke of York born, 1865
4	F	Lord Wolseley born, 1833
5	S	Carl von Weber died, 1826
6	S	**Whit-Sunday.**
7	M	First Reform Bill passed, 1832
8	T	J. E. Millais born, 1829
9	W	Charles Dickens died, 1870
10	Th	Crystal Palace opened, 1854
11	F	Duke of Portland married, 1889
12	S	Francker. astronomer, born, 1742
13	S	**Trinity Sunday.**
14	M	American flag estab. by Congress, 1777
15	T	Newspaper stamp made optional, 1855
16	W	St. Vincent de Paul died, 1737
17	Th	Queen's Jubilee, 1887
18	F	Battle of Waterloo, 1815
19	S	Plevna occupied by Osman Pasha, 1877
20	S	**First Sunday after Trinity.**
21	M	Lord Dufferin born, 1826
22	T	The Pillory used last time in London. '30
23	W	Clive's great victory at Plassey, 1757
24	Th	Midsummer Day
25	F	Earthquake at Naples; 20,000 lost, '05
26	S	Sir G. B. Airy born, 1801
27	S	**Second Sunday after Trinity.**
28	M	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838
29	T	*Daily Telegraph* established, 1855
30	W	First railway opened in China, 1876

JULY.

1	Th	Dominion Day (Canada)
2	F	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850
3	S	Mr. Inman, shipowner, d., 1881, aged 57
4	S	**Third Sunday after Trinity.**
5	M	Battle of Wagram, 1809.
6	T	Samuel Lover died, 1868
7	W	Richard Brindley Sheridan died, 1816
8	Th	Shelley died, 1822 [1877
9	F	Rotunda Theatre, Liverp'l, destroyed,
10	S	John Calvin born, 1509
11	S	**Fourth Sunday after Trinity.**
12	M	Funeral of Prince Imperial, 1879
13	T	Berlin Treaty signed, 1878
14	W	Bastille stormed, 1789
15	Th	Cardinal Manning born, 1808
16	F	Flight of Mahomet, 622
17	S	Dr. Isaac Watts born, 1674
18	S	**Fifth Sunday after Trinity.**
19	M	Major Barttelot murdered
20	T	Army Purchase abolished, 1871
21	W	Robert Burns died, 1796
22	Th	Garibaldi born at Nice, 1807
23	F	Marquis of Hartington born, 1833
24	S	Captain Matthew Webb died, 1883
25	S	**Sixth Sunday after Trinity.**
26	M	Irish Church disestablished, 1869
27	T	Atlantic cable laid, 1866
28	W	Liverpool landing stage burnt, 1874
29	Th	Bank of England incorporated, 1694
30	F	Ed. Pease died, 1858, aged 92
31	S	First Irish Poor Law Bill passed, 1838

AUGUST.

1	S	**Seventh Sunday after Trinity.**
2	M	BANK HOLIDAY
3	T	Bank of England established, 1732
4	W	Wreck of steamer Louis David, 1879
5	Th	Completion of Atlantic telegraph, 1858
6	F	Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844
7	S	Queen Caroline died, 1821
8	S	**Eighth Sunday after Trinity.**
9	M	Burning of the Erie, 1841; 170 lives lost
10	T	Right Hon. J. G. Goschen born, 1831
11	W	Cardinal Newman died, 1890
12	Th	Trinity Law Sittings end
13	F	Old Lammas Day
14	S	Lord Clyde died, 1863
15	S	**Ninth Sunday after Trinity.**
16	M	Ben. Jonson died, 1637
17	T	Marriage and Registration Act passed, '36
18	W	Queen proclaimed Empress of India, '76
19	Th	Sunderland Lyceum Theatre burnt d'n,
20	F	Abergele railway accident, 1868 ['80
21	S	Battle of Vimeira, 1808
22	S	**Tenth Sunday after Trinity.**
23	M	Treaty of Prague, 1866
24	T	Capt. Webb's swim, Dover to Calais, 1875
25	W	David Hume, historian, died, 1776
26	Th	Prince Consort born, 1819
27	F	Sir Rowland Hill died, 1877
28	S	Captain Halpin lifted 1865 cable, 1872
29	S	**Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.**
30	M	Francis Baily, astronomer, died, 1844
31	T	Strike of 10,000 colliers at Bolton, 1877

CALENDAR FOR 1897.

SEPTEMBER.

Day of M	W.	NOTABLE EVENTS.
1	W	Iron Duke and Vanguard in collision, '75
2	Th	London burnt, 1666
3	F	The Princess Alice sunk, 1878
4	S	Lord Ashbourne born, 1837
5	S	**Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.**
6	M	Scottish Rebellion commenced, 1745
7	T	The Captain capsized, '70; 500 lives lost
8	W	Sebastopol taken, 1855
9	Th	Canon Liddon died, 1890
10	F	J. J. Story died, 1845
11	S	Battle of Malplaquet, 1709
12	S	**Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.**
13	M	Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 1882
14	T	Duke of Wellington died, 1852
15	W	Liverpool & Manchester Rly. opened, '30
16	Th	Post Office Savings Bank opened, 1861
17	F	Matthew Boulton died, 1809
18	S	General Hoche died, 1797
19	S	**Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.**
20	M	Battle of the Alma, 1854
21	T	Sir Walter Scott died, 1862
22	W	Window Tax abolished, 1851
23	Th	Collins died, 1889
24	F	Relief of Lucknow, 1857
25	S	Richard Porson died, 1808
26	S	**Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.**
27	M	George Cruikshank born, 1792
28	T	Strasburg capitulated, 1870
29	W	Michaelmas Day
30	Th	Boulanger died, 1891

OCTOBER.

Day of M.	W.	NOTABLE EVENTS.
1	F	Pheasant shooting begins [1867
2	S	Elias Howe, inventor sewing mach, d.
3	S	**Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.**
4	M	F. Crispi, Italian premier, born, 1819
5	T	First English Bible printed, 1535
6	W	Peace with America, 1783
7	Th	Parnell died, 1891
8	F	Fire at Chicago, 1871
9	S	Rome Incorporated with Italy, 1870
10	S	**Seventeenth Sunday aft. Trinity.**
11	M	General Roberts entered Cabul, 1879
12	T	Lord Lyndhurst died, 1863
13	W	Irish Sunday Closing Act in force, 1878
14	Th	John Ledyard died, 1788
15	F	Murat executed, 1815
16	S	Robt. Ferguson, Scotch poet, died, 1774
17	S	**Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.**
18	M	Lord Palmerston died, 1865
19	T	Henry Kirke White, poet, died, 1806
20	W	Lord Palmerston born, 1784; died, 1865
21	Th	Nelson killed, 1805
22	F	Blantyre colliery explosion, 1877
23	S	Sir M. Hicks Beach born, 1837
24	S	**Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.**
25	M	First English Peer created, 1066
26	T	Count Von Moltke born, 1800; died, 1890
27	W	Right Hon. Lord Spencer born, 1835
28	Th	John Smeaton, engineer, died, 1792
29	F	John Leech died 1864
30	S	Completion of Caledonian Canal, 1822
31	S	**Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.**

NOVEMBER.

1	M	Bread riots commenced in S. of Eng., '67
2	T	India proclaimed an Empire, 1858
3	W	Mikado of Japan born, 1852
4	Th	G. Peabody died, 1869; born, 1795
5	F	Battle of Inkerman, 1854
6	S	Colley Cibber born, 1671
7	S	**Twenty-first Sunday aft. Trinity.**
8	M	John Milton died, 1674
9	T	Prince of Wales born, 1841
10	W	Martin Luther born, 1483
11	Th	Half Quarter Day
12	F	Kemble died, 1854
13	S	Glasgow Public Hall opened, 1877
14	S	**Twenty-second Sunday af. Trinity**
15	M	Stanley found Livingstone, 1871
16	T	Right Hon. John Bright born, 1811
17	W	Suez Canal opened, 1869
18	Th	Jos. Wilton, R.A., sculptor, d., 1803
19	F	James Hogg died, 1836
20	S	Conviction of London Detectives, 1877
21	S	**Twenty-third Sunday af. Trinity.**
22	M	J. Thaddeus Delane, of the *Times*, d., 1879
23	T	Three Fenians executed at Manch'er, '67
24	W	Tasmania discovered, 1642
25	Th	Dr. Watts died, 1748
26	F	General Havelock died, 1857
27	S	Earl of Selborne born, 1812
28	S	**Advent Sunday.**
29	M	*Times* printed by steam, 1814
30	T	Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*, born, 1809

DECEMBER.

1	W	Bronze coinage issued, 1860
2	Th	Great fire at Leith, 1871, pier damaged
3	F	Archbishop Tait died, 1882
4	S	Royal Courts of Justice opened, 1882
5	S	**Second Sunday in Advent.**
6	M	Anthony Trollope, novelist, died, 1882
7	T	W. Peabody gave £100000 to London poor
8	W	Richard Baxter died, 1691 [1864
9	Th	Explosion at Witton, Birm., 40 k., '70
10	F	Plevna taken, 1877
11	S	Archdeacon Denison born, 1805
12	S	**Third Sunday in Advent.**
13	M	Donatelli, Italian sculptor, died, 1466
14	T	Servia dec. war against Turkey, 1872
15	W	Izaac Walton died, 1683
16	Th	Railway collision at Tyldesley, 1878
17	F	Maria Louise died, 1847
18	S	Oxford Mich. Term ends
19	S	**Fourth Sunday in Advent.**
20	M	John W. Crocker, born, 1780; died, 1857
21	T	Winter commences
22	W	Marian Evans (George Eliot) died, 1880
23	Th	Saml. Smiles, author of "Self-help," b.,
24	F	Thackeray died, 1863 [1812
25	S	**Christmas Day.**
26	S	**First Sunday after Christmas.**
27	M	BANK HOLIDAY
28	T	Tay Bridge disaster, 1879; 46 lives lost
29	W	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809
30	Th	Leon Gambetta died, 1882
31	F	Convict meeting at Woolch, 1851.

THE AGRICULTURAL RATING ACT.

Last year we warned our readers "that unless the people made their voices heard, advantage would be taken of the Budget surplus . . . . to give further Grants-in-aid of Local Taxation, in order to assist the landowners." This has happened. The Budget surplus was estimated for the coming year at £1,708,000, and of that £200,000 was devoted to give relief to the wealthy by certain exemptions from the "Death Duties;" £100,000, to relieve the landowners of a portion of the Land Tax, and £975,000 for this, and £2,000,000 for future years in relief of rates. These proposals have since been carried into law by the Finance Act and the Agricultural Rates Act. It is with the latter only we propose to deal in this Section.

This is simply an Act passed to give relief to the Agricultural landowners. No other valid reason can be given for it. At first it was contended that it was to give assistance to distressed Agriculture by giving the farmers relief from half the rates on their farms. But, it was pointed out that since this would only amount to about one shilling an acre, the measure of relief was so infinitesimal as to be of no real value. Again, rent was no measure of distress. As Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the Chairman of the Commission on Agricultural Distress, pointed out in his speech at the meeting of the Financial Reform Association at Liverpool, you may take a farm of 200 acres in Essex where the farmer is only paying ten shillings an acre in rent, but still he is unable to make ends meet; while a farmer in, say, Lancashire, though paying £3 an acre, can make a good profit.

Yet take a farm of 200 acres in Essex at ten shillings an acre rent, and a farm of a similar size in Lancashire at £3 an acre; allow in both cases that the value of the farm-house and buildings (which do not receive any reduction) are of the value of £50, and that the rates are 2s. 3d. in the £. In the case of the Essex farm we have

Total rent, 200 acres at 10s.	£100
Less for house	50
Rent of land	£50

The Essex farmer, therefore, receives the benefit of a relief of half the rates on £50, which, taking the whole rates at 2s. 3d. in the £, will be £2 16s. 3d. relief on the farm of 200 acres.

In the case of the Lancashire farm we have

Total rent, 200 acres at £3	£600
Less for house, etc.	50
Rent of land	£550

The Lancashire farmer also receives relief of half the rates on the agricultural land, which in his case is not on £50, but £550, and amounts to £30 18s. 9d. In other words, the farmer who is making the farm pay gets relief to the extent of £40, while his unfortunate brother in Essex who is losing money, and needs all the help he can get, benefits to the extent of £3 only. And this is called giving relief to distressed agriculture.

When this was pointed out to the Government, and they were pressed to allow of amendments confining the relief to where it was needed, they replied that the Bill was not to relieve agriculture but to relieve the burden of local taxation. It was pointed out that in that case it was in the towns that the burden of rates was heaviest, and that in the country they were light, and further, that while rates had been constantly rising in the towns, in the rural districts they had fallen. Therefore, if the Bill was to assist the burden of local taxation, it ought to take the towns into account, and not be confined to the rural districts. Again the Government faced round, and, harping on the old string, said the Bill was not to adjust local taxation, but to relieve agricultural distress.

Not only is this Agricultural Rating Act illogical and useless as any aid to the agriculturists, but it is, as we shall prove conclusively, simply a measure to put two millions a year into the pockets of the landowners, amongst whom are many members on the Ministerial benches, and even some members of the Cabinet itself. It was passed, not by argument, but solely by the aid of a mechanical majority, many of whom had a direct financial interest in its passing into law; and altogether it stands as one of the most flagrant jobs ever perpetrated in a British House of Parliament.

In the succeeding paragraphs we shall be greatly indebted to the admirable "Minority Report," and especially to the Report drawn up by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. The Report, both of the majority and of the minority, can be obtained for the small sum of sixpence from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, and those of our readers who read it for themselves will, we feel confident, share our opinion that the Minority Report shows a breadth of thought and careful examination into the question of agricultural distress, whereas the Majority Report bears on the face evidence of haste, partisanship, and a desire to prevent the enquiry extending beyond certain very circumscribed limits.

No one attempts to deny the fact that agricultural distress exists, and that relief ought to be afforded it. The only question is one of method. In our opinion, the central point is brought out by Mr. F. A. Channing, M.P., in his Report. He points out that there were a number of farm accounts laid before the Commission, some of which showed a profit and others a loss. Taking the sixty-three accounts which were drawn up in a manner sufficiently precise for his purpose, he finds that over the 36,648 acres these accounts cover the average annual profit per annum to the tenant was £6,930, while the average annual loss was £4,616. Deducting the losses from the profits the average annual profit left to be divided amongst these 63 farmers was only £2,315, or 1s. 3d. per acre; the rates on these farms amounted to practically 2s. 6d. per acre. But, while the tenants had only £2,315, the landlords had been drawing no less than £37,044. So that the average on these 63 farms works out—

Tenant's profit per acre.....	1s. 3d.
Rates	2s. 6d.
Rent	21s. 0d.

According to the Government, the best way to give immediate relief to the farmer is to get the nation to pay half his rates for him. But surely the relief from a portion of the 21s. is far more necessary than a relief from a portion of the 2s. 6d. Further, we would ask, Who benefits by these rates? A very interesting series of "Dialogues on Taxation" appeared in the "Financial Reformer" during the years 1863-6, by W. Pollard Urquhart, M.P., and which were subsequently reprinted in book form. Referring to Local Taxation, he says:—"We must not apply the term 'burden' to every compulsory payment, however much we may dislike it. We must restrict it to those for which we get no equivalent return. To every local tax, therefore, I would apply Bentham's test: 'Take away the tax and take away the return, and shall we be richer or poorer?'" He then goes on to consider in detail the different rates. Take the Road Rate, for instance; and take away the roads, and what would be the effect? The value of the land would fall a far greater amount per acre than the rate amounts to. He gives an amusing instance of two great Protectionist landowners "who both attended a meeting to petition the Legislature to take into consideration the grievous burdens on land, amongst which that of making and maintaining roads was specially mentioned; and, I need hardly say, they parted in the mutual good-humour which men generally feel towards each other when they cordially agree. Not long afterwards they met at a Local Board to take into consideration the merits of a new line of road which was to be made through their end of the county, and, as each wished the said new road to pass through his own estate, there arose between them a contention so sharp that many of their friends thought they would have to send for pistols and coffee." "How was it?" he asks, "that these two gentlemen, who were so cordially agreed in considering the making and maintenance of roads a 'burden,' were each so anxious to get one of these 'burdens' on his property?"

There is not a single one of the local taxes to which this test cannot be applied. Take the Poor Rates, which at first sight may seem to be a burden on land. To quote Mr. Urquhart again, "Viewed even as a substitute for an additional force of police it is an economy. A starving people will never be strict respecters of the rights of property. Mr. Babbage very justly remarks that there is a certain stage of destitution at which it becomes cheaper to feed the people than to protect property against them." There are special reasons why the Poor Rate ought to be a burden on the landowner alone, but here we are content merely to apply Bentham's test and maintain that Poor Rates cannot be justly termed a burden on the land The same arguments will apply to every other local rate. Why, therefore, we ask,

should half these rates, the effect of the expenditure of which goes to increase the value of the land of the landowner, be paid out of the taxation of the country?

In the Report of the Majority we find no reference to the Tithes, yet the tithe is a very heavy burden, and one from which no benefit whatever accrues to the land. The value of the land would be increased if there were no tithe rent. It is noteworthy that the Eastern and Southern Districts of England are the districts where the depression in Agriculture has been greatest, and it is in those districts also where the tithe is heaviest. The Minority Report says the Tithe "now amounts in some districts to a very undue proportion of the value of the land, so much so that when this charge is paid, there remains but little or no margin of rent to the owner of the land out of which to effect improvements or even to maintain and repair the buildings.

"At the time of the commutation of tithes after the Tithe Act of 1834, the East, South, and Centre of England were mainly wheat-growing districts; wheat was then relatively much higher in price than other agricultural produce; the tithe was consequently set at a very much higher figure than for the pastoral districts in the west of England. Thus the tithe was commuted, for Essex at an average of 6s. per acre of land under cultivation; for Kent, at 6s. 9½d.; for Suffolk, 5s. 3½d.; for Norfolk, 5s 1¾d.; for Berks, 4s. 8½d.; for Hants, 4s. 10d.; for Sussex, 4s. 8d.; while for Lancashire, it averaged 1s. 9¼d.; Lincolnshire, 1s. 7½d.; Leicester, 1s. 3½d.; Northampton, 1s. 1½d.; Yorkshire, East Riding, 1s. 3½d., North Riding, 2s., West Riding, 1s. 5¾d.; Cumberland, 9¾d.; and Westmoreland, 6½d. For Essex alone the commuted tithe in 1834 was £251,000, while for the six counties of Lancashire, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Rutland it was only £251,000. In many parishes of Essex the commuted tithe was at the rate of 7s. and 8s. per acre. At the present average prices of corn the tithe payable is now 28 per cent below the commutation rate, but even with this reduction the tithe is exceptionally high in those districts which have suffered most from depression.

"It was to meet special cases where the rent was reduced to a point very low in proportion to the tithe, that the Tithes Act of 1891, by section 8, proposed a remedy. It provides that where the tithe rentcharge exceeds two-thirds of the value of the land the tithe payer may apply to the county court of the district for an order to reduce the amount payable for the year to two-thirds of the value of the land. The annual value of the land is prescribed as the value ascertained and entered in the assessment for the purpose of Schedule B. to the Income Tax Act, 1853. It appears to have been thought by many persons that the assessment to the income tax for this purpose would be half the annual value of the land on which that tax is paid. That, however, is not the true meaning of the provision. The Commissioners of Income Tax assess the land at its full value and income tax is charged upon half the value so assessed, while for the purposes of the 8th section of the Tithe Act of 1891 the full value is taken.

"The result is that the relief given is so small as to be worth little or nothing, and, having regard to the expense and trouble of proceedings under it, the Act has become almost a dead letter. The representative of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners has not heard of a single case in which any relief had been given.

"The Act of 1891 recognises the principle that reduction ought to be made where the tithe is very high in proportion to the rent or value of the land. We cannot but think that in dealing with the burdens on land effect ought as soon as possible to be given to this principle, and that greater remissions ought to be made in cases where land has fallen in value to the extent that it has in many parts of the country.

"We desire here to point out that tithe and land tax are not taxes in the ordinary and true sense of the term. They are charges on the land more of the nature of rent-charges, or interests independent of those of the owners of the land, which have in effect by the force of circumstances been reserved or carved out of the land in past times, and subject to which land has been bought and sold for generations. They are no more to be considered taxes, *i.e.*, part of the equal contribution by individuals to the necessities of the State, than mortgages or other charges. The tithe has been so far treated as a separate property that it has been separately rated

for local taxation. We will deal later with the arguments in support of our view that the land tax is not to be considered as an ordinary tax. We have not recommended relief on the ground that tithe and land tax are taxes, but because circumstances have completely altered since the tithe was commuted in 1836, and the land tax apportioned in 1692, and that both press very heavily on those districts which have suffered most from the depression, and in some cases exhaust the value of the land after the expense of cultivation, a condition never contemplated when these arrangements were made."

To judge by the Majority Report, one would think that the rates had greatly increased in country districts, and, therefore, there was need to give relief. This is, however, not the case. We admit that there are unions where the rates are high, though the average has fallen; but the grievance is not in the amount of the rates all round, but in their great inequality between different unions. The Government plan of giving relief of one-half of the rate in every union will not in the smallest degree remove this inequality, and, therefore, the Rating Act cannot be defended on that ground. In fact, one may safely say that there is not one single argument in favour of giving relief to agricultural distress that can be used as an argument in favour of this measure. It was not passed to assist agriculture, but to assist the rural landowners. Every amendment that had for its object the confining of the relief to where it was needed was ruthlessly opposed and voted down.

So far as the rates are concerned, even in rural districts, though there has been a decrease in the value of agricultural land, the rates in these have fallen, as will be seen from the Table given on page 20. One great factor in the question is the growth in value of other property than land, especially of railways. The higher assessments of railways have, in a very large number of unions, made up for the reduction in the value of land. This is conspicuously the case in many Rural Unions, which appear to have gained more, proportionately, in this respect than Urban Unions. Thus in the Union of Newbury (Berkshire), the assessment of railways has increased from £789 in 1870 to £6,241 in 1894; in that of Wokingham from £6,700 to £33,000; in Cookham from £8,500 to £31,600; in Newmarket (Cambridge) from £1,300 to £14,400; in St. Austell Union (Cornwall) from £896 to £9,800, the population remaining stationary; and in Poole (Dorsetshire) from £854 to £12,200. In Biggleswade Union (Bedfordshire), where the population has been stationary, and the rateable value of land has fallen by £20,000, or 25·6 per cent, the assessment of railways has increased from £14,000 to £52,000, and has more than made up for the reduced assessment of land. In Billericay Union (Essex), where the increase of population has been only 15 per cent, and the value of land has fallen 44 per cent, the assessment of railways has been increased from £3,400 to £23,100, and the total assessment of property in the union has been more than maintained. There are two unions where the assessment of railways is more than half the whole assessment of all the property in them. There are 11 unions where it is between 30 and 50 per cent, 56 unions where it is between 20 and 30 per cent, and 56 other unions where it is between 15 and 20 per cent of the total rateable value.

The fact that though the value of land may have decreased, the rates per acre on agricultural land have decreased also, is seen from the following cases, given by Mr. C. N. Dalton, C.B. (Assistant Secretary Local Government Board), to the Royal Commission on Agriculture. These are all unions where there is no urban district, for it is obvious that an urban district with a heavy sanitary rate, lighting rate, pavement rate, &c., would entirely destroy the value of the average for the whole union, and might give a very false impression of the actual rates upon agricultural land within the union. There being no urban districts in them it is also possible to compare the rates per acre for the years 1868 and 1893, as well as the rates in the £, for we know the rateable value of land as distinguished from other property for these two years. It need hardly be pointed out that the rates per acre are the best test of the real burthen of rates.

The first is Amesbury Union, Wiltshire: Acreage, 63,269; rateable value, 1867-68, £64,277; total amount of rates raised, £6,215; rates in the pound, 1s. 11·2d.;

rateable value, 1878-79, £65,554; amount raised in rates, £5,378; rate in the pound, 1s. 7·7d.; rateable value, 1892-3, £39,678; amount raised in rates, £4,086; rate in the pound, 2s. 0·7d.. This is an increase on 1870, but there is a decrease on lands.

The rateable value was made up as follows: Lands, £56,048; buildings, £6,400; railways, £1,816; total, £64,264. In 1894 the rateable value was: Lands, £28,167; buildings, £6,776; railways, £4,120; other property, £1,C02; total, £40,065.

In 1870, land contributed, $\frac{56,048}{64,264}$ of £6,215 = £5,420 = 1s. 8·6d. per acre.

In 1894, land contributed, $\frac{28,167}{40,065}$ of £4,086 = £2,873 = 10·9d. per acre.

The following table shows the results of these 20 Unions so far as the average rates are concerned for the two years 1868 and 1893:—

Name of Union.	Acreage.	Rateable Value.		Rateable Value of Land only.		Rate in the £.		Rate per Acre.	
		1867-8.	1892-3.	1870.	1894.	1867-8.	1892-3.	1867-8.	1892-3.
		£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Amesbury, Wilts..	63,200	64,300	39,700	56,000	28,200	1 11·2	2 0·7	1 8·6	0 10·9
Pewsey, Wilts	75,100*	70,700	55,400	63,100	37,600	2 7·5	2 2·7	2 6·3	1 1·9
Ongar, Essex	47,000	74,700	64,100	60,500	37,600	2 8·7	3 0·4	3 5·7	2 9·5
Lexden, Essex....	70,800	128,300	99,100	97,100	51,400	2 7·8	3 0·6	3 7·6	2 4·3
Dunmow, Essex ..	73,300	101,500	73,400	81,800	48,200	4 1·0	4 0·6	4 8·2	2 10·6
Garstang, Lancashire	59,800	86,600	121,100	68,900	83,100	1 6·9	1 1·2	1 9·8	1 6·2
Hatfield, Herts .	23,300	42,600	61,000	22,900	23,000	3 0·	1 11·5	2 11·2	1 9·8
Langport, Somerset	59,300	105,300	103,700	91,300	77,300	2 4·1	2 0	3 7·1	2 8·7
Whitchurch, Hants	31,300	40,400	43,700	33,500	20,800	2 8	1 6·3	2 9·7	1 0·5
Wincanton, Somerset	68,200	142,000	148,700	118,200	102,400	2 5	2 3	4 2	2 5 2
Southwell, Notts..	117,600	201,800	177,700	170,400	120,200	1 6·4	1 7·9	2 2·5	1 8·4
Glendale, Northumberland	147,000	131,400	115,800	126,300	107,600	1 5·4	1 0·4	1 2·6	0 9·1
Shipston-on-Stour, Warwick	78,200	129,600	116,700	106,400	77,400	2 7·5	2 0·3	3 6·6	2 0·4
Bourne, Lincolnshire	92,000	152,700	137,300	121,500	86,000	2 3·5	3 0·0	3 0·2	2 6·5
Freebridge, Norfolk	73,800	85,500	76,300	72,500	54,000	2 4·3	1 10·3	2 3·3	1 5·3
East Ashford, Kent	54,500	76,700	90,300	57,300	41,100	2 10·3	2 11·6	2 11 8	2 5 3
Hungerford, Berks	96,100	107,300	85,700	90,800	52,400	3 0·8	2 0·1	3 0	1 1·6
Pottesbury, Hants	23,700	62,000	66,000	32,800	23,100	2 7·8	2 7·3	3 8·8	2 5·8
Northleach, Gloster	69,900	79,700	47,600	67,400	37,800	2 3·2	2 4·6	2 2	1 3·7
West Ward, Westmoreland	119,600	74,100	79,700	53,300	55,300	1 3·7	1 3·0	0 7	0 7
Total	1,444,200	1,953,700	1,803,200	1,595,200	1,164,700	2 4·2	2 1·9	2 6·7	1 9

Four parishes were added to Pewsey Union in 1879.

NOTE.—In the Columns of rateable values figures under 100 have been omitted.

It will be seen that the years of comparison of the rateable value of land and the rates actually levied do not exactly tally, but there is no reason to suppose that there was any substantial difference between the rateable value of land in 1868 and 1870.

If the rates levied in the Unions of Glendale and Shipston-on-Stour for 1878-9 be estimated at midway between the amounts levied for 1868-9 and 1893, viz., for Southwell, £15,000, and Glendale, £7,700, the total rates levied in the 20 unions for the three periods would be: 1868-9, £229,961; 1878-9, £217,237; 1893, £194,537; showing a progressive reduction.

These unions were selected in part because they appeared to be purely rural ones, in part because evidence had been given about them.

The general result in the 20 unions is that the amount actually levied by rates has been reduced by 15·4 per cent., and that although the rateable value of agricultural land in them has been reduced from £1,595,200 to £1,164,700, or 27 per cent., the average of all rates has been reduced from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d. in the £, and the rate per acre from 2s. 7d. to 1s. 9d., or 32 per cent.

The averages are slightly disturbed by the existence of School Boards in a few of the parishes of the unions included in this list. The rates for these Boards are included in the aggregate. If these were excluded it would appear that the average rates for all other purposes in these 20 unions were in 1892-3 2s. 0·5d. in the £ and 1s. 7·8d. per acre as compared with 2s. 4d. in the £, and 2s. 7d. per acre in 1867-8.

The table also shows that if the assessment of land had been maintained at the same point as in 1870, the rate in the £ in 1892-3 would have been reduced to 1s. 9d. as compared with 2s. 4d. in 1867-8, a reduction of 7d., or 25 per cent.

In fact this demand for the relief of the "burdens on land," in the shape of taxation, does not stand scrutiny. In 1871 a Committee on Local Taxation—presided over by Mr. Goschen—issued a report in which it was pointed out that during the fifty years preceding 1868, Local Taxation had increased from £8,000,000 to £16,000,000, of which increase at least £6,500,000 had fallen on urban, or town, not upon rural, or country, districts. Of the total increase, £2,000,000 were due to Poor Rate, £5,000,000 to Town Improvement Rates, and £1,000,000 to Police and miscellaneous purposes. During the same period the increase in rateable value had been extraordinarily great, following to a certain extent the course of the increase of Local Taxation, being greater in urban than in rural districts. Further, Mr. Goschen pointed out that house property in England was very heavily taxed as compared with the taxation on houses in other countries. The increase in the amount of Local Taxation ought, however, to be viewed in connection with the results obtained by the expenditure incurred. Of the increase of £8,000,000, that portion which was due to the Poor Rate, *i.e.*, £2,000,000, was an increase of burden, but this chiefly fell upon the towns, for in the rural districts it had always been high, and in fact constituted an hereditary burden "which had been gradually lightened by the transfer of a portion of it to other kinds of property." The rest of the additional outlay might be considered remunerative, in some cases being money expended by the community for services which could be rendered to the community better and cheaper than by the different individuals. Other items were directly in the nature of investments which might be expected to, in time, recoup the outlay.

Another report was issued a couple of years ago which brings the figures more up to date. This report points out that the interval which has elapsed since 1868 has been marked by a far larger increase in the amount of local rates falling upon real property than was found to have taken place in the preceding half century, due mainly to a continuous growth in the expenditure for municipal, sanitary, and other purposes incurred by urban authorities; and also to the imposition by Parliament of new charges on real property, of which the most important are those created by the Elementary Education Acts. In addition, the abolition of turnpike tolls, the London coal and wine dues, &c., has had the effect of transferring taxation from indirect to direct sources. But these new charges imposed by Parliament are practically met by the grants already given from the Imperial Exchequer, as will be seen from the following table:—

Grants in Aid of Local Rates (England and Wales).

Grant in Aid of	1867-68.	1887-88.	1893-94.
Teachers in Poor Law Schools	£34,500	£36,825	—
Poor Law Medical Officers	104,500	149,506	—
Police, Counties and Boroughs	225,000	864,083	—
Metropolitan Police	164,848	575,141	£4,300
Criminal Prosecutions	150,000	133,732	—
County and Borough Prisons, and Removal of Convicts	109,000	—	—
Metropolitan Fire Brigade	10,000	10,000	10,000
Berwick Bridge	90	90	90
Industrial School (Local Authorities)	3,574	32,212	38,219
Elementary Education (School Boards):—			
Annual Grants for Day and Evening Scholars	—	1,255,938	1,760,188
Fee Grants	—	—	886,713
School Boards in Poor Districts	—	7,167	13,938
Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances	—	73,910	—
Pauper Lunatics	—	485,169	—
Registration of Births and Deaths	—	9,500	—
Disturnpiked and Main Roads	—	498,797	—
Grants under Local Government Act, 1888:—			
Probate Duty and Local Taxation Licences	—	—	5,053,809
Grants under Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890:—			
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties — Police Superannuation.			300,000
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties — Residue of Duties.			786,769
Total	801,512	4,132,070	8,854,026

Local Charges transferred to, and other Charges of a Local Nature borne by, Annual Votes of Parliament (England and Wales).

Charge in respect of	1867-68.	1887-88.	1893-94.
District Auditors	£17,900	£15,246	£10,321
Clerks of Assize	18,500	19,602	18,163
Compensation to Clerks of the Peace, etc.	6,400	1,806	200
Central Criminal Court	—	5,181	—
Middlesex Sessions	—	819	1,500
Public Vaccinators	6,000	16,468	—
Elementary Education (Voluntary Schools):—			
Annual Grants for Day and Evening Scholars	443,345	1,927,285	2,259,055
Fee Grants	—	—	1,212,307
Reformatory Schools	99,426	66,920	60,000
Industrial Schools (other than those of Local Authorities)		103,667	113,281
Rates on Government Property	27,000	182,459	198,800
County and Borough Prisons, and Removal of Convicts	—	398,683	403,437
Pleuro-pneumonia	—	—	15,000
Total	£618,571	£2,738,136	£4,292.064
Total Parliamentary Subventions	£1,420,083	£6,870,206	£13,146,090

The Imperial Exchequer is no magic purse. The national income is an income from taxes, and these taxes are paid by the people. Each ratepayer is a taxpayer, and the only effect of making payments towards local taxation from the Imperial revenue is to make the poor pay the taxes the rich ought to pay.

We have asserted that this Rating Act is really for the benefit of the rural landowners. This charge was frequently brought against it during the debates in the House of Commons, and we think can be substantiated to the full. Indeed, it is practically admitted when the question is approached from another standpoint. When a proposal to tax land values was brought forward in Parliament, on Feb. 27, 1891, Mr. Chaplin, the then President of the Board of Agriculture, said: "The occupier paid a certain sum for the use of land, and in that sum were included rates as well as taxes. The effect on the owner was that if rates were high he got less rent, and if they were low he got more rent."

This Act is to make rates low, and consequently, according to Mr. Chaplin, to make rents high. Mr. Gladstone at once got up and twitted him with the admission that these grants-in-aid, which the Conservative party had such a fondness for, were in reality grants in aid of the landowners. What was his reply? That he was only alluding to the rural districts.

But this Act only refers to the rural districts, therefore, again we say, according to Mr. Chaplin himself, this Rating Act is to make rents high.

In introducing the measure, Mr. Chaplin allowed that this would be the case, but said it would be "ultimately," and thereby inferred that "ultimately" meant a long time, and, since the bill was only for five years all the benefit would go to the tenants and not to the landowners. Here again we challenge him. The farmer now cannot make ends meet in several cases. He cannot lower his wages bill, it is as low as can be. To lower the wages of the agricultural labourer would mean that he could not live without parish relief, the wages are so low already. Relief to the farmer must therefore come in the shape of a reduction of the rent, of the tithe, or of the rates. The tithe the landowners dare not touch, or they would offend the parsons, who have given them such valuable political aid. There remain, therefore, rates or rent; one or other of these must be reduced. To save reducing the rents, therefore, Parliament is asked to make the nation at large pay one-half of the rates. It may not be exactly raising rents, but it is preventing them from falling. Many, if not most of the farms in England are held on a yearly tenancy; in this case the revision of rents can take place at the end of the first year.

But almost everywhere the landlords have been forced to allow abatements of the rent since the nominal rent cannot be paid by the farmer. In these cases also the tenant can be deprived of the "benefit" at the end of the year, for the landowner can simply refuse to allow the farmer as great an abatement, since he is getting a reduction of half his rates.

It may be that the landlords in many cases will not avail themselves of this relief of the rates; but still that does not destroy our contention, for it simply means that the landowner is making what is equivalent to a reduction of rent. This would have been the simplest plan. This relief amounts on the average to only one shilling per acre, and if the landlord had only reduced his rent by that amount there would have been no need for this unjust Act.

Another point worth noting is that if the landlords had made a reduction of rent in place of making an abatement only, the farmer would have had relief in his assessment for rates. But an abatement alone does not carry with it any reduction of assessment, since the rates are calculated on the nominal rental.

As all know, this Act was carried not by discussion, but by the use of the closure. The Conservatives did not attempt to reply to the arguments of their opponents; nor need we wonder at that, for when at first they did attempt to justify the measure, their arguments did their own side harm. Take, for instance, the argument adopted by Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, M.P. He said, referring to this proposal, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer shadowed it forth in his Budget speech:—"His hon. friend (Mr. Samuel Hoare, M.P.) had referred to the case of Guy's Hospital, and shown how clearly, in such cases as that, his (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's) proposal would work directly for the benefit of the working classes." Now, what was Mr. Hoare's reference? He said "he was a Governor of Guy's Hospital. Twenty years ago the hospital had landed property worth £50,000 a year, and all this money was spent in carrying out a great work for the benefit of the poor. The income of the hospital to-day was £20,000 a year; and thus the poor suffered from the distressed position of the landed interest." Now, according to Messrs. Hoare and Kenyon-Slaney—and we have heard this argument urged by other M.P.'s also—the passing of this Act is to help Guy's Hospital. But how? It can only be by increasing its income from land from £20,000 a year to a greater sum. But Guy's Hospital in this case is a landlord, and if the rent-roll of Guy's Hospital is to be increased by the passage of this Act, then so will the rent-roll of the Marquis of Salisbury, of the Right Hon. Mr. Chaplin, of the Right Hon. Mr. Walter Long, and other Cabinet Ministers and Tory members of Parliament. Can we have a better proof of our assertion that these gentlemen have occupied the greater portion of the first session of the Parliament, in which they were going to do so much for the workers, in passing a measure to put or keep money in their own pockets? And if so, is not our contention correct that this is one of the worst jobs that has ever disgraced the Statute Book of the British Parliament?

Rate in the Pound of the Rural Rates for 1803, 1813-15, 1826-27, 1868, and 1890-91.

County.	Poor and County Rates, with a part of the Church and Highway Rates.	Poor and County Rates, with a part of the Church and Highway Rates.	Poor and County, Church, and Highway Rates.	Poor and County, Church, and Highway Rates.	Poor & County and Highway Rates, with Rural, Sanitary, & Rural School Board Rates.	Fall in 1890-91, as compared with 1803.	Fall in 1890-91, as compared with 1803.
England.	1803.	Average 1813-15.	1826-27.	1868.*	Average 1890-91.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sussex	8 7½	6 11½	6 9½	3 7·44	2 3·74	1 3·70	6 3·76
Monmouth	7 11½	2 6¾	2 11	3 1·79	2 8 00	0 5·79	5 3·25
York, West Riding	6 2¾	3 7½	4 3½	2 5·79	2 3·81	0 1·98	3 10 94
Essex	5 11½	4 2½	4 6¾	3 3·80	3 0·90	0 2·90	2 10·60
Hereford	5 8½	3 1¾	2 11¼	2 4·92	2 0·38	0 4 54	3 8·12
Surrey	5 8	3 6½	4 6	3 1·94	2 9·45	0 4·49	2 10·55
Lancaster	5 4½	2 10½	4 3½	2 5·41	2 0·26	0 5·15	3 3·99
Leicester	5 2¾	3 4¼	3 9¾	2 5·79	2 3·47	0 2·32	2 11·28
Westmoreland	5 2½	1 11	2 4¾	1 6·24	1 0·85	0 5·39	4 1·65
Kent	4 2¼	4 11½	5 8¾	2 10·79	2 9·83	0 0·96	2 4·42
Norfolk	5 2	3 11	4 11¾	2 8·47	2 4·10	0 4·37	2 9·90
Cambridge	5 0½	2 11¾	3 10½	2 9·91	2 5·64	0 4·27	2 6·86
Worcester	5 0½	2 11¼	3 0	2 2·97	2 2·22	0 0·75	2 10·28
Berks	4 11	4 9	4 1	3 0·29	1 9·20	1 3·09	3 1·80
Southampton	4 11	4 0¾	4 7½	2 11·94	2 1·08	0 10·86	2 9·92
Suffolk	4 10½	4 4¾	5 1	2 9·79	2 1·84	0 7·95	2 8·66
Buckingham	4 8½	4 7	5 5	3 1·89	2 0·90	1 0·99	2 7·60
Devon	4 8½	3 0	3 2½	2 7·62	2 1·93	0 5·69	2 6·57
Oxford	4 8	4 4¾	4 2¼	2 11·54	2 4 48	0 7·06	2 3·52
Warwick	4 8	3 4¼	3 4½	2 2·32	2 2·44	(*Rise* 0·12)	2 5·56
Wilts	4 7½	3 10¾	3 9¾	3 1·69	2 3·90	0 9·79	2 3·60
Northampton	4 7	3 6¼	4 2¼	2 10·36	1 11·89	0 10·47	2 7·11
Cornwall	4 6½	2 7½	3 2¾	2 11·57	2 6·45	0 5·12	1 11 80
Hertford	4 2¾	3 8¾	4 7½	3 0·92	2 7·43	0 5·49	1 7·32
Dorset	4 2½	3 3	3 2¾	2 11·99	2 0·40	0 11·59	2 2·10
Stafford	4 2½	2 10	3 6	2 0·57	1 11·94	0 0·63	2 2·31
Somerset	4 2	2 5½	2 6½	2 5·74	1 11·60	0 6·14	2 2·40
Derby	4 1½	2 8½	2 9½	2 1·64	2 1·93	(*Rise* 0·29)	1 11·57
Huntingdon	4 0½	2 10	3 5¾	2 5·44	1 10·10	0 7·34	2 2·15
Salop	3 11¾	2 6½	2 4½	1 8·99	1 4·45	0 4·54	2 7·30
Nottingham	3 10	3 3½	3 7½	2 1·94	1 10·43	0 3·51	1 11·57
Bedford	3 9¾	4 4¼	6 2	3 1·25	2 5 66	0 7·59	1 4·09
Lincoln	3 7	2 2¾	3 0	2 5·59	2 3·76	0 1 83	1 3·24
Chester	3 5½	2 9¾	3 4¼	2 6·43	2 0·10	0 6·33	1 5·40
Middlesex	3 5½	2 4¾	3 0	2 2·54	2 7·55	(*Rise* 5 01)	0 9·70
Gloucester	3 5	2 10¾	3 4	2 9·74	2 4·10	0 5·64	1 0·90
Rutland	3 5	2 10	2 11	2 0·94	1 9·55	0 3·39	1 7·45
Cumberland	2 8	1 10¼	2 1¾	1 10·17	1 8·19	0 1·98	0 11·81
York, East Riding	2 7¾	2 2½	2 6¾	1 11·69	2 0·40	(*Rise* 0·71)	0 7·35
,, North Riding	2 6¾	2 0	2 3	1 11·74	1 9·51	0 2·23	0 9·24
Durham	2 4½	2 8¼	3 0	2 0·29	1 11·75	0 0 54	0 4·50
Northumberland	1 8½	1 7	1 7½	2 1·69	1 7·16	0 6·53	0 1·59
Wales.							
Carmarthen	12 9	..	3 3¼	2 8·64	2 6·48	0 2·16	10 2·52
Pembroke	11 8½	..	3 2¼	2 11·59	2 6·15	0 5·44	9 2·35
Cardigan	9 1	..	3 5	3 11·69	3 5·10	0 6·59	5 7 90
Glamorgan	7 3	..	2 11¾	2 10·89	2 7·16	0 3·73	4 7·84
Merioneth	6 4	..	3 7½	3 2·44	2 10·15	0 4·29	3 5 85
Brecon	6 1¾	..	3 5¾	3 0·72	2 5·30	0 7·42	3 8·45
Montgomery	5 11½	..	4 1½	2 11·99	1 10·80	1 1·19	4 0·70
Radnor	5 8¼	..	3 1¾	2 11·72	2 5·15	0 6·57	3 3 10
Denbigh	5 7¼	..	3 10¼	3 4·09	2 4·80	0 11·29	3 2·95
Anglesey	5 6¼	..	4 4¾	5 2·24	3 2·13	2 0·11	2 4·12
Flint	5 4¾	..	3 7	3 10·67	2 6·15	1 4·52	2 10·60
Carnarvon	4 6½	..	4 4½	3 10·59	2 11·35	0 11·24	1 1 40
Average	4 5¼	3 1¾	3 8	*2 7	*2 2½	0 4½	2 2¾

* The Poor, Police, and County Rates levied in the Metropolis have been omitted in calculating these rates in the £.

There is another feature of this measure to be taken into account. The loss to the Local Exchequer from land being assessed at half its value is to be, so far as present rates are concerned, made up from the Consolidated Fund—that is to say, from the general taxation of the country. The leaders of the Unionist party try to make out that this will come out of the "Death Duties" on personalty. At the bye-election in the Frome Division of Somerset the Conservatives stated that it would come out of the Income Tax. All the supporters of the Act are anxious to show that the funds will not come out of the pockets of the working men and women. It is impossible to say that it comes from any particular part of the revenue. If that two millions had no been granted in relief of agricultural rates, then taxation to that extent could have been repealed. Of all the probable forms that reduction could take, the reduction of the "Death Duties" on personal property is the most unlikely. Probably either the Income Tax would have been reduced or the Tea Duty.

But the point to which we seek to draw attention is that in regard to all *future rates*, land being assessed at half its rateable value, will mean that other forms of property will have to bear a heavier amount of taxation to make up the difference; for the Act only allows of the present loss being recouped from the Imperial purse. So that rating Agricultural Land at half its value will mean that in all future expenditure, houses, &c., will have to be rated very heavily in order to make up the gap caused by the reduction upon Agricultural Land.

The Frome Union (Somerset) gives an example of this. The rateable value of the Frome Union on September, 1894, was £123,107, made up as follows:—

Land	£78,328
Houses	44,779
	£123,107

A rate of 1d. would produce, under present conditions, £513—viz., Land, £326; Houses, £187.

The Union has, in all probability, to face an expenditure of a little over two thousand pounds for draining the Workhouse and other things. This, under present conditions, would necessitate a Fourpenny Rate, of which

Land would pay	£1,306
Houses ,,	746
	£2,052

But since the Agricultural Rating Act has been passed, agricultural land will be rated at only half its value. The consequence will be that land, instead of paying £1,306, will only pay £957; houses, instead of paying £746, will have to pay £1,095. So that, in order that landowners' rents may be kept up, the occupiers of houses, &c., in the Frome Union will have to pay a rate of sixpence in the £, while agricultural land will only pay threepence.

Is it any wonder that some of the Conservative members for towns objected to this Act, and that the Government, in order to secure its passage through the House of Commons limited its action to five years, at the end of which time it will have to be renewed or else it will lapse. The only redeeming feature about the Act is that for the first time we have a separation made between land and buildings.

We have said that we are anxious to do all we can to relieve agricultural distress. The remedy lies in the method of imposing rates and taxes we grant, but the method of so-called "relief" laid down in this Act is absurd. What is required is that land shall be taxed upon its value. While the value of much of the agricultural land in this country is falling year by year, the value of the land of the kingdom, as a whole, is increasing annually by leaps and bounds. While the rent-rolls of the country landowners may be diminishing that of the town landowners is rising "beyond the dreams of avarice." Tax land on its value and the rise in town values will compensate, and more than compensate, for the fall in agricultural values.

This plan will also solve the various forms of the Labour Problem. It will put a stop to the practice of foolish landowners, who, when land is wanted by agricultural labourers for allotments refuse to let it at a fair rent. It is a matter of common notoriety that when land which is only bringing in a rental of some ten shillings an acre from a farmer is wanted for allotments, the labourer is asked to pay three or four pounds an acre

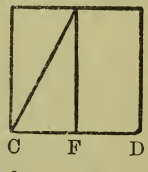
rent. If the landowner is taxed upon the value he himself puts on the land, he will find it impossible to hold out for exorbitant rents from the labourers. The effect will be to make, by law, the bad landowners do that which the good ones do already from a sense of justice. There is nothing confiscatory in this.

But what will be the effect on the labourers? In "Merrie England" "Nunquam" points out correctly that while the farmer only raises on an average 23 bushels of wheat to the acre, the labourer with his spade labour raises an average of 40 bushels. The labourer on his allotment thus receives as the reward of his labour (his wage) 40 bushels, less the rent, rates, and taxes. The labourer working for the farmer does not get this. No; he only gets a portion of the 23 bushels, after rent, rates, taxes, and farmer's profit are deducted. Wherever the labourers get access to the land for themselves, the wages of agricultural labourers rise from 50 to 100 per cent; for a man will not work for a farmer for less than he can get by working for himself. The first effect of this taxation of land values will be to allow the labourer access to the land. The land will be better cultivated, its value will rise, and the unemployed in our large towns will go back to the country to be producers, and thereby consumers also. The Poor Rates will fall, and everyone, even the landowners, be benefited.

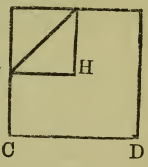
In the same way taxing land values would cure over-crowding in our large towns. We need not here go into proofs as to the necessity for a reform in that direction. The miserable condition under which so many thousands of the inhabitants of our large towns are herded together, and the deplorable results from a sanitary and moral point of view, are too well known to need dwelling upon here. Now, the people do not dwell in these pig-styes from choice, and the necessity for such conditions is the result of the land monopoly. The people who live in these places do not pay small rents, but on the contrary, very high rents comparatively speaking. The evil is easily perceived. The workman or tradesman in Liverpool, for instance, must have his shop or his dwelling-house in Liverpool. They can afford to pay a certain amount only in rent and rates combined.

Supposing A B C D represents an estate on the skirts of a town which is increasing in population, and wanted consequently for the use of the inhabitants. They can pay, as we have pointed out before, only a certain amount for its use. Now, if the land-owner allows the whole of it to be used, he receives this amount, but land being plentiful, for this amount the people can get enough land to admit of their having a house and land around it for a garden.

But if the owner only allows half of it, A E F C, to be used, and keeps the other half, E B F D, idle, *he will be able to extort the same amount* for the half. The people *must* have the land; and the result is that for the amount for which in the first case they could have got a house and garden, they can only get a house without a garden. Only the well-to-do can have a garden; the poor people must go without.



Let us now suppose that the land-owner refuses to allow more than a quarter of his land to be used, A E G H, he can still get the same amount as at first, for the people *must have the land.* The result is that now only the wealthy can have a house and grounds; the well-to-do, comparatively, can have a small house; while the working classes have to be contented with one or two rooms in a house.



The landlord can get the same amount in all cases from the people, and upon the quantity of land he permits them to have the use of depends the question as to whether they are well housed or compelled to put up with slums and over-crowding. Further, as the remainder of his land will afford him a return, either as pleasure grounds or agricultural land, the landowner profits

most by allowing the smallest quantity of land to be used. At present he practically escapes taxation upon the land he keeps idle. If rated at all it is only on value as agricultural land—and now, thanks to the Rating Bill, half these rates are to be taken off this land. Surely everyone can perceive that if the whole of the land were taxed upon what we may term its "use-value," and the tax levied whether the land were put to use or not, then the landowner could no longer afford to keep land idle, since he would be paying taxation on that which was bringing in no return. He would be ruined if he did not allow the land to be put to use, and the moment it was thrown open to the use of the public, houses, shops, &c., would be built upon it; over-crowding would come to an end; and the building of these houses, &c., would give employment to vast numbers of the unemployed.

The Effect of Grants-in-Aid.

The whole effect of this system of grants-in-aid of local taxation from the Imperial Exchequer is to increase the power of the landowners to deny labour and capital access to land. This is best seen in regard to towns where the value of land is greater than in the rural districts, but the operation of the principle is just the same in the country. The evil results of this unjust system are none the less dangerous because they are disguised under the appearance of good. In the 1892 Budget debate Mr. Goschen said:—

"By the relief which we have given to local taxation, which has been given to occupiers as well as to owners, and in the main has been enjoyed by the occupiers and has not been enjoyed by the owners, we have relieved municipal finance to such an extent that now they have undertaken much excellent social legislation which otherwise they would have been quite incompetent to cope with. Where would the London County Council be if we had not assisted them by the increased means placed at their command for the relief of local taxation when they lost the £500,000 in respect of the coal duties? Do the London County Council think this has gone simply to the relief of the owners? No, they know it has given them more money to spend upon open spaces, recreation grounds, sanitary measures, free libraries, and the like—all that is much more possible now than it could possibly be before, when rating difficulties stood in the way of municipal reform."

This is a plausible statement of the effect of subventions from the National Exchequer in aid of the Local Taxation of the Metropolis, but there is another aspect Mr. Goschen has not put forward. A Committee of the United States House of Representatives has recently issued a Report on the Municipal Taxation of Washington—"Assessment of Taxes in the District of Columbia."—The case of Washington is very similar to that of London; it is the national capital of America; it contains the halls of congress, the chambers of the supreme court, the residence of the executive, the great libraries, museums, &c., which the national government is gradually building up. Congress grants appropriations for the improvement and beautification of the city, but, the Committee point out, the effect of all these is to increase the value of the land in the city, *and while embellishing it, yet at the same time makes it more expensive to live in*, and, carrying the principle to its logical conclusion, they point out that—

"If the National Government were to assume the entire cost of the District Government, no one would be benefited except the landowners. They could and would still demand from tenants the full rental of land regardless of the remission of the assessment on it, and the effect of this net increase in the profits of landowning would be to raise the selling value of land, and to greatly stimulate land speculation. Thus the effect of such liberality towards the Federal District on the part of Congress would ultimately be only to increase enormously a few large fortunes, and to drive a greater number of citizens into narrower quarters, and make it more difficult for them to live; and if, while refraining from assessing Land Values, still more lavish appropriations were made from the proceeds of general taxation for the purpose of improving and embellishing the National Capital, the effect would simply be to increase a few great fortunes, and to hasten the crowding of the body of its population into flats and tenement houses, and behind stately avenues lined with palaces to raise noisome slums."

This is no overdrawn picture ; its truth is evidenced in the municipal history of every large town, and from the knowledge of the evil we can draw the remedy. Where population is sparse there is no need for open spaces, recreation grounds, expensive schemes of sanitation, &c. ; and as population advances and these needs arise, the increase of population adds a value to the land which, if taken for the community, would provide the wherewithal to supply these needs. As George says, in his "Condition of Labour," p. 21: "Here is a natural law by which, as society advances, the one thing that increases in value is land—a natural law by virtue of which all growth of population, all advance of the arts, all general improvements of whatever kind, add to a fund that both the commands of justice and the dictates of expediency prompt us to take for the common uses of society."

Who Gains by these Grants in Aid ?

Dr. Hunter, late M.P. for Aberdeen. obtained a Parliamentary Return of the number of ratepayers in Scotland, at different rents, and how much of the valuation they represented. Having got the return, he was thereby enabled to make a most scathing analysis of the system of these grants-in-aid in *The Contemporary Review* for October, 1893.

The Parliamentary Return which Dr. Hunter obtained relates chiefly to Scotland, but he has, by allowing for the difference in house rents in England, and also for the fact that in Scotland half the rates are paid by the owners, whereas in England they fall on the tenant, been able to apply a similar test to that country. The table includes all the occupiers of dwelling-houses (and farmers) whose rent does not exceed £20 a year. It gives the population of each class, the proportion of the total rateable value of Scotland they hold, and the proportionate amount of the poor rate they pay. He assumes that the majority of the class living in houses under £20 are occupiers only. The three divisions correspond to the Working Class (*a*) 68·8 per cent ; the highly-paid Workman and Lower Middle Class (*b*) 10·77 per cent ; and the Lower Middle Class (*c*) forming 6·3 per cent of the total population.

TABLE A.—SCOTLAND.

Classes of the Population.

	Number.	Per cent of total Population.	Per cent of total Valuation.	Per cent of Poor Rate.
(*a*) Working Class (rent under £10).	2,767,664	68·8	12·64	6·32
(*b*) Working Class & Lower Mid. Class (rent £10 to £15)	433,247	10·77	4·36	2·18
(*c*) Lower Mid. Class (rent £15 to £20)	252,041	6·3	3·62	1·81
	3,452,952	85·87	20·62	10·31

From this we see that the poorer classes pay barely above one-tenth of the poor rate. But Dr. Hunter goes on to say, How does it stand with respect to the Imperial Taxes ? The amount of the subvention to local taxation in Scotland, £1,300,000, is nearly equal to the sum derived from the duties paid by Scotland on tea, tobacco, coffee and chicory, cocoa and dried fruits. Thus, if Parliament were to repeal these grants in aid to Scotland it could repeal the duties, so far as that country is concerned, on these articles, with the exception of tobacco, which could be reduced to a duty of 8d. per pound ; thus enabling the workman to buy his tea at 10d. a pound and his tobacco at 1d. per ounce. Dr. Hunter then goes on to point out that assuming that the people consume these articles in proportion to their numbers—and it must be admitted that the errors, if any, will tell against the workers, in favour of the rich, since the poorer classes probably consume more than an average, in quantity, and it is upon this the duty is levied, than the rich—then the different classes would benefit by paying the rates and being relieved of the taxes as follows :

TABLE B.—SCOTLAND.

Showing how much each PERSON *in Classes A., B., and C., on an average, pays of a sum of* £1,300,000—(1) *raised by taxes and* (2) *raised by rates, and the difference in favour of rates.*

	Each pays in Rates.	Each pays in Taxes.	Difference in favour of Rates.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(*a*) Working Class.....	0 7	6 5½	5 10½
(*b*) Partly Working Class & partly Lower Mid. Class	1 3½	6 5½	5 2
(*c*) Lower Middle Class..	1 11	6 5½	4 6½

Thus the poorer a man is the more he loses by the finance of the late Conservative Government. But Dr. Hunter goes further into the question. Taking each rate payer as representing five persons, though in reality he represents a larger number, and assuming that the occupiers of houses of £100 and upwards rental is owner as well as occupier, and consequently pays the whole of the rates, he gives the following table:—

TABLE C.—SCOTLAND.

Showing how much of £1,300,000 *each* RATEPAYER *pays:*—(1) *if raised by taxes, and* (2) *if raised by rates, and amount of loss or gain according as one or the other method is adopted.*

Rent.	Paid in Taxes.	Paid in Rates.	Loss by Imperial Subventions.	Gain by Imperial Subventions.
	OCCUPIER.			
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	1 12 3½	0 3 4	1 8 11½	nil.
10	1 12 3½	0 6 8	1 5 7½	nil.
15	1 12 3½	0 10 0	1 2 3½	nil.
48	1 12 3½	1 12 0	0 0 3½	nil.
	OWNER AND OCCUPIER.			
100	1 12 3½	8 0 0	nil.	6 7 8½
300	1 12 3½	24 0 0	nil.	22 7 8½
600	1 12 3½	48 0 0	nil.	46 7 8½

Thus we see the nature of these "gifts" to the ratepayers in their true light. In regard to England the results are similar, though not quite so great.

Recommendations as to Local Taxation made by The Labour Bureau of the State of Illinois, U.S.A.

This question of Local Taxation has become of great importance of recent years, both in this country and the United States. Many local authorities in the United Kingdom have passed resolutions in favour of the taxing for Municipal needs the value added to the land by the community. It will be of interest to members of these Municipalities, and to others, to learn that the Department of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Illinois has recently made a most exhaustive examination into this question.

The Report issued by Mr. G. A. Schilling, the secretary, deals very clearly with the principles of taxation, direct *v.* indirect taxes, property tax, &c., and forms an extremely valuable contribution to the literature on this subject and one which could be carefully studied side by side with the Report on the Financial Arrangements between Great Britain and Ireland.

As the result they have made the following, amongst other, recommendations.

(*a*)—SEPARATION OF IMPROVEMENT FROM SITE VALUES IN TAX RETURNS.

That the following clause be inserted in the tax laws:—

It shall be the duty of all assessors and officers performing the duties of assessors, in assessing real property of any kind, to assess the value of land separately from all buildings, fences, structures, drains, crops, plants, trees, cultivation and other improvements thereon or therein, and to state in separate columns in their official returns, the assessed value of each piece of land and of the entire improvements thereon or therein.

No Constitutional amendment is required for this, and it would very materially contribute to the prevention of under-valuations.

(*b*)—BOARDS OF REVIEW.

That boards of review be established with power to hear and determine objections on the part of any citizen to the assessment valuation of any property within their respective jurisdictions, as well upon the ground that such assessment is too low as that it is too high. This would enable individuals who discover under-valuations, to take steps for the protection of the community. It requires no Constitutional amendment, and was recommended by the revenue commission of 1886.

(*c*)—MAPS AND RECORDS OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

That provision be made for the delivery to assessors of plot maps of all the lands, blocks and lots within their respective jurisdictions, upon a large scale, together with a complete set of books in which shall be entered the character of each tract, block, and lot, with its improve-

ments, and the date and consideration of recent transfers, together with each year's valuations for taxation of sites and improvements separately stated; such maps and books to be public records, and at all reasonable hours open to public inspection. This requires no Constitutional amendment, and would facilitate the detection of discriminating under-valuations. It also was recommended by the revenue commission of 1886.

(*d*)—LOCAL OPTION IN TAXATION.

That the Constitution be so amended as to permit each political division of the State to adopt its own system of raising all taxes within its jurisdiction.

The following bill, adapted from the bill for a similar purpose under consideration by the New York Legislature, is recommended :—

A bill for the regulation of assessments and to provide for home rule in taxation

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That it shall be the duty of all assessors and officers performing the duties of assessors, in assessing real property of any kind, to assess the value of land separately from all buildings, fences, structures, drains, crops, plants, trees, cultivation and other improvements thereon or therein, and to state in separate columns in their official returns the assessed value of each piece of land and of the entire improvements thereon and therein.

SECTION 2. The voters in each county in the State may, in their discretion, direct that all taxes in such county (other than city taxes, concerning which an express direction may have been given under the authority of section 3 of this act) shall be levied exclusively upon the assessed value of personal property alone, or upon the assessed value of real estate alone, including land and all improvements thereon and therein; or upon the assessed value of land alone, regardless of its improvements; or upon the assessed value of lands, improvements and personal property, taken together.

SECTION 3. The voters in each incorporated city of this State may, in their discretion, direct that all taxes in such city shall be levied upon the assessed value of personal property alone; or upon the assessed value of real estate alone, including land and all improvements thereon and therein; or upon the assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvements and of personal property; or upon the assessed value of land, improvements and personal property, taken together.

The succeeding paragraphs deal with the necessary machinery for submitting this question to the verdict of the constituency. Petitions, signed in the aggregate by at least one-fiftieth of the voters praying for the submission to the people of the county or city, as the case may be, of a proposition that all taxes for county or city purposes, as the case may be, be levied according to the preference of the petitioners, either (1) exclusively upon the assessed value of personal property alone; or, (2) exclusively upon the assessed value of real estate alone, including all improvements; or, (3) exclusively upon the assessed value of land alone, regardless of its improvements; or, (4) exclusively upon the assessed value of land, improvements and personal property taken together; must be filed with the county clerk at least thirty days prior to the day of election at which the proposition is to be voted upon. All petitions when filed shall be open to public inspection under reasonable regulations, and shall be preserved as public records for at least one year after the election to which they relate. The substance of the question proposed by such petitions shall be printed upon the ballots voted at the election to which the petitions relate, in like manner as proposed constitutional amendments are now required by law to be printed, the statement thereof being substantially as follows :—

Proposition that all taxes for the County [or "City" as the case may be] of.....shall be levied exclusively upon the assessed value of [here insert "personal property alone," or "real estate alone, including land and all improvements," or "land alone, regardless of its improvements," or "lands, improvements, and personal property taken together," according to the prayer of the petitioners].	Yes.	
	No.	

Such a reform (they say) would enable each locality to test the system of taxation that was locally most popular, and out of the experience of all a perfected system would most easily and surely be evolved.

Adopting the classification which now prevails, the following Summary will give the sums received and expended by the various classes of Local Authorities in 1868 and 1891:—

Local Authorities.	1868. Receipts including Loans. *	1868. Expenditure, including that out of Loans. *	1890-1. Receipts other than from Loans.	1890-1. Receipts including Loans.	1890-1. Expenditure not defrayed out of Loans.	1890-1. Expenditure, including that out of Loans.
URBAN.						
(*a*) Metropolitan.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities	2,047,089	2,006,221	2,129,343	2,303,393	2,662,330	2,820,557
Burial Boards	35,270	34,915	54,794	83,294	48,283	69,626
†Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	—	—	77,027	146,427	74,139	113,076
Conservators of Commons	—	—	3,199	3,199	3,238	3,238
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	—	—	39,208	59,208	40,735	70,910
Markets & Fairs Commissioners	6,276	5,507	11,564	11,564	5,020	5,020
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, &c.	1,423,557	1,469,223	2,063,106	2,227,406	2,102,875	2,289,507
London County Council	— §	— §	2,559,842	2,610,270	1,401,727	2,009,406
Metropolitan Board of Works	2,109,330	1,935,495	—	—	—	—
‡Commissioners of Peace of the Metropolis	692,040	701,118	1,407,774	1,525,266	1,336,828	1,388,618
Corporation of London	1,824,656	1,771,096	803,330	806,330	749,467	871,744
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London			355,441	355,441	335,231	335,231
Visiting Committees of Pauper Lunatic Asylums	—	—	3,089	3,089	43,679	43,679
Churchwardens (Church Rate)	30,667	31,462	5,724	5,724	5,576	5,576
Highways: — London, City, Regent's Park, &c.	72,982	72,470	—	—	—	—
School Board for London	—	—	1,758,868	2,008,868	1,738,554	1,960,248
Bridge and Ferry Trustees	49,667	50,739	—	—	—	—
	£8,291,534§	8,078,246§	11,272,309	12,149,479	10,547,682	11,986,436
(*b*) Extra Metropolitan.						
Municipal Corporations	6,779,500	7,016,983	3,385,703	3,750,133	2,789,930	3,174,120
Boro. Urban Sanitary Author.			11,627,422	15,092,844	12,840,647	15,779,737
Other Urban Sanitary Author.			3,559,982	4,417,155	3,576,528	4,418,417
Joint Boards			124,408	242,083	141,299	273,195
Highways (Boroughs)	20,510	21,622	—	—	—	—
†Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	—	—	1,412	1,412	1,642	1,642
Markets & Fairs Commissioners	57,922	57,947	5,056	5,056	3,861	3,861
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	1,945,805	2,071,796	2,768,664	3,109,327	2,659,321	3,000,867
School Boards (Boroughs)	—	—	1,835,386	2,228,444	1,925,436	2,302,556
	£8,803,737	9,168,348	24,308,033	28,846,454	23,938,691	28,954,395
URBAN and RURAL.						
Poor Law Authorities (Extra Metropolitan)	7,022,665	6,971,283	5,845,759	6,036,840	7,231,611	7,412,487
County Authorities	2,292,948§	2,319,348§	5,146,821	5,256,281	967,547	4,054,666
‡Commissioners of Police of Metropolis (Extra Metropl.)	130,011	131,716	403,304	436,96	382,980	397,816
Visiting Committees of County and Borough Pauper Lunatic Asylums	—	—	83,907	83,907	245,178	245,178

* Some of the items entered in these columns differ from those given in Mr. Goschen's report.

† No returns were received from these Authorities before 1882.

‡ The Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis have been apportioned between the Metropolitan and Extra Metropolitan parts of the District, on the Police Rates received from those parts in 1868, and on the Rentals for the Police Rates in 1890-91.

§ The sums received and expended in 1868 by the County Authorities of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent in respect of the areas then forming parts of those Counties, but now in the County of London, are included in the receipts and expenditure of County Authorities under the heading "Urban and Rural."

‖ This sum includes loans which have been raised partly for some of the works specifically enumerated, but which it has not been found practicable to apportion as between those works and other purposes.

Local Authorities.	1868. Receipts including Loans. *	1868. Expenditure, including that out of Loans. *	1868. Receipts other than from Loans.	1890-1. Receipts including Loans.	1890-1. Expenditure not defrayed out of Loans.	1890-1. Expenditure, including that out of Loans.
Urban & Rural—*Continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Port Sanitary Authorities ..	—	—	382	1,382	9,875	10,743
Burial Boards (Extra Metropl.)	73,316	174,450	394,472	455,225	380,557	444 218
Bridge and Ferry Trustees ..	84,905	85,203	3,401	3,401	2,886	2,886
Commissioners of Sewers....	46,410	50,941	52,580	55,880	53,845	56,688
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	198,947	154,325	94,937	537,777	490,676	497,711
Salmon Fishery Conservancy Boards.....	—	—	13,264	13,264	13,531	13,531
Churchwardens [Church Rate] (Extra Metropolitan).....	271,073	274,063	—	—	30	30
School Boards (Extra Metropolitan) [Excluding Boroughs and purely Rural parishes]	—	—	858,119	995,396	852,216	1,000,879
Turnpike Trustees	1,023,563	1,059,073	3,052	3,052	4,138	4,138
County Roads Boards, S. Wales			—	—	—!	—
Sea Fisheries Committees ..	—	—	—	—	319	319
	£11,243,838	11,220,402	13,299,988	13,879,368	13,635,388	14,141,290
RURAL.						
Rural Sanitary Authorities..	—	—	491,526	650,095	510,661	680,426
Conservators of Commons ..	—	—	200	200	218	218
Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act, 2 & Will. 4, c. 90	82,133	79,116	24,322	24,322	24,522	24,522
Highway Authorities.....	1,390,677	1,382,091	1,355,276	1,355,476	1,326,196	1,329,801
School Boards (excluding parishes partly Urban)	—	—	687,771	748,020	679,320	739,989
	£1,472,810	1,461,207	2,557,095	2,784,113	2,540,917	2,774,956
Totals.....	£29,811,919	29,928,203	51,437,425	57,659,414	50,662,678	57,857,077

The Different Classes of Rates.

In endeavouring to ascertain how far the burdens of the rates borne by urban and rural ratepayers respectively have on the whole increased or decreased, and what have been the causes of their increase or decrease, the only safe line of investigation is to take each rate separately, and to summarise the results thus obtained.

Mr. Goschen divided the 70 years preceding his Report into three periods.

(1.) 1803—1840, when the main rates levied, or at least recorded, were—

1. Poor Rate.
2. County Rate.
3. Church Rate.
4. Highway Rate.

(2.) 1841—1851, when Police Rates and Borough Rates were added.

(3.) 1851—1868, when what may in general terms be called Sanitary Rates, and Town Rates other than Borough Rates, were superadded.

And in dealing with the growth of the various separate rates, he distinguished between three classes of rates.

(*a.*) Rates which had been levied for the preceding 70 years, *i.e.*, Poor, County Church, and Highway Rates.

(*b.*) Rates of very long standing, but of which there was no record kept in the earlier periods, *i.e.*, Lighting and Watching Rates levied under 3 & 4 Will. IV.c. 90, Sewers Rates, and Rates under Local Acts.

(*c.*) Modern rates, levied since Municipal Government was introduced, and Police and Sanitary legislation commenced.

In regard to the old rates, these, as the report says, "constitute an hereditary burden on real property, subject to which land has been bought, sold, and inherited, during a long series of years." The Chief of these are the Poor Rate, County Rate, the Church Rate, the Highway Rate. The first of these is rather a misnomer, since it is levied not merely for the relief of the poor, but for a variety of other purposes, including expenses under the Vaccination Acts, the acts relating to the registration

* Some of the items entered in these columns differ from those given in Mr. Goschen's report.

of births, deaths, and marriages, the Union Assessment Committee Acts in the provinces, and the Valuation Act (Metropolis), 1869, in London, the cost of legal proceedings (parochial and union), the salaries of parochial officers, part of the expenses of parliamentary, municipal, and county registration, the preparation of jury lists, the payment of school-fees for non-pauper children, and other miscellaneous expenditure. But though this seems a formidable list of purposes for which the Poor Rate is liable, by far the greater part of it is still expended on the relief of the poor. Taking first of all the amount actually expended on relief of the poor, we find that in 1868 the gross expenditure for this purpose in England and Wales was 1s. 6d.; the net expenditure provided by rates being, for England and Wales, 1s. 4·93d., for London 1s. 5·28d., and the provinces 1s. 4·86d.; while in 1891 these amounts were: gross expenditure England and Wales, 1s. 1½d., and net expenditure out of rates England and Wales, 9·24d., London, 1s. 1·30d., and the provinces, 8·18d., thus shewing that in the provinces the amount paid had been reduced by one-half. Since, however, some of the receipts in 1891 properly belonged to 1890, the average rate for 1890 and 1891 is taken, viz: 8·63d. The other expenses charged on the Poor Rates have increased, but the net results are that the Poor Rate fell in London from 1s. 7·4d. in 1868 to 1s. 3d. in 1890, and 1s. 3·3d. in 1891; and in the provinces from 1s. 6·5d. in 1868 to 11·7d. in 1890 and 10·9d. in 1891, a fall of rather more than 4d. in the £ in London, and 7½d. in the provinces.

Excluding the Metropolis, we find that the County Rate is the same in 1891 as in 1868, 4·87d.; the Church Rate has been abolished; in 1868 that was 0·59d., and the Highway Rate has fallen from 7·1d., in 1883 to 6·2d. in 1891; making for these four rates a fall of 8·69d. in the £ as compared with 1868; so that we see that so far as the "Old Rates" are concerned, land has been relieved to a very appreciable amount.

New Rates.

The average rate in the £ of all rates rose between 1868 and 1891 from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d., and the average rate in the £ of the old rates fell heavily between those years; so it follows that the rate in the £ of the new rates taken as a whole must have risen considerably during the same period. The proportion of the new rates which are levied in the rural districts is comparatively small, consequently, this rise has had far less influence on the rates in rural than in urban districts. These new rates for the most part represent a clear additional burden imposed on the localities in which they are raised. In the Metropolis these new rates in 1868 were 2s. 7·7d. in the £, in 1891 they had risen to 3s. 8·8d., an increase of 1s. 1·1d. For urban sanitary districts we can only compare with 1880, when it was 1s.9·8d. In 1891 this had risen to 2s. 7·3d., an increase of 9·5d. In the rural districts, the rise since 1868 has been a little under 4d.

NEW RATES, COUNTY AND NON-COUNTY BOROUGHS.

	Amount raised. £	Average rates. s. d.
In London	5,899,631	..... 3 8·8
,, County Boroughs	5,372,046	..... 3 7
,, Non-County Boroughs	1,800,748	..... 3 0·5
,, Other Urban Dist.	2,687,264	..... 2 7·3
,, Rural Districts	867,964	..... 0 4
	£16,627,653	

RATES IN THE £ OF THE OLD RATES EXCLUDING THE METROPOLIS.

RATE.	1868. s. d.	1891. s. d.	Fall. s. d.
1. Poor Rate	1 6·5	0 11·3	0 7·2
2. County Rate (including County Police Rate)....	0 4·87	0 4·87	—
3. Church Rate	0 0·59	—	0 0·59
4. Highway Rate ..	0 7·1	0 6·2	0 0·9
Total	2 7·06	1 10·37	0 8·69

Rateable Value.

The increase in the rateable value of the properties liable to be raised has been so great that, notwithstanding the increased amount raised in rates, the average rate in the £ for 1892 was 3s. 8d. as compared with—

4s. 5½d. in 1808	2s. 7d. in 1841
3s. 1¾d. ,, 1813-15	3s. 4d. ,, 1868
3s. 10¾d. ,, 1817	3s. 4¼d. ,, 1874
3s. 8d. ,, 1827	

The Increase of Rates.

We have seen that Mr. Goschen's Committee stated that of the increase of £8,000,000 during the fifty years preceding 1868, £6,500,000 had been on urban districts. As will be seen from the following tables the same holds good from 1868 to 1892:—

Local Authorities.	Receipts from Rates. 1868.	1892.
PURELY URBAN.		
(*a*) Metropolitan.	£	£
Poor Law Authorities	1,359,708	2,273,833
Burial Boards	7,748	8,647
Commiss'n'rs of Baths and Washhouses	—	33,793
Conservators of Commons	—	2,679
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	—	44,355
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, &c.	1,036,409	1,948,247
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	119,109	219,837
County Authorities (Metropolitan portions of Middlesex, Surrey, & Kent)	204,946	—
London County Council ..	—	1,583,170
Metropolit'n Board of W'rks	417,106	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis (see also under "Partly Urban and Partly Rural")	405,554	604,494
Corporation of London....	55,896	95,129
Churchwardens (Ch. Rate)	23,679	5,999
School Board for London..	—	1,496,115
Highways: [London City, Regent's Park, &c.]	72,678	—
	3,702,833	8,316,298
(*b*) Extra Metropolitan.		
Municipal Corporations ..	3,008,184	1,426,994
Borough Urban Sanitary Authorities		5,267,727
Other Urban Sanitary Authorities		2,389,464
Joint Boards		1,725
[Highways, Boroughs]....	18,970	—
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	—	587
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities.....	—	63,000
School Boards (Boroughs)	—	1,028,819
	3,027,154	10,178,316
Total Purely Urban..£	6,729,987	18,494,614
PARTLY URBAN AND PARTLY RURAL.		
Poor Law Authorities (Extra Metropolitan)	6,471,258	5,015,762
County Authorities (Metropolitan portions of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent excluded)	1,295,621	1,758,877
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis (Extra Metropolitan)	76,190	171,406
Commissioners of Sewers	42,871	48,195
Burial Boards (Extra Metropolitan)	88,659	167,703
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	176,158	234,042
Churchwardens [Ch. Rate] (Extra Metropolitan)....	207,028	—
School Boards (Extra Metropolitan), excluding Boroughs	—	807,132
Conservators of Commons	—	261
	8,357,766	8,203,378
RURAL.		
Rural Sanitary Authorities	—	431,878
Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act, 2 and 3 Will. 4, c. 90.....	79,393	23,918
Highway Authorities	1,336,292	1,353,331
	1,415,685	1,809,127
Total.....£	16,503,437	28,507,119

Summary.

	Rates raised in 1868	1892	Increase
	£	£	£
Purely Urban..	6,730,000	18,495,000	11,765,000
Partly Urban & partly Rural..	8,357,000	8,203,000	†154,000
Purely Rural..	1,416,000	1,809,000	394,000
Total....£	16,503,000	28,507,000	12,004,000

Local Debt.

Notwithstanding the enormous increase in Rates, the Local Debt has also vastly increased. The first year for which the local taxation returns purport to give the amount of the local debt is 1874-75, when it is stated to have been £92,820,100. In 1891-92 it had increased to the huge total of £207,524,093, as seen from the following table:—

Outstanding Debt of Urban and Rural Authorities, 1891-92.

PURELY URBAN.	
(*a*) Metropolitan.	£
Poor Law Authorities	3,744,014
Burial Boards	149,335
Commissioners of Baths & Washhouses	392,723
Conservators of Commons	35,000
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	95,550
Metropolitan Vestries & District Boards	1,933,444
C'missioners of Sewers, City of London	1,776,007
London County Council	20,370,887
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis (see also under "Partly Urban and Partly Rural")	346,225
Corporation of London.....	4,742,000
Churchwardens (Church Rates).....	3,300
School Board for London.....	7,336,411
	40,924,896
1874-75....£	21,007,199

† Decrease.

PURELY URBAN—*Continued.*

(*b*) EXTRA METROPOLITAN.	£
Municipal Corporations	9,797,494
Borough Urban Sanitary Authorities	86,539,413
Other Urban Sanitary Authorities	13,754,372
Joint Boards	1,265,743
Commissioners of Baths & Washhouses	10,080
Markets and Fairs Commissioners	25,380
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	31,161,014
School Boards (Boroughs)	6,799,164
	149,352,660
1874-75....£61,516,763	
Total Purely Urban	£190,277,556
1874-75....£82,523,962	

PARTLY URBAN AND PARTLY RURAL.

Poor Law Authorities (Extra Metrop.)	3,268,536
County Councils	2,494,095
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis (Extra Metropolitan)	95,775
Port Sanitary Authorities	8,893
Burial Boards (Extra Metropolitan)	2,038,560
Bridge and Ferry Trustees	7,560
Commissioners of Sewers	79,134
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	2,388,047
Churchwardens (Church Rate), [Extra Metropolitan]	1,300
Salmon Fishery Conservancy Boards.	80
School Boards (Extra Metropolitan), [excluding Boroughs]	*5,022,980
Turnpike Trustees	9,435
Total Partly Urban & Partly Rural	£15,414,395
1874-75....£10,113,975	

PURELY RURAL.

Rural Sanitary Authorities	1,801,922
Highway Authorities	30,220
Total Purely Rural	*£1,832,142
1874-75....£182,163	
TOTAL DEBT	£207,524,093
1874-75....£92,820,100	

In considering the debt of any district the rateable value of the district must also be taken into account, in order to arrive at the local *burden*. We thus have:—

	Debt.	Rateable Value.	Debt per £ Rat'ble Value.
	£	£	£ s. d.
London	40,924,896	33,070,830	1 4 9
Other Urban Districts	149,352,660	69,550,884	2 2 11
Partly Urban and partly Rural	15,414,395	122,825,553	0 2 6
*Rural	1,832,142	53,274,669	0 0 8
	207,524,093	29,002,525	1 6 7

From the foregoing it will be seen that the pressure of the local burden, so far as debt is concerned, is heaviest on the purely urban localities, and lightest in the purely rural.

The following are the purposes for which these loans were made:—

PURPOSES OF OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1891-92.

	£
Waterworks	39,888,783
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays	31,690,423
Highways, Street Improvements, and Turnpike Roads	28,664,091
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	20,487,354
Schools	19,270,092
Gasworks	15,266,521
Poor Law Purposes	7,012,550
Markets	5,506,677
Public Buildings, Offices, &c., not included under other Headings	4,340,858
Bridges and Ferries	4,009,230
Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Commons, and Open Spaces	3,923,701
Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvements	3,854,287
Lunatic Asylums	3,541,423
Land Drainage, Embankment, River Conservancy, and Sea Defences	3,055,098
Cemeteries and Burial Grounds	2,553,929
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company	2,225,599
Tramways	1,340,868
Police Stations, Gaols, & Lock-up Houses	1,121,971
Baths, Washhouses, and Open Bathing Places	1,055,053
Private Improvement Works	941,181
Hospitals	759,429
Fire Brigades	532,699
Libraries and Museums	515,096
Slaughter Houses	122,735
Cattle Disease Prevention Act, 1866.	64,489
Electric Lighting and Supply	155,521
Public Lighting	35,270
Allotments	15,630
Loans Charged on Church Rates	4,600
Other Purposes	5,570,935
TOTAL DEBT	£207,524,093

The Incidence of Local Taxation as between different Classes of Property.

Year.	Rates borne by Lands. Amount. £	Rates borne by Lands. Per centage.	Rates borne by Houses and other Property. Amount. £	Rates borne by Houses and other Property. Per centage.
1817	6,730,000	66·66	3,370,000	33·33
1868	5,500,000	33·33	11,000,000	66·66
1891	4,260,000	15·31	23,560,000	84·69

* Includes sums owing by School Boards in Rural Parishes; these amounted to £2,016,703 in 1890-91.
† Including £31,690,423 debt owing in respect of harbours, piers, docks, and quays. Excluding this debt, the amount of debt in these districts was £7 1s. 1d. per head of population, and £1 13s. 10d. per £ of Rateable Value.

REVENUE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Amount of Revenue of Local Authorities in each Division of the United Kingdom in the Years 1867-8, 1879-80, 1889-90, 1891-2, 1892-3, and 1893-4.

Country and Source.	1867-8.	1879-80.	1889-90.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
ENGLAND AND WALES :—						
Rates	16,430,000	21,885,420	27,720,125	28,508,770	30,206,484	32,228,893
*Gas and Water		3,201,088	6,381,484	6,987,278	7,056,049	7,335,392
Repayments on account of Private Improvmnts. executed by Local Authorities		607,969	643,836	743,148	934,003	1,020,577
Tolls, Dues, &c.	4,350,000	4,574,322	5,535,464	5,455,906	4,674,838	4,980,912
Rents, Interest, &c.	1,354,000	764,462	1,935,597	1,869,270	2,134,407	2,182,032
Sales of Property		536,478	549,725	414,061	443,754	521,783
Miscellaneous	1,833,000	4,985,826	1,805,120	2,174,070	1,990,024	2,106,210
Total Local Revenue—England and Wales	23,967,000	36,555,565	44,571,351	46,152,503	47,439,559	50,375,799
SCOTLAND :—						
Rates	1,500,000	2,622,000	3,557,565	3,265,222	3,339,569	Cannot be given.
†Gas, and Water				503,455	1,360,815	
Tolls, Dues, &c.	500,000	1,060,000	1,033,223	949,492	957,386	
Rents, Interest, &c.	450,000	253,000	241,872	235,266	261,589	
Sales of Property		41,000	4,935	7,931	20,876	
Miscellaneous	100,000	417,000	360,986	387,328	366,257	
Total Local Revenue-Scotland	2,550,000	4,393,000	5,198,581	5,348,694	6,306,492	
IRELAND :—						
Rates, Gas, and Water	2,284,000	2,654,719	2,991,062	2,810,377	2,868,730	2,993,032
Tolls, Dues, &c.	283,000	511,355	430,389	442,636	456,609	454,634
Rents, Interest, &c.	69,000	71,287	96,471	104,741	106,735	108,522
Sales of Property		..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	104,000	261,200	208,380	201,761	219,612	202,422
Total Local Revenue—Ireland	2,740,000	3,498,561	3,726,302	3,559,515	3,651,686	3,738,610
UNITED KINGDOM :—						
Rates	20,214,000	30,971,196	41,423,674	42,955,668	45,765,650	Cannot be given.
Gas and Water						
Repayments on account of Private Improvmnts. executed by Local Authorities						
Tolls, Dues, &c.	5,133,000	6,145,677	6,999,076	6,848,034	6,088,833	
Rents, Interest, &c.	1,873,000	1,088,749	2,273,940	2,209,277	2,502,731	
Sales of Property		577,478	554,660	421,992	464,630	
Miscellaneous	2,037,000	5,664,026	2,247,884	2,625,741	2,576,893	
Total Local Revenue—United Kingdom	29,257,000	44,447,126	53,496,234	55,060,712	57,397,487	
Government Contributions :—						
England	957,000	2,733,846	6,531,006	8,103,561	9,077,714	8,898,565
Scotland	200,000	556,000	964,525	1,306,379	1,357,603	‡
Ireland	78,000	106,960	160,974	368,974	363,637	§400,004
Total Government Contributions	1,235,000	3,396,806	7,656,505	9,778,914	10,798,954	
Receipts from Loans:—						
England	5,517,000	13,717,911	6,258,600	9,072,831	10,995,669	14,183,080
Scotland	250,000	1,122,000	1,410,398	1,991,850	2,161,570	‡
Ireland	237,000	263,971	495,946	470,345	775,495	589,171
Total Receipts from Loans	6,004,000	15,103,882	8,164,944	11,535,026	13,932,734	
Total Revnu., Local Authorities	36,496,000	62,947,814	69,317,683	76,374,652	82,129,425	‡

* These amounts are receipts of the Local Authorities from the sale of Gas and Water, which were included in the returns for years prior to 1882-3, under the head of Rates, but they are not to be taken as the whole of the receipts of Local Authorities from those sources.

† Included with rates prior to 1890-1.

‡ Cannot be given.

§ The expenditure for Police and Education in Ireland is almost entirely provided out of Imperial Taxes.

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Amount of Expenditure of Local Authorities in the Years 1867-8, 1879-80, 1888-9, 1889-90, 1891-2, 1892-3, and 1893-4.

England and Wales.

	1867-8	1879-80.	1889-90.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor	7,498,059	8,042,797	8,439,180	8,850,495	9,217,514	9,673,505
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	658,987	809,047	1,225,132	1,250,110	1,258,850	1,269,197
‡From Loans.....	820,458	533,000	432,418	323,457	404,000	703,772
By School Boards.....	..	3,651,108	5,607,896	6,554,256	7,129,141	7,783,548
By Town & Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c....	13,025,632	28,852,592	29,129,248	34,931,598	35,705,991	40,459,755
By Rural Sanitary Authorities	..	497,996	634,582	687,347	755,249	926,950
By County Authorities, for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	2,319,348	2,778,499	2,767,941	3,891,305	5,277,581	5,523,416
By Highway Boards and Road Trustees	1,399,918	1,832,811	2,036,978	1,498,516	1,686,553	1,648,465
By Turnpike Trusts.....	1,059,073	271,879	2,976	891	621	582
For Bridges and Ferries.....	135,942	52,528	4,160	2,365	2,395	1,484
By Drainage and Embankment Authorities.....	205,266	354,579	475,212	459,969	477,165	454,882
By Burial Boards..... .	209,365	503,243	484,728	543,936	535,815	564,589
From Church and Ecclesiastical Rates	305,526	14,057	5,871	5,692	7,521	3,950
By Harbour Authorities	2,071,796	2,558,244	3,056,078	3,061,315	3,108,205	3,231,374
By Pilotage Authorities.....	332,083	434,550	419,131	435,215	427,401	406,332
From Light Dues (Mercantile Marine Fund)	270,500	235,882	397,792	496,081	393,704	392,226
By other Authorities	142,570	70,030	255,704	320,556	373,333	422,146
Total Expenditure	30,454,523	51,492,842	55,375,027	63,813,104	66,761,039	73,466,123

Scotland.

	1867-8.	1879-80.	1889-90.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor	¶ 872,000	882,217	886,543	918,178	982,604	Cannot be given
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates		36,000	50,976	50,308	62,747	
‡From Loans.....	128,000	82,080	32,437	41,532	52,597	
By School Boards	..	1,203,953	1,493,015	1,672,606	1,817,119	
By Town & Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c....	859,000	2,097,000	2,531,373	3,115,894	4,118,889	
By Rural Sanitary Authorities	*	*	117,989			
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	210,000	410,000	349,879	941,734	994,320	
By Highway Boards and Road Trustees			669,794			
By Turnpike Trusts	217,000	145,700				
From Church and Ecclesiastical Rates	52,000	54,000	47,533	45,305	45,961	
By Harbour Authorities	150,000	918,000	1,030,118	1,346,149	1,527,327	
By Pilotage Authorities.....	15,000	19,900	30,162	34,309	36,652	35,632
From Light Dues (Mercantile Marine Funds)	70,600	62,640	90,376	102,393	122,780	101,729
By other Authorities	7,000	9,000	11,698	11,715	11,627	§
Total Expenditure	2,580,600	5,920,490	7,341,893	8,280,123	9,772,623	

* The expenditure of Rural Sanitary Authorities in Scotland is included in that of "Town and Municipal" Authorities before 1880.

‡ See note (†) on succeeding page. ¶ Partly estimated. § Cannot be given.

Expenditure of Local Authorities—*Continued.*

*Ireland.

	1867-8.	1879-80.	1889-90.	1891-2.	1892-3.	18 3-4.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor	842,528	1,006,594	1,080,915	1,124,572	1,125,326	1,127,077
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	12,453	54,154	278,473	218,399	216,566	182,210
By Town & Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c.	539,000	819,147	1,176,947	1,239,122	1,346,642	1,360,479
By Rural Sanitary Authorities	3,962	50,767	54,517	55,349	57,060	80,280
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c. By Highway Boards and Road Trustees	1,122,100	1,145,930	1,193,559	1,232,601	1,339,249	1,405,754
By Drainage & Embankment Authorities	48,510	52,237	40,834	41,935	40,400	42,975
By Burial Boards	6,672	11,984	12,269	13,808	14,260	14,113
By Harbour Authorities	360,000	430,841	376,967	401,563	416,037	445,245
By Pilotage Authorities	14,286	18,549	21,297	22,904	24,456	23,191
From Light Dues (Mercantile Marine Funds)	87,200	80,760	84,308	100,771	120,548	108,069
By other Authorities	61,000	90,185	83,426	83,281	82,344	80,703
Total Expenditure	3,097,711	3,761,148	4,403,512	4,534,305	4,782,888	4,870,096

United Kingdom.

	1867-8.	1879-80.	1889-90.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor	9,884,027	9,931,608	10,406,638	10,893,245	11,325,444	Cannot be given
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates		899,201	1,554,581	1,518,817	1,538,163	
†From Loans	948,458	615,080	464,855	364,989	456,597	
By School Boards	..	4,855,061	7,100,911	8,226,862	8,946,260	
By Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c.	14,423,632	31,768,739	32,837,568	39,286,614	41,171,522	
By Rural Sanitary Authorities	3,962	548,763	807,088			
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	5,051,366	6,167,240	7,025,287	8,310,108	10,113,028	
By Highway Boards and Road Trustees						
By Turnpike Trusts	1,276,073	417,579				
For Bridges and Ferries	135,942	52,528				
By Drainage and Embankment Authorities	253,776	406,816	516,046	501,904	517,565	
By Burial Boards	216,037	515,227	496,997	557,744	550,075	
From Church and Ecclesiastical Rates	357,526	68,057	53,404	50,997	53,482	
By Harbour Authorities	2,581,796	3,907,085	4,463,163	4,809,027	5,051,569	
By Pilotage Authorities	361,369	472,999	470,590	492,428	488,509	465,155
From Light Dues (Mercantile Marine Funds)	428,300	379,282	572,476	699,245	637,032	602,024
By other Authorities	210,570	169,215	350,828	415,552	467,304	‡
Total Expenditure	36,132,834	61,174,480	67,120,432	76,127,532	81,316,550	

* The expenditure for Police and Education in Ireland is almost entirely provided for out of the Imperial Taxes.

† This heading is a remnant of imperfect classification. Nearly all the expenditure from loans is now properly classed according to the nature of the service. ‡ Cannot be given.

Gross Estimated and Rateable Value of Rental Assessed to the Poor Rates for England and Wales, and Amount Received and Expended for Relief of the Poor in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

England and Wales.

Years ended Lady Day.	Value of Property Assessed to the Poor Rate. Gross Estimated Rental.	Value of Property Assessed to the Poor Rate. Rateable Rental.	Total Amount of Poor Rates Received including Receipts in aid of Poor Rates.	Expended. In Relief of the Poor.	Expended. For other Purposes, County, Borough, and Police Rates, &c.	Expended. Total.	Years ended Lady Day.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1878	150,980,679	127,948,380	13,489,712	7,688,650	5,926,647	13,615 297	1878
1879	154.606,467	131,021,019	13,871,118	7,829,819	5,863,365	13,693,184	1879
1880	157,968,723	133,769,875	14,001,512	8,015,010	6,077,092	14,092,102	1880
1881	160,248,997	135,645,473	14,340,592	8,102,136	6,288,126	14,390,262	1881
1882	165,143,300	139,636,307	14,918,273	8,232,472	6,632,267	14,864,739	1882
1883	167,449,369	141,407,686	15,238,111	8,353,292	6,703,887	15,057,179	1883
1884	169,835,285	143,222,438	15,386,647	8,402,553	6,954,238	15,356,791	1884
1885	172,653,906	145,527,944	15,552,668	8,491,600	7,240,266	15,731,866	1885
1886	175,044,207	147,350,562	15,782,273	8,296,230	7,394,484	15,690,714	1886
1887	177,240,827	148,907,797	15,816,995	8,176,768	7,512,525	15,689,293	1887
1888	177,954,875	149,334,624	15,839.771	8,440,821	7,525,140	15,965,961	1888
1889	178,589,584	149,696,812	16,086,686	8,366,477	7,603,649	15,970,126	1889
1890	179,700,566	150,485,974	17,789,210	8,434,345	9,301,369	17,735,714	1890
1891	181,751,996	152,116,008	18,358,078	8,643,318	9,341,957	17,985,275	1891
1892	186,126,397	155,896,383	18,087,817	8,847,678	9,606,782	18,454,460	1892
1893	188,397,661	157,722,913	18,971,121	9,217,514	10,194,383	19,411,897	1893
1894	190,770,928	159,469,468	20,180,594	9,673,505	10,853,925	20,527,430	1994
1895	193,130,862	161,139,575	21,546,951	9,866,605	11,626,306	21,492,911	1895

Scotland.

Years ended 14th May.	Total Amount Received from Poor Rates and all other Sources (exclusive of Loans).	Total Expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor and on Buildings.
	£	£
1878	870,198	904,217
1879	875,457	909,146
1880	911,752	918,480
1881	939,367	921,449
1882	963,614	898,002
1883	958,844	871,878
1884	927,090	869,996
1885	903,899	871,511
1886	905,143	894,077
1887	930,234	899,135
1888	930,563	887,867
1889	977,001	882,836
1890	948,388	874,389
1891	885,373	880,458
1892	915,233	912,838
1893	933,042	926,544
1894	1,019,935	‡956,815
1895	956,433	‡994,014

Ireland.

Years ended Lady Day.	Total Amount Received from Poor Rates and all other sources in aid of Poor Rates (including Loans).	Total Expenditure from Poor Rates & other Sources in aid of Poor Rates (including Loans). *	Amount Expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor, and under the Medical Charities, Vaccination, & Superannuation Acts.
	£	£	£
1878	1,014,521	1,081,479	965,305
1879	1,109,175	1,125,039	1,010,461
1880	1,097,475	1,141,830	1,033,105
1881	†1,126,610	†1,237,785	1,131,782
1882	†1,239,489	†1,237,082	1,132,853
1883	†1,266,460	†1,263,212	1,146,020
1884	†1,402,181	†1,343,461	1,199,340
1885	†1,313,451	†1,259,293	1,099,882
1886	†1,244,387	†1,289,024	1,045,874
1887	†1,308,530	†1,376,010	1,069,845
1888	†1,362,390	†1,390,929	1,031,617
1889	†1,526,044	†1,444,680	1,022,753
1890	†1,439,478	†1,409,024	1,029,708
1891	†1,523,237	†1,405,514	1,041,980
1892	†1,285,514	†1,411,701	1,054,400
1893	†1,459,933	†1,403,409	1,037,993
1894	†1,412,056	†1,398,520	1,044,927
1895	†1,397,352	†1,443,687	1,049,705

* Including expenses under Medical Charities Act, Vaccination Act, Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Acts, Public Health Act, Superannuation Acts, Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, National School Teachers Act, and Labourers Act.

† The amounts received are exclusive of the amounts advanced by the Government and expended in the purchase of seed, under the Seed Supply (Ireland) Act, 1880 (£598,306); and the Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland) Acts, 1890 and 1891 (£240,405); and of the rates collected to repay the sums advanced; and the amounts expended are exclusive of repayment of the sums advanced.

‡ Total Poor Law Expenditure *not* paid out of Loans.

DEATH DUTIES.

In their Report for 1896 the Inland Revenue Commissioners say:—The great increase in the yield of the Death Duties is due to the fact that the financial year 1895-96 is the first complete year during which the Finance Act, 1894, has been in force.

The nature of the changes in the system of Death Duties introduced by that Act was fully explained in our Report of last year (see 1896 Almanack, pp. 78-81). The experience of the second half of 1894-95 was insufficient to afford any clear indication of the ultimate financial effects of those changes. The twelve months now under review show the new system, not indeed in full operation, but rapidly approaching it. Of the two duties which the Act of 1894 doomed to extinction, viz., Probate (including Inventory and Account) Duty, and the Temporary Estate Duty imposed in 1889, the former fell during the past year from £1,108,000 to £90,000,* and the latter from £665,000 to £162,000. These two duties will probably become comparatively inappreciable in the course of another year or two. Moreover, the Succession Duty, which, though not extinguished, was greatly curtailed by the Act of 1894, fell from £1,350,000 to £1,051,000. The falling off under this head will be progressive for some years to come. The Legacy Duty also, which was somewhat affected by the Act of 1894, though to a smaller extent than the Succession Duty, fell from £2,808,000 to £2,730,000. Under this head, too, there may be some further loss in the next few years, but it will be very slight.

All these losses, however, have been far more than counterbalanced by the large yield of the new Estate Duty, which rose from £2,781,000 to £7,564,000.† Thus, taking the Death Duties as a whole, the gain to the Imperial Exchequer in 1895-96 as compared with 1894-95, was £2,885,000, while the increase in the share of these duties allotted to the relief of local taxation was £308,000. With regard to the latter sum, however, it should be remembered that the Local Taxation Account had suffered under the head of Death Duties a loss of £223,000 in 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94. Still the share of Death Duties going to local taxation in 1895-96, viz., £2,448,000, is greater than in any previous year except the year of abnormal death rate, 1891-92, when it reached the unparalleled figure of £2,811,000.

It has been stated that, taking all the Death Duties together, the net gain to the Imperial Exchequer in 1895-96, as compared with 1894-95, was £2,885,000. This is on the top of a gain of £1,138,000 in 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94, of which £960,000 was attributable to the changes introduced by the Finance Act, 1894. Comparing 1895-96, a year during the whole of which the Finance Act, 1894, was in force, with 1893-94, the last year before the passing of that Act, the gain to the Imperial Exchequer is £4,023,000. With the exception of about £200,000, the whole of this increase may be regarded as due to the Finance Act, 1894. In introducing that Act the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt, estimated the ultimate net gain to the Exchequer from its provisions at between 3½ and 4 millions. But he anticipated that it would take several years before this gain was fully realised. As a matter of fact the anticipated increase was fully realised in 1895-96. It does not, however, follow that Sir William Harcourt's estimate will in future years be greatly exceeded. The receipts of 1895-96 were certainly much greater than was expected. But this is due partly to the fact that the amount of capital becoming subject to the new Estate Duty and the old Probate Duty in that year was probably larger than the average amount which will become subject to Estate Duty in the next few years, and in a still greater degree to the unexpected ease with which the duty has been collected on Real Property. It was thought that the owners of Realty would, for the most part, avail themselves of the privilege of paying Estate Duty by instalments. In the great majority of

* This is the Imperial portion only. Taking Imperial and Local together the fall was from £2,216,000 to £180,000.

† This is the Imperial portion only. Taking Imperial and Local together the increase was from £3,813,000 to £9,923,000.

cases, however, the Estate Duty due on Real Property has been paid in lump sums, and the increase under this particular head which was expected to accrue gradually and not to reach its maximum till after the lapse of several years, has made itself felt at once. As far as it is at present possible to judge, there seems no likelihood that the average yield of the Death Duties for some years to come will greatly exceed, if it exceeds at all, the yield of 1895-96, and any further increase which there may be will probably be attributable rather to the normal growth of revenue arising from the increased wealth of the community than to the provisions of the Act of 1894. The total amount of capital paying, and becoming liable to, Estate Duty in 1895-96 was £213,233,000. Of this sum, £183,262,000 was Personalty, and £29,971,000 was Realty.

In order to arrive, however, at the total amount of capital paying Death Duties during the year, we must take account of the property still paying Probate Duty (including Inventory and Account Duty). The amount of this was £6,256,000. The property subject to this duty is all personalty. Adding the property which paid Probate Duty to that which paid Estate Duty during the year, we arrive at the following figures :—

Personalty	£189,518,000
Realty	29,971,000
Total	£219,489,000

In addition to this amount there was £4,419,000 Personalty and £18,255,000 Realty belonging to estates which became subject to duty, on which no payment was made during the year. These latter figures, however, are only approximate, and are in some cases subject to considerable modification before the payment of duty actually takes place.

Of the total Personalty paying Estate and Probate (including Account) Duty during the year, amounting, as has been stated, to £189,518,000, the item "Personal Estate situate in the United Kingdom passing under will or intestacy," which corresponds to the property formerly subject to Probate Duty, amounted to £162,569,000*; Personalty subject to Account Duty to £913,000; "Personal Estate situate abroad" to £1,648,000; and all other Personalty subject to Estate Duty to £24,388,000. Of the last-named amount (£24,388,000) upwards of £18,000,000 was settled Personalty, while £1,700,000 consisted of *donationes mortis causa* and gifts made by the deceased, either within 12 months of his death or under other conditions rendering them liable to duty. Of the Realty paying duty, which amounted, as has been stated, to £29,971,000, £28,816,000 paid the duty in a lump sum. The balance represents that portion of the capital value of Realty paying by instalments, on which duty was paid during the year.

The amount allowed from the duty payable on property situate in British possessions abroad, on account of Local Death Duties paid on such property, was £5,168 in 1895-96 as compared with £5,323 in 1894-95.

The total yield of Estate Duty was £9,923,000. Of this £8,673,000 was paid by Personalty (£6,314,000 going to the Imperial Exchequer, and £2,359,000 to the Local Taxation Account). £1,250,000 was paid by Realty, and went entirely to the Imperial Exchequer.

The valuation of Realty has, so far as agricultural property is concerned, been somewhat lower than in the preceding year. The capital value of agricultural property, on which duty was paid in whole or in part during the year, was between 10 and 11 millions, and that capital represented on the average between 16 and 17 years' purchase of the gross annual value. Houses, whether private residences or business premises, reached a capital value of nearly 21 millions, representing, on the average, between 14 and 15 years' purchase of the gross annual value. Ground and Chief Rents, Feu Duties, and other charges of the like nature, amounted to a capital of between two and three millions, being an average of nearly 24 years' purchase of their annual value.

The amount of Settlement Estate Duty paid during the year shows a great increase—£125,720, as compared with £19,680 in 1894-95.

	£
* *i.e.*, Personalty paying Estate Duty	157,226,000
Personalty paying Probate and Account Duty	6,256 000
	163,482,000
Less Personalty paying Account Duty	913,000
	162,569,000

Death Duties (including Corporation Duty).

TABLE SHOWING THE NET RECEIPT OF DUTY IN THE TEN YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1896.

Years ended 31st March.	Allocation to Imperial or Local Services.	Net Receipt of Duty in England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
		£	£	£	£
1887	Imperial	6,298,745	764,116	373,159	7,436,020
1888	Imperial	7,097,011	776,134	411,059	8,284,204
1889	Imperial	5,817,031	531,570	250,019	6,598,620
	Local	1,128,416	155,157	126,947	1,410,520
	TOTAL.....	6,945,447	686,727	376,966	8,009,140
1890	Imperial	6,088,616	602,803	193,119	6,884,538
	Local	1,811,521	249,084	203,796	2,264,401
	TOTAL.....	7,900,137	851,887	396,915	9,148,939
1891	Imperial	6,652,113	603,625	228,904	7,484,642
	Local	1,930,935	265,503	217,230	2,413,668
	TOTAL.....	8,583,048	869,128	446,134	9,898,310
1892	Imperial	7,240,695	741,213	299,941	8,281,849
	Local	2,248,949	309,230	253,007	2,811,186
	TOTAL.....	9,489,644	1,050,443	552,948	11,093,035
1893	Imperial	7,313,256	801,561	273,031	8,387,848
	Local	1,918,424	263,783	215,823	2,398,030
	TOTAL.....	9,231,680	1,065,344	488,854	10,785,878
1894	Imperial	6,638,985	716,269	261,378	7,616,632
	Local	1,890,447	259,937	212,675	2,363,059
	TOTAL.....	8,529,432	976,206	474,053	9,979,691
1895	Imperial	7,594,952	848,396	310,995	8,754,343
	Local	1,712,034	235,405	192,603	2,140,042
	TOTAL.....	9,306,986	1,083,801	503,598	10,894,385
1896	Imperial	10,089,868	1,122,002	428,030	11,639,900
	Local	1,958,966	269,358	220,384	2,448,708
	TOTAL.....	12,048,834	1,391,360	648,414	14,088,608

Table showing the Gross Value of Estates and Net Capital paying Duty since its Imposition (2nd August, 1894) to 31st March, 1896.

	1894-95 (Part).				1895-96.		
	Approximate Gross Value of Estates.	Debts and Deductions.	Net Capital paying Estate Duty.		Approximate Gross Value of Estates.	Debts and Deductions.	Net Capital paying Estate Duty.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
England	80,494,000	6,458,000	74,036,000	..	199,835,000	17,548,000	182,287,000
Scotland	7,554,000	784,000	6,770,000	..	24,503,000	3,244,000	21,259,000
Ireland	3,247,000	449,000	2,798,000	..	11.553,000	1,866,000	9,687,000
United Kingdom.	91,295,000	7,691,000	83,604,000	..	235,891,000	22,658,000	213,233,000

Table showing the Net Receipt of the Duty since its Imposition (2nd August, 1894) to 31st March, 1896.

Years ended 31st March.	Estate Duty (including Settlement Estate Duty) on	Allocation to Imperial or Local Services.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
			£	£	£	£
1895 (Part).	Personalty ..	Imperial ..	2,247,010*	172,201†	1,671	2,420,882
		Local	825,346	113,485	92,851	1,031,682
		Total	3,072,356	285,686	94,522	3,452,564
	Realty	Imperial ..	328,599	22,667	9,431	360,697
	Aggregate....	Imperial ..	2,575,609	194,868	11,102	2,781,579
		Local	825,346	113,485	92,851	1,031,682
		Total....	3,400,955	308,353	103,953	3,813,261
1896	Personalty ..	Imperial ..	5,647,603‡	552,566§	114,093	6,314,262
		Local	1,886,708	259,422	212,255	2,358,385
		Total	7,534,311	811,988	326,348	8,672,647
	Realty	Imperial ..	1,019,256	158,648	72,478	1,250,382
	Aggregate....	Imperial ..	6,666,859	711,214	186,571	7,564,644
		Local	1,886,708	259,422	212,255	2,358,385
		Total....	8,553,567	970,636	398,826	9,923,029
Increase, 1896	Personalty ..	Imperial ..	3,400,593	380,365	112,422	3,893,380
		Local	1,061,362	145,937	119,404	1,326,703
		Total	4,461,955	526,302	231,826	5,220,083
	Realty	Imperial ..	690,657	135,981	63,047	889,685
	Aggregate....	Imperial ..	4,091,250	516,346	175,469	4,783,065
		Local	1,061,362	145,937	119,404	1,326,703
		Total ...	5,152,612	662,283	294,873	6,109,768

Analysis of Net Capital paying Estate Duty.

	Personal Estate situate in the United Kingdom passing under Will or Intestacy.	Personal Estate situate abroad.	Other Personalty.	Total Personalty.	Realty.	Total Net Capital.
1894-95 (Part).	£	£	£	£	£	£
England.....	60,598,000	482,000	4,603,000	65,683,000	8,353,000	74,036,000
Scotland.....	5,827,000	160,000	165,000	6,152,000	618,000	6,770,000
Ireland	2,354,000	2,000	150,000	2,506.000	292,000	2,798,000
United Kingdom..	68,779,000	644,000	4,918,000	74,341,000	9,263,000	83,604,000
1895-96.						
England.....	134,076,000	1,299,000	22,330,000	157,705,000	24,582,000	182,287,000
Scotland..... ...	15,884,000	277,000	1,323,000	17,484,000	3,775,000	21,259,000
Ireland	7,266,000	72,000	735,000	8,073,000	1,614,000	9,687,000
United Kingdom..	157,226,000	1,648,000	24,388,000	183,262,000	29,971,000	213,233,000

* After allowing £4,434 for Duty payable in British Possessions.
† ,, £889 ,, ,, ,,
‡ ,, £4,618 ,, ,, ,,
§ ,, £550 ,, ,, ,,

Classification of Net Capital Values of Estates and of Duty Paid in the Year ended March 31st, 1896.

Net Capital Values of Estates.	Rates of Duty. Per cent.	England. No. of Estates.	England. Net Capital. £	England. Net Receipt of Duty. £	Scotland. No. of Estates.	Scotland. Net Capital. £	Scotland. Net Receipt of Duty. £	Ireland. No. of Estates.	Ireland. Net Capital. £	Ireland. Net Receipt of Duty. £	United Kingdom. No. of Estates.	United Kingdom. Net Capital. £	United Kingdom. Net Receipt of Duty. £
Not exceeding £300 gross value.....	30s. each estate.	11,757	2,222,000	17,636	1,629	308,000	2,445	1,589	300,000	2,388	14,975	2,830,000	22,469
Exceeding £300, but not exceeding £500 gross value ..	50s. each estate.	6,034	2,329,000	15,085	776	300,000	1,941	748	289,000	1,874	7,558	2,918,000	18,900
Net Exceeding £ — Not exceeding £													
100 but not 500	1	3,273	1,603,000	16,219	338	172,000	1,750	337	134,000	1,366	3,948	1,909,000	19,335
500 ,, 1,000	2	6,720	5,622,000	113,841	929	750,000	15,259	665	476,000	9,654	8,314	6,848,000	138,754
1,000 ,, 10,000	3	11,899	42,862,000	1,294,450	1,590	5,540,000	167,150	971	2,998,000	90,653	14,460	51,400,000	1,552,253
10,000 ,, 25,000	4	1,842	31,394,000	1,267,381	216	3,761,000	151,378	126	1,695,000	68,292	2,184	36,850,000	1,487,051
25,000 ,, 50,000	4½	696	24,615,000	1,118,304	78	2,635,000	119,348	37	984,000	44,556	811	28,234,000	1,282,208
50,000 ,, 75,000	5	211	13,153,000	664,191	24	1,436,000	72,259	7	375,000	18,866	242	14,964,000	755,316
75,000 ,, 100,000	5½	111	9,355,000	517,592	10	705,000	39,084	9	692,000	38,292	130	10,752,000	594,968
100,000 ,, 150,000	6	84	10,730,000	648,599	7	818,000	49,419	7	592,000	35,704	98	12,140,000	733,722
150,000 ,, 250,000	6½	65	12,011,000	789,124	11	1,926,000	126,148	3	482,000	31,569	79	14,419,000	946,841
250,000 ,, 500,000	7	33	10,528,000	742,254	5	1,320,000	93,277	1	587,000	41,364	39	12,435,000	876,895
500,000 ,, 1,000,000	7½	13	7,138,000	540,843	2	1,588,000	120,022	1	83,000	6,273	16	8,809,000	667,138
1,000,000	8	8	8,725,000	701,459	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8,725,000	701,459
Settlement Estate Duty of 1 per cent.....	1	—	—	106,589	—	—	11,156	—	—	7,975	—	—	125,720
Total	—	42,746	182,287,000	8,553,567	5,615	21,259,000	970,636	4,501	9,687,000	398,826	52,862	213,233,000	9,923,029

The above figures include both Realty and Personalty, but they do not include estates not exceeding £100, which are exempt by law, the capital of which amounted in 1895-96 to £698,000 net, nor do they include Insolvent Estates.

The Capital on which the Settlement Estate Duty of 1 per cent was paid, being already included in the capital paying Estate Duty, has not been repeated.

It will be observed that the net capital in certain of the classes is less than the amount which would be produced by multiplying the *minimum* of the class by the number of estates in it. This is due in a great measure to the system of aggregation under which a portion only of an estate may pay duty within the year, leaving the balance to be paid on in a subsequent year.

Thus, a capital of £150,000 may in a given year be found in the £250,000 to £500,000 class, because it is part of a total estate of £300,000, the payment of duty on half of which has been deferred.

THE INCOME TAX.

THE Income Tax in one form or another has long been a great source of revenue in this country. In reality it may be said to date back to the Saladin tithe of 1188. The present tax is divided into five branches or schedules. The first, Schedule A, touches income from landed property, including houses, and the rent or annual value is the measure of charge. The second, Schedule B, is on the income derived from the use of the land by the agriculturist—the farmer, where the land is let; the occupier, where the land is in hand. The assessment under this schedule is one-third of the rent or annual value. Schedule C is for incomes derived from any public revenue, imperial, colonial or foreign, and under this schedule the amount received is charged. Schedule D is on incomes from professions, trades and other occupations, and incomes not included under any other schedule. Schedule E touches incomes of persons in the employment of the state or in other public employments of profit. Sir W. Harcourt, in the 1894 Budget, increased the rate of tax from 7d. to 8d., but conferred important boons on persons in receipt of small incomes. Previously persons with incomes under £150 were exempt from the tax. The exemption has now been raised to £160. Where formerly incomes between £150 and £400 had an abatement of £120, they have now an abatement of £160; and incomes over £400 but not exceeding £500, which formerly had to pay full tax, have now an exemption of £100. In addition, while Schedule A used to be charged on the gross rental, the following allowance has been made:—

(Section 35 of Finance Act, 1894.)

"In respect of the income tax hereby imposed under Schedule A, where the tax is charged upon annual value estimated otherwise than by relation to profits, the following provisions shall have effect:—

"(*a*) In the case of an assessment on lands inclusive of the farmhouse and other buildings (if any), the amount of the assessment shall, for the purposes of collection, be reduced by a sum equal to one-eighth part thereof; and

"(*b*) In the case of an assessment upon any house or building (except a farm-house or buildings included with lands in assessment), the amount of the assessment shall, for the purposes of collection, be reduced—

"(i.) Where the owner is occupier or assessable as landlord, or where a tenant is occupier and the landlord undertook to bear the cost of repairs, by a sum equal to one-sixth part of that amount; and

"(ii.) Where a tenant is occupier and undertook to bear the cost of repairs, by such a sum not exceeding one-sixth part of that amount as may be necessary to reduce it to the amount of rent payable by him.

"(*c*) As between the owner and the mortgagee of his property, or any person having a charge thereon or entitled to any ground-rent, rent-charge, annuity, or other annual sum payable thereout, the owner's right of deduction under the Income Tax Acts in respect of income tax shall be in no wise prejudiced or affected by the relief afforded by this section.

"(*d*) When the amount of the assessment in the case of lands (inclusive of the farmhouse and other buildings) is more than one-eighth, and in the case of any house or building (except a farmhouse or buildings included with lands in assessment) is more than one-sixth, below the rent, after deducting from such rent any outgoing which should by law be deducted in making the assessment, this section shall not apply."

Rates of Income Tax

on Incomes of and above £150, with abatement of £120 on Incomes under £400 (years ended 31st March):—

1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
3d.	3d.	5d.	5d.	6d.	5d.	6¼d.	5d.	6d.

1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
8d.	8d.	7d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	7d.

On Incomes of above £160, with abatements of £160 on Incomes not exceeding £400, and £100 on Incomes above £400, and not exceeding £500:—

1895, 8d.; 1896, 8d.

Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits, Assessed to the Income Tax, under each Schedule, in each Year, ended 5th April, from 1881 to 1895.

Year.	Under Schedule A. For all Lands, Tenements, Tithes not commuted, Manors, Fines, &c.				Under Schedule B.* In respect of the Occupation of Land, Tenements and Hereditaments.				Under Schedule C. For all Profits arising from Annuities, Dividends, &c., payable out of the Public Revenue.	Year.
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Untd. Kingdm.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Untd. Kingdm.	United Kingdom.	
1881	£154,711,410	£19,596,694	£13,290,242	£187,598,346	£51,493,216	£7,713,147	£9,980,694	£69,187,057	£39,846,473	1881
1882	157,505,467	19,688,444	13,337,768	190,531,679	51,169,023	7,650,123	9,980,259	68,799,405	39,992,771	1882
1883	158,450,561	19,668,262	13,385,158	191,503,981	48,268,992	7,572,865	9,981,197	65,823,054	40,206,304	1883
1884	160,227,632	19,683,936	13,433,356	193,344,924	48,025,698	7,506,365	9,982,117	65,514,180	40,580,574	1884
1885	161,116,643	19,790,187	13,468,337	194,375,167	47,787,618	7,462,512	9,983,076	65,233,206	41,013,640	1885
1886	162,207,189	19,925,063	13,467,903	195,600,155	46,036,876	7,322,301	9,956,929	63,316,106	42,088,711	1886
1887	163,375,121	19,766,475	13,522,451	196,664,047	45,649,913	7,100,309	9,959,787	62,710,009	43,847,528	1887
1888	163,830,583	19,599,561	13,556,573	196,986,717	45,035,697	6,823,729	9,957,583	†61,817,009	46,512,059	1888
1889	163,582,024	19,513,043	13,544,447	196,639,514	42,309,219	6,538,822	9,940,941	†58,788,982	45,239,877	1889
1890	164,541,187	19,510,395	13,600,828	197,652,410	42,031,230	6,415,704	9,941,812	†58,388,746	43,002,070	1890
1891	165,956,061	19,682,692	13,660,855	199,299,608	41,804,179	6,375,283	9,941,381	†58,120,843	41,689,246	1891
1892	167,863,900	19,804,796	13,722,298	201,390,994	41,681,927	6,319,027	9,943,177	†57,944,131	39,671,245	1892
1893	169,107,193	19,991,006	13,688,037	202,786,236	41,453,634	6,291,358	9,894,389	†57,639,381	‡38,345,642	1893
1894	172,669,744	20,317,538	13,754,603	206,741,885	39,904,520	6,253,330	9,894,870	†56,052,720	38,913,492	1894
1895	173,748,328	20,547,515	13,829,132	208,124,975	39,631,876	6,194,736	9,895,271	†55,721,883	38,644,997	1895

Year.	Schedule D. For all gains arising from any Profession or Trade (Railways, Canals, Mines, Gasworks, Waterworks, &c.).				Schedule E. For all Public Offices and Pensions paid out of the Public Revenue, & Salaries, &c., of Employees of Corporate Bodies, &c.	Total Annual Value of Property and Profits Assessed.				Year.
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Untd. Kingdm.	United Kingdom.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Untd. Kingdm.	
1881	£219,996,536	£25,595,959	£9,763,414	£255,355,909	£33,236,105	£493,583,819	£55,530,028	£36,110,043	£585,223,890	1881
1882	230,077,239	27,559,553	9,765,392	267,402,184	34,724,938	507,644,153	57,607,470	36,199,354	601,450,977	1882
1883	239,909,644	29,361,180	9,903,313	279,174,137	36,128,582	516,948,272	59,406,708	36,481,078	612,836,058	1883
1884	250,139,041	31,011,508	10,186,406	291,336,955	37,733,566	530,538,379	61,117,685	36,854,135	628,510,199	1884
1885	251,351,583	30,879,677	10,293,611	292,524,871	38,320,248	533,429,560	61,125,422	36,912,150	631,467,132	1885
1886	249,457,490	29,772,292	10,193,956	289,423,738	39,426,912	533,038,774	60,057,933	36,758,915	629,855,622	1886
1887	248,122,710	27,940,891	9,804,346	285,867,947	40,308,431	535,040,455	57,910,114	36,447,393	629,397,962	1887
1888	252,112,531	27,537,728	9,845,535	289,495,794	41,343,114	542,450,177	57,145,262	36,559,254	636,154,693	1888
1889	263,074,772	28,530,335	10,052,751	301,657,858	42,832,458	550,575,255	57,834,226	36,749,208	645,158,689	1889
1890	284,051,477	30,753,181	10,511,708	325,316,366	44,999,021	572,128,525	60,030,510	37,199,578	669,358,613	1890
1891	306,854,829	33,772,698	10,963,164	351,590,691	47,707,161	597,265,843	63,387,529	37,754,177	698,407,549	1891
1892	316,012,796	35,148,896	11,128,673	362,290,365	49,455,949	607,748,110	65,023,424	37,981,150	710,752,684	1892
1893	‡315,025,842	35,435,412	11,461,198	‡361,922,452	51,483,406	608,349,961	65,606,195	38,320,961	712,277,117	1893
1894	305,727,266	34,551,500	11,553,043	351,831,809	52,590,969	602,388,699	55,188,840	38,553,336	706,130,875	1894
1895	291'303,648	34,180,746	11,235,312	336,719,706	51,040,114	587,104,088	64,948,095	38,199,492	690,251,675	1895

* The full annual value of lands is given under Schedule B. The profits from the occupation of farm lands were by law deemed to be equal in England and Wales to one-half, and in Scotland and Ireland to one-third the full annual value of the lands up to 1893-4. For 1894-5 a uniform rate of 3d. in the £ was fixed as the equivalent for the 8d. rate charged.

† Including in 1888, £28,871; in 1889 £56,731; in 1890, £54,637; in 1891, £55,977; in 1892, £47,239; in 1893, £48,357; in 1894, £229,665; in 1895, £208,726, annual value of land, the occupiers of which have elected to be assessed for their profits under the rules of Schedule D (per Act 50 and 51 Vic., c. 15).

‡ For the year ended April 5th, 1893, and subsequent years all Assessments on Interest of Municipal and Corporation Stocks are included under Schedule D instead of being in part under Schedule C and in part under Schedule D as in former years.

PROPERTY ASSESSED

Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and of Property in each of the

Years ended

	1881.	1883.	1885.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	£	£	£
Schedule A*:—					
Lands	69,291,973	65,957,322	65,039,166	58,755,134	58,153,900
Houses	117,465,877	124,727,702	128,458,507	136,922,904	138,491,622
Schedule C:—					
For all profits arising from Annuities, Dividends, &c., payable out of the Public Revenue:—					
Of the United Kingdom	20,001,468	19,368,735	18,730,719	18,354,365	16,207,220
Of India	2,848,364	2,600,989	2,640,785	2,976,008	3,021,087
From Indian Guaranteed Railways, Canal, and Irrigation Works	4,465,714	4,587,128	4,584,602	5,050,302	4,790,223
Of the Colonies and Foreign Countries	11,937,578	12,683,322	13,870,952	17,388,562	17,528,582
Schedule D:—					
Trades and Professions	164,416,928	176,360,623	180,480,334	73,413,236	182,507,904
Railways in United Kingdom	29,130,925	32,075,332	33,270,276	33,460,790	34,643,179
Railways out of United Kingdom	2,610,888	3,264,094	3,808,357	4,757,894	5,957,103
Mines and Quarries	7,592,219	7,613,595	8,535,836	8,124,243	8,327,817
Gas Works	4,505,002	4,686,633	5,025,722	5,133,176	5,402,345
Water Works	2,653,144	2,987,558	3,139,870	3,347,293	3,431,674
Canals, &c., (including Inland Navigations, Docks, Drains, and Levels	3,196,167	3,291,746	3,545,850	3,171,834	3,218,821
Other Public Companies and Concerns (including Ironworks—United Kingdom)	26,428,784	33,042,719	37,054,444	41,800,169	51,434,127
Foreign and Colonial Securities and Possessions, and other Profits	8,088,013	8,754,890	9,858,846	19,827,042	21,013,217
Interest on Municipal and Corporation Stocks and Loans (paid out of Rates)	4,992,470	5,539,912	6,228,006	6,945,363	7,379,547
Other Interest					
Schedule E:—					
All Public Offices and Pensions paid out of the Public Revenue	14,911,415	15,737,875	15,871,385	16,598,741	16,961,427
Salaries, &c., of Employees of Corporate Bodies, &c.	18,324,690	20,390,707	22,448,863	26,233,717	28,037,594

* The Gross Amounts of the Annual Value of Lands and Houses assessed

Lands:—					
England	51,599,428	48,402,915	47,594,178	42,274,444	41,795,594
Scotland	7,711,895	7,573,251	7,461,957	6,539,762	6,416,507
Ireland	9,980,650	9,981,156	9,983,031	9,940,928	9,941,799
United Kingdom	69,291,973	65,957,322	65,039,166	58,755,134	58,153,900
Houses:—					
England	102,417,104	109,374,253	112,790,729	120,513,633	121,907,494
Scotland	11,838,269	12,046,524	12,279,808	12,906,606	13,026,736
Ireland	3,210,504	3,306,925	3,387,970	3,502,665	3,557,392
United Kingdom	117,465,877	124,727,702	128,458,507	136,922,904	138,491,622

‡ In former years a portion of the profits from "Railways out of the United Kingdom" was
§ Falling off as compared with prior years partly due to the limit of exemption being raised
‖ In former years a portion of the interest payable by coupons was included in Schedule C.

TO THE INCOME TAX.

Profits, Assessed to the Income Tax, upon various Classes undermentioned Years from 1881 to 1895.

5th April.

1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
£	£	£	£	£	
					Schedule A* :—
57,694,820	57,391,846	56,989,940	56,212,734	55,769,061	Lands.
140,584,063	143,047,001	144,878,990	149,625,984	151,645,646	Houses.
					Schedule C :— For all profits arising from Annuities, Dividends, &c., payable out of the Public Revenue :—
15,579,171	15,432,145	15,221,183	15,096,874	14,695,431	Of the United Kingdom.
3,228,729	3,203,573	3,260,797	3,295,354	3,486,986	Of India.
4,799,795	4,580,797	4,529,845	4,542,114	4,534,811	From Indian Guaranteed Railways, Canal and Irrigation Works.
16,608,700	14,949,017	15,333,817	15,979,150	15,927,769	Of the Colonies and Foreign Countries.
					Schedule D :—
189,576,197	189,653,142	186,724,102	181,481,609	§168,063,450	Trades and Professions.
36,444,911	36,176,818	36,266,182	35,786,668	34,354,852	Railways in United Kingdom.
7,367,950	8,013,338	†14,717,743	14,152,214	12,986,082	Railways out of United Kingdom.
9,740,843	11,857,503	13,047,012	13,364,763	13,744,712	Mines and Quarries.
5,119,992	4,607,648	4,506,082	4,770,885	5,076,848	Gas Works.
3,567,697	3,695,057	3,741,824	3,808,179	3,936,089	Water Works.
3,490,720	3,431,253	3,472,245	3,493,590	3,267,921	Canals, &c. (including Inland Navigations, Docks, Drains, and Levels.
63,544,100	71,347,598	71,447,635	67,663,449	68,562,769	Other Public Companies and Concerns (including Iron-works—United Kingdom).
23,483,658	23,981,545	17,328,300	17,158,861	16,570,610	Foreign and Colonial Securities and Possessions, and other Profits
7,166,927	7,349,640	7,107,387	4,083,999	4,955,878	Interest on Municipal and Corporation Stocks and Loans (paid out of Rates).
			2,740,496	2,142,332	Other Interest.
					Schedule E :—
17,342,855	17,394,879	18,264,368	17,971,290	17,399,290	All Public Offices and Pensions paid out of the Public Revenue.
30,364,306	32,061,070	33,319,038	34,619,679	34,040,824	Salaries, &c., of Employees of Corporate Bodies, &c.

to Income Tax in each Division of the United Kingdom are as follows :—

					Lands :—
41,378,589	41,129,907	40,804,619	40,065,831	39,680,346	England.
6,374,863	6,318,581	6,291,119	6,251,898	6,193,310	Scotland.
9,941,368	9,943,358	9,894,202	9,895,005	9,895,405	Ireland.
57,694,820	57,391,846	56,989,940	56,212,734	55,769,061	United Kingdom.
					Houses :—
123,721,189	125,945,646	127,544,201	131,860,499	133,511,890	England.
13,245,723	13,425,504	13,642,508	14,008,173	14,302,580	Scotland.
3,617,151	3,675,851	3,692,281	3,757,312	3,831,176	Ireland.
140,584,063	143,047,001	144,878,990	149,625,984	151,645,646	United Kingdom.

included with "Foreign and Colonial Securities and Possessions and other Profits."
from £150 to £160 by Finance Act of 1894.

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1893-4.

Schedule D.—Trades and Professions only.

Classes.	Great Britain. Amount of Income charged with Tax.	Great Britain. Number of Persons in each Class. *	Great Britain. Amount of Tax charged in each Class.	Ireland. Amount of Income charged with Tax.	Ireland. Number of Persons in each Class. *	Ireland. Amount of Tax charged in each Class.
	£	No.	£	£	No.	£
Under £150	1,504,835	55,070	43,890	103,813	3,332	3,040
£150 to £200.....	7,352,532	166,463	214,448	355,301	8,352	10,361
	8,857,367	221,533	258,338	459,114	11,684	13,401
200 to 300.....	13,665,895	112,189	389,830	553,519	4,773	16,142
300 ,, 400.....	11,395,601	47,955	332,370	452,661	1,908	13,201
400 ,, 500.....	7,916,655	19,622	230,900	317,591	786	9,261
500 ,, 600.....	6,151,044	12,347	179,408	235,304	470	6,862
600 ,, 700.....	4,671,553	7,803	136,254	192,700	324	5,619
700 ,, 800.....	3,510,711	4,958	102,395	115,313	164	3,365
800 ,, 900.....	3,415,458	4,278	99,615	134,964	169	3,936
900 ,, 1,000.....	1,922,548	2,137	56,073	78,319	87	2,283
	52,349,465	211,289	1,526,845	2,080,371	8,681	60,669
1,000 to 2,000.....	16,571,149	13,016	483,322	522,041	413	15,224
2,000 ,, 3,000.....	8,688,504	3,811	253,415	286,238	129	8,346
3,000 ,, 4,000.....	6,214,552	1,908	181,255	172,656	54	5,035
4,000 ,, 5,000.....	4,617,264	1,080	134,669	81,007	20	2,362
5,000 ,, 10,000.....	12,988,218	1,977	378,820	293,561	46	8,561
10,000 ,, 50,000.....	18,122,348	1,038	528,561	317,162	20	9,259
	67,202,035	22,830	1,960,042	1,672,665	682	48,787
50,000 and upwards ..	5,632,577	66	164,281	144,039	2	4,200
Total (Schedule D)..	134,041,444	455,718	3,909,506	4,356,189	21,049	127,057

Schedule E.—Offices, Salaries, &c.

Under £400	16,319,607	209,160	475,960	775,823	8,684	22,625
Over £400	21,138,326	31,244	616,492	1,079,817	1,415	31,491
Total (Schedule E) ..	37,457,933	240,404	1,092,452	1,855,640	10,099	54,116
Total (Schedules D & E)	171,499,377	696,122	5,001,958	6,211,829	31,148	181,173

Summary.—Schedule D and E.

Class.	Number of Persons. Great Britain.	Ireland.	Total.	Amount of Income charged with Tax. Great Britain.	Ireland.	Total.
Under £400 ..	590,837	27,049	617,886	49,938,470	2,241,117	52,179,587
Over £400....	105,285	4,099	109,384	121,560,907	3,970,712	125,531,619
	696,122	31,148	727,270	171,499,377	6,211,829	177,711,206

* Note.—Each firm or private company counts as one person only.

THE LAND TAX.

We have frequently gone into the history of the Land Tax in this country, and there is therefore no need to do so now. Those who desire the information can refer to the Almanacks for 1887 and 1889. The Act was passed in 1692, and enacted that a tax of Four Shillings in the Pound be charged upon the true annual value of all lands and houses. There were other properties mentioned in the Act, but even though it had been intended to be an income and property tax, yet all authorities agree that it speedily became merely a tax upon land and houses. We do not attach much importance to the historical side of the question, for taxation ought to be based, not upon history, but equity. It by no means follows that because a tax is an ancient one, therefore it is just.

At first the values were fixed by the landowners themselves, but it was found that they were systematically understating the value of their lands. Year by year, though the value of land was going up, the proceeds of a tax of four shillings on that value were steadily becoming less; and at last Parliament had to step in and fix exactly how much a tax of four shillings in the £ on the value of the land was to produce. Not only did they fix the total amount to be realised, but also the amounts each parish was to contribute. The value of the different counties in 1698—the year when these amounts were fixed—was very different from that of the present time. The vast mineral wealth of Lancashire and Yorkshire was unknown; the agricultural counties were the most valuable, whereas now they are the least.

A glance at the table given on the next page will show how unequally the Land Tax is levied as between the different counties, and it is still worse when we come to deal with parishes. As we have said, the amount to be raised in each parish is fixed upon the assessments of two hundred years ago, and within the limits of each surveyor's district the greatest discrepancies are apparent. Thus, in the Rochdale district, in Castleton and two other parishes the Land Tax is ½d. in the £; in Bury it is 3s. 8d. In the Beverley district, in Flixton parish, it is five-sixths of a penny; in Belthorpe parish it is 1s. 9d. in the £. In Hertford district, in Knebworth and two other parishes it is 9¼d.; in Hertingfordbury and four others 4s. in the £.

By the Finance Act of this year an attempt is made to redress the inequality between the town and rural districts. This attempt is not based on a sense of justice, but the question is simply dealt with from the landholders' point of view. The rural districts get a reduction, but the deficiency is made up not from the valuable town lands but by the general taxpayer. The clause reads as follows: "The amount assessed in any year in any land tax parish on account of the unredeemed quota of land tax charged against that parish shall not, after the passing of this Act, exceed the amount which would be produced by a rate of one shilling in the pound on the annual value of the land in the parish subject to land tax, and any excess above the said amount shall be remitted for that year."

It is unjust that poor districts should be called upon to pay more in land tax than wealthier districts, but the remedy is to make the tax one on the true annual value as the Act itself stipulates. If this had been done, the tax could have been reduced in amount to one shilling in the pound, and yet, while a relief equal to that given by the Finance Act would have gone to the rural districts, the total yield of this tax of one shilling in the pound on the true annual value of the land of the kingdom would have been at least ten million pounds. This would have permitted the abolition of the tea, etc., duties, and a reduction of the tobacco duty. So, as the result of making this land tax a tax upon the real annual value, the agricultural landowner would have obtained as great a reduction of his tax as he has got from the Conservative government, and the farmer and agricultural labourer, neither of whom will benefit by the mere reduction of the land tax, would have benefitted by being able to buy their tea, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco much cheaper than at present. The only ones who would have suffered (!) would have been the immensely wealthy ground landlords of our large towns and cities.

The abolition of this tax has been

claimed by the Conservative party as a relief to agriculture. The fact is that the people of this country pay the landowners some couple of hundred millions of pounds a year for permission to live upon the land of their birth. Out of this huge sum the landowners have had to contribute to the people in the shape of land tax, or State rent, about a million a year. This a Parliament, composed largely of landowners, has reduced by £100,000, and claim that by keeping this money in their own pockets, and making the working men (amongst whom are the farm labourers) pay it for them, they are benefiting agriculture!

	County.	Gross Annual Value 1893-4.	Land Tax Quota 1798.	Deduct Charged for Personalty.	Gross *Quota of 1798 Charged in 1892-3.	Amount Redeemed.	Net Quota Charged in 1892-3.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Bedford	386,147	28,555	..	†28,559	11,701	16,858
2	Berks	489,277	40,843	226	40,617	21,487	19,130
3	Bucks	612,172	47,143	47	47,096	24,489	22,607
4	Cambridge	752,192	32,695	245	32,450	11,297	21,153
5	Chester	1,126,890	28,599	1,114	27,485	9,039	18,446
6	Cornwall	892,847	31,943	1,557	30,386	13,250	17,136
7	Cumberland	744,699	3,714	..	†3,729	2,119	†1,600
8	Derby	845,915	24,094	767	23,327	7,974	15,353
9	Devon	1,729,701	82,583	4,210	78,373	33,073	45,300
10	Dorset	650,417	33,010	1,348	31,732	10,942	20,790
11	Durham	570,467	10,597	1,117	9,480	5,905	3,575
12	Essex	1,066,183	89,397	750	88,647	50,120	38,527
13	Gloucester	989,349	47,312	609	46,703	22,430	24,273
14	Hereford	640,774	20,409	377	20,032	7,898	12,134
15	Hertford	485,156	42,282	685	41,597	24,376	17,221
16	Huntingdon	258,546	15,497	345	15,152	4,801	10,351
17	Kent	1,428,732	82,553	2,000	80,553	46,439	34,114
18	Lancaster	1,655,592	20,990	1,620	19,370	9,725	9,645
19	Leicester	803,290	34,685	453	34,232	14,106	20,126
20	Lincoln	2,229,615	71,907	1,519	70,388	21,875	48,513
21	Middlesex	386,898	‡326,146	90,097	236,049	135,197	100,852
22	Monmouth	309,746	9,812	214	9,598	3,281	6,317
23	Norfolk	1,470,508	84,307	2,487	81,820	21,970	59,850
24	Northampton	831,511	47,670	512	47,158	19,243	27,915
25	Northumberland	885,408	14,549	126	14,423	6,863	7,560
26	Nottingham	648,676	27,277	706	26,571	10,148	16,423
27	Oxford	543,287	38,722	599	38,123	15,898	22,225
28	Rutland	122,858	5,525	52	5,473	1,397	4,076
29	Salop	1,052,513	29,057	738	28,319	9,822	18,497
30	Somerset	1,683,976	72,473	2,718	69,755	27,177	42,578
31	Southampton	858,907	54,941	2,494	52,447	27,966	24,481
32	Stafford	1,058,308	27,121	1,216	25,905	10,780	15,125
33	Suffolk	925,356	73,506	1,006	72,499	24,939	47,560
34	Surrey	524,906	66,133	1,067	64,066	39,643	25,423
35	Sussex	923,741	60,048	1,469	58,579	30,895	27,684
36	Warwick	744,257	39,790	1,430	38,360	17,863	20,497
37	Westmoreland	681,462	33,582	14	33,568	14,803	18,765
38	Wilts	835,552	51,657	1,330	50,327	21,993	28,334
39	Worcester	314,821	3,045	14	3,031	1,817	1,214
40	York	3,835,416	91,494	3,427	88,067	48,167	39,900
41	Anglesea	184,743	1,633	97	1,536	554	982
42	Brecon	191,316	3,052	107	2,945	992	1,953
43	Cardigan	232,888	1,373	95	1,278	403	875
44	Carmarthen	427,229	4,370	221	4,149	1,257	2,892
45	Carnarvon	212,398	2,337	65	2,272	661	1,611
46	Denbigh	327,239	6,800	126	6,674	1,813	4,861
47	Flint	205,131	2,315	68	2,247	827	1,420
48	Glamorgan	321,903	7,906	348	7,558	2,231	5,327
49	Merioneth	135,929	2,433	10	7,423	520	1,903
50	Montgomery	317,377	5,853	1	5,852	1,587	4,266
51	Pembroke	350,147	3,173	284	2,889	1,305	1,585
52	Radnor	159,685	2,692	30	2,662	905	1,757
	Total	40,062,053	1,989,673	132,158	1,857,536	855,966	1,001,570

* Now repealed. † The slight difference between this sum and that in the original Act has been in existence for many years, and its origin cannot be traced.

‡ Of this, £107,603 is for the county, the balance is charged on London and Westminster.

POST OFFICE AND TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS.

Trustee Savings Banks.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS were founded towards the end of last century, by philanthropic persons, to encourage thrift among the working classes by affording them an opportunity of securing the safe custody of their small savings, and providing for the payment of interest on their deposits. The movement spread rapidly, and in 1814 an effort was made to establish Savings Banks on a large scale and a few years after legislation for their control was enacted. At the end of 1817, 78 banks in England, Wales, and Ireland, had taken advantage of the Acts passed, and the funds deposited by their trustees in the Banks of England and Ireland amounted in the aggregate to £231,028. The results from 1819 to 1849, reckoning by decennial periods, are given in next column.

Year ended November 20th.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Accounts.	Total Amount owing to Depositors.	Total Amount (including Surplus) Invested with the National Debt Commissioners.
			£	£
1819	359	Unknown	Unknown.	2,813 023
1829	476	409,714	14,311,192	14,791,495
1839	541	748,396	22,425.812	22,486,553
1849	577	1,087,354	28,537,010	28,699,550

From 1852 returns relative to Savings Banks have been regularly made pursuant to Orders of the House of Commons, and the information obtainable in respect of the affairs of the Savings Banks since that date is in consequence much more detailed. The statistics of Savings Banks in continuation of the decennial periods from 1819, with the addition of the figures for the past five years, are as follows :—

Year ended November 20th.	No. of Banks.	Average Rate of Interest paid to Depositors.	No. of Accounts remaining open.	Total Amount owing to Depositors.	Total Amount invested with the Commissioners excluding the separate Surplus Fund.	Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund.	Total Amount of Government Stock standing to the Credit of Depositors.
		£ s. d.		£	£	£	£
1859	625	2 18 10	1,503,916	38,919,128	38,726,677	351,299	..
1869	507	2 19 4	1,377,892	37,554,557	37,393,179	376,612	..
1879	449	2 19 6	1,506,714	43,797,806	43,639,773	398,908	..
1889	346	2 9 8	1,551,594	44,931,551	44,996,419	361,281	1,175,248
1890	324	2 9 7	1,535,782	43,614,056	43,522,137	360,480	1,280,069
1891	303	2 9 8	1,510,282	42,858,434	42,767,732	554,102	1,282,238
1892	281	2 9 7	1,501,920	42,385,032	42,267,672	358,948	1,281,891
1893	267	2 9 7	1,471,146	42,225,801	42,145,909	361,497	1,318,938
1894	257	2 9 9	1,470,946	43,474,749	43,350,246	364,952	1,350,614

It may be observed that the number of Savings Banks in the United Kingdom reached its maximum in the year 1861, when it was 645, with a total liability to depositors of £41,546,475. The number of banks has, however, continuously diminished since then. The amount of deposits, on the other hand, reached its maximum on the 20th November, 1887, at the figure of £47,262,222, besides £943,126 stock. The main cause of this decrease lies no doubt in the establishment of the Post Office Savings Banks, originated in the year 1861. The effect has been to sweep away the less sound and weaker Trustee Savings Banks. It seems certain, however, that the larger and stronger banks are more than able to hold their own. Thus in Glasgow, between 1861 and 1890, the sums deposited and the number of depositors in the Trustee Savings Bank appear to have increased at rates, the former more than fivefold, the latter more than ninefold, those of the Post Office Savings Banks within the city. As a whole, however, there is a large excess of transfers from Trustee to Post Office Savings Banks; the amount so transferred (excess of transfers) was, for 1894, in Cash £284,809, and Government Stock £22,217. Total, £307,026.

Amount of the Computed Capital of and Number of Depositors in the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks at the end of each year from 1875 to 1895, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period.

Year.	Total Computed Capital: Post Office Savings Banks. £	Total Computed Capital: Trustee Savings Banks. £	Total Computed Capital: Total. £	Number of Depositors: Post Office Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors: Trustee Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors: Total.
1875.....	25,187,345	42,387,529	67,574,874	1,777,103	1,479,192	3,256,295
1876.....	26,996,550	43,283,458	70,280,008	1,702,374	1,493,401	3,195,775
1877.....	28,740,757	44,238,686	72,979,443	1,791,240	1,509,847	3,301,087
1878.....	30,411,563	44,293,385	74,704,948	1,892,756	1,515,725	3,408,481
1879.....	32,012,134	43,797,860	75,809,994	1,988,477	1,506,714	3,495,191
Average for the 5 years	28,669,670	43,600,184	72,269,854	1,830,390	1,500,976	3,331,366
1880.....	†33,744,637	†43,976,447	77,721,084	2,184,972	1,519,805	3,704,777
1881.....	†36,194,496	†44,140,116	80,334,612	*2,607,612	1,532,486	4,140,098
1882.....	†39,037,821	†44,612,581	83,650,402	2,858,976	1,552,983	4,411,959
1883.....	†41,768,808	†44,987,123	86,755,931	3,105,642	1,566,184	4,671,826
1884.....	†44,773,773	†45,840,887	90,614,660	3,333,675	1,582,474	4,916,149
Average for the 5 years	†39,103,907	†44,711,431	83,815,338	2,818,175	1,550,786	4,368,961
1885.....	†47,697,838	†46,355,909	94,053,747	3,535,650	1,592,997	5,128,647
1886.....	†50,874,337	†46,843.995	97,718,332	3,731,421	1,590,804	5,322,225
1887.....	†53,974,065	†47,262,222	101,236,287	3,951,761	1,604,610	5,556,371
1888.....	†58,556,394	†46,404,688	104,961,082	4,220,927	1,579,546	5,800,473
1889.....	†62,999,620	†45,127,820	108,107,440	4,507,809	1,551,594	6,059,403
Average for the 5 years	54,820,451	46,398,927	101,219,378	3,989,514	1,583,910	5,573,424
1890.....	†67,634,807	†43,650,552	111,285,359	4,827,314	1,535,782	6,363,096
1891.....	†71,608,002	†42,875,565	114,483,567	5,118,395	1,510.282	6,628,677
1892.....	†75,853,079	†42,385 449	118,238,528	5,452,316	1,501,920	6,954,236
1893.....	†80,597,641	†42,243,600	122,841,241	5,748,239	1,471,146	7,219,385
1894.....	†89,266,066	†43,474,904	132,740,970	6,108,763	1,470,946	7,579,709
Average for the 5 years.....	76,991,919	42,926,014	119,917,933	5,451,005	1,498,015	6,949,021
1895.....	†97,868,975	†45,312,681	143,181,656	6,453,597	1,516,229	7,969,826

Amount of Government Stock held for Depositors in Trustee Savings Banks, on the 20th November in each year, and in Post Office Savings Banks at end of each year.

Years.	Trustee Savings Banks: England* £	Wales. £	Scotland. £	Ireland. £	United Kingdom.‡ £	Post Office Savings: Years.	Post Office Savings: United Kingdom. £
1881..	108,836	455	15,277	100	124.668	1881..	738,967
1882..	214,368	1,430	26,436	290	242,524	1882..	1,143,716
1883..	311,384	1,714	41,277	499	354,874	1883..	1,519,982
1884..	420,560	2,012	53,655	1,586	477,813	1884..	1,916,325
1885..	572,068	3,016	70,934	4,338	650,356	1885..	2,452,252
1886..	692,918	4,080	104,510	8,620	810,128	1886..	2,896,941
1887..	808,186	4,090	116,965	13,884	943,125	1887..	3,345,106
1888..	888,612	4,329	131,108	16,306	1,040,355	1888..	3,785,611
1889..	1,002,447	4,840	147,793	20,168	1,175,248	1889..	4,175,634
1890..	1,115,879	4,894	134,387	24,909	1,280,069	1890..	4,680,167
1891..	1,121,279	5,637	126,924	28,398	1,282,238	1891..	5,087,765
1892..	1,130,561	5,842	114,358	31,130	1,281,891	1892..	5,599,019
1893..	1,159,943	5,631	124,677	32,281	1,322,532	1893..	6,364,494
1894..	1,173,483	5,614	139,621	31,897	1,350,615	189..	7,028,196
1895..	1,096,408	4,652	137,641	27,488	1,266,189	18.5..	6,949.949

* The Penny Stamp Savings Scheme came into operation in 1881.

† Exclusive of amounts of Government Stock purchased for depositors, and standing to their credit at the end of each year.

‡ Including Channel Islands.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

NUMBER & AMOUNT OF MONEY & POSTAL ORDERS Issued in Each Division of the United Kingdom.

Years.	England & Wales. No.	England & Wales. Amt.	Scotland. No.	Scotland. Amt.	Ireland. No.	Ireland. Amt.	United Kingdom. No.	United Kingdom. Amt.
Postal Orders.								
1881	3,203,293	£1,458,999	251,050	£116,454	191,200	£86,637	3,645,543	£1,662,090
1882	6,291,225	2,740,471	395,133	176,700	348,601	151,820	7,034,959	3,068,991
1883	10,032,906	4,160,854	557,600	240,846	526,477	217,683	11,116,983	4,619,383
1884	15,069,842	6,250,566	872,561	364,228	834,351	332,621	16,776,754	6,947,415
1885	21,528,637	9,059,333	1,342,489	553,300	1,213,889	484,137	24,085,015	10,096,770
1886	26,985,336	11,166,217	1,734,466	704,261	1,505,528	588,398	30,225,360	12,458,876
1887	31,370,892	12,731,618	2,085,717	828,118	1,742,145	668,998	35,198,754	14,228,734
1888	34,909,632	14,024,955	2,386,813	943,136	1,942,608	739,484	39,239,053	15,707,575
1889	38,672,557	15,409,181	2,730,175	1,075,590	2,124,159	802,794	43,526,891	17,287,565
1890	42,505,381	16,754,727	3,075,222	1,202,046	2,290,195	857,503	47,870,798	18,814,276
1891	45,648,167	17,890,964	3,354,629	1,306,426	2,461,091	921,983	51,463,887	20,119,373
1892	49,774,856	18,830,254	3,692,910	1,402,663	2,622,790	974,721	56,090,556	21,207,638
1893	49,928,257	19,045,273	3,830,970	1,462,525	2,727,729	1,018,114	56,486,956	21,525,912
1894	52,706,766	19,800,044	4,161,753	1,576,124	2,905,049	1,075,113	59,773,568	22,451,281
1895	55,472,819	20,739,679	4,328,294	1,662,799	3,035,058	1,118,967	62,946,171	23,521,445
Money Orders.								
1881	12,745,161	£19,989,724	1,301,974	£2,215,786	891,997	£1,265,498	14,939,132	£23,471,008
1882	12,254,728	21,281,663	1,235,062	2,144,554	860,880	1,267,899	14,350,670	24,694,116
1883	11,761,819	21,531,978	1,295,931	2,256,778	825,047	1,256,773	13,882,797	25,045,529
1884	10,556,599	20,488,491	1,240,798	2,244,699	771,834	1,233,479	12,569,231	23,966,669
1885	8,931,834	18,979,977	1,112,329	2,133,523	659,157	1,150,399	10,703,320	22,263,899
1886	8,133,411	18,639,062	1,061,736	2,149,522	611,912	1,162,988	9,807,059	21,951,572
1887	7,932,507	19,331,358	1,102,890	2,352,945	606,586	1,213,377	6,641,983	22,897,680
1888	7,630,441	19,253,924	1,081,836	2,413,660	592,495	1,259,727	9,304,772	22,927,311
1889	7,384,308	19,430,752	1,072,036	2,482,716	571,019	1,282,800	9,027,363	23,196,268
1890	7,352,013	20,071,132	1,056,513	2,556,066	552,542	1,298,783	8,961,068	23,925,981
1891	7,291,330	20,360,532	1,024,305	2,561,139	546,757	1,339,183	8,862,392	24,260,854
1892	7,394,124	20,614,093	1,031,999	2,606,075	539,106	1,349,878	8,965,229	24,570,046
1893	7,450,938	20,640,301	1,011,080	2,566,460	536,363	1,361,109	8,998,381	24,567,870
1894	7,634,760	21,068,600	1,002,844	2,562,036	538,575	1,370,018	9,176,179	25,000,654
1895	7,732,151	21,319,098	1,006,681	2,639,990	533,962	1,358,214	9,272,794	25,317,302

Note.—The number and amount of Money Orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad are not included in the above, but given in the following Table :—

Foreign Money Orders.

Years.	Money Orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment in the Colonies and Foreign Countries. Number.	Amount.	Money Orders issued in the Colonies and Foreign Countries for payment in the United Kingdom. Number.	Amount.
1881	184,492	£471,691	482.459	£1,478,140
1882	193,693	511,556	568,700	1,789,042
1883	227,704	608,669	629,392	1,973,301
1884	252,999	678,925	647,962	2,002,698
1885	269,257	722,969	674,317	2,087,792
1886	282,011	763,087	740,407	2,217,759
1887	304,956	821,760	859,552	2,600,728

Years.	Money Orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment in the Colonies and Foreign Countries. Number.	Amount.	Money Orders issued in the Colonies and Foreign Countries for payment in the United Kingdom. Number.	Amount.
1888	329,313	£887,761	943,095	£2,784,876
1889	359,643	984,821	977,280	2,828,457
1890	372,210	1,033,085	1,009,196	2,907,436
1891	386,586	1,070,969	1,043,502	2,959,977
1892	402,421	1,101,384	1,065,635	2,951,216
1893	423,386	1,187,843	1,075,015	2,964,354
1894	443,731	1,227,456	1,036,655	2,756,257
1895	452,531	1,227,731	1,098,770	2,867,951

PARCEL POST.

NUMBER and WEIGHT of PARCELS delivered through the PARCELS POST, with TOTAL RECEIPTS, and AMOUNT paid to the RAILWAY COMPANIES.

From Aug. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1883.	Number.	Weight (estimated) Cwts.	Total Receipts.	Amount paid to Rly. Cos.
	8,830,017	157,679	£199,555	£100,009
1884....	22,114,233	394,897	491,171	247,653
1885....	25,870,454	461,972	577,958	291,967
1886....	31,088,894	655,087	683,634	341,728
1887....	36,104,691	760,777	795,576	394,061
1888....	38,794,030	817,446	860,930	425,117

Years.	Number.	Weight (estimated). Cwts.	Total Receipts.	Amount paid to Rly. Cos.
1889..	42,275,604	949,159	£939,051	£462,227
1890..	45,528,952	1,036,596	1,016,075	492,749
1891..	48,673,824	1,121,236	1,093,381	523,418
1892..	51,608,392	1,188,836	1,159,826	554,994
1893..	53,525,030	1,237,766	1,203,205	575,945
1894..	56,668,161	1,305,392	1,271,464	606,158
1895..	59,438,150	1,385,121	1,348,953	637,819

VARIATIONS OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

Statement showing the Average Price per £100 of the Three Per Cent Consolidated Stock of the Public Funds of the United Kingdom in each Year from 1854 to 1888 inclusive, with the Average of each Quinquennial Period, together with the Highest and Lowest Monthly Averages in each Year; and of the New 2¾ Per Cent Consolidated Stock in each Month from March, 1888, to December, 1893.

Three per Cent Consolidated Stock.

Year.	Average Price.	Lowest Monthly Average. Month.	Lowest Monthly Average. Average. £	Highest Monthly Average. Month.	Highest Monthly Average. Average. £
1854	91⅞	April	87½	September	95¼
1855	90½	October	87⅝	March	93
1856	93½	January	88⅝	July	95⅝
1857	91⅞	October	89	June	93⅞
1858	96¾	January	94⅜	October	98⅜
1859	95⅝	May	91½	December	97
	93 1/2	Lowest monthly average in the 5yrs	87 5/8	Highest monthly average in the 5yrs	98 3/8
1860	94	October	93	January and June	95
1861	91½	June	89⅜	November	93⅜
1862	93	June	91⅞	October and Novem.	93¾
1863	92⅝	December	91	May and September	93½
1864	90½	September	88	April	91½
	92 1/4	Lowest monthly average in the 5yrs	88	Highest monthly average in the 5yrs	95
1865	89½	December	87½	April	91
1866	88	May and June	86¼	November	89¾
1867	93	January and April	90¾	September	94⅜
1868	93⅞	December	92⅜	June	94⅞
1869	92⅞	December	92½	November	93⅜
	91 9/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5yrs	86 1/4	Highest monthly average in the 5yrs	94 7/8
1870	92½	August	90⅜	May	94⅛
1871	92⅜	February	91½	May and August	93½
1872	92½	December	91⅜	May	93⅝
1873	92½	December	92	May	93¼
1874	92½	December	91⅜	May	93¼
	92 11/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5yrs	90 3/4	Highest monthly average in the 5yrs	94 1/8
1875	93¾	January	92⅜	August	94⅜
1876	95	January	93¾	August	96 7/16
1877	95⅜	May	94¼	November	96 1/16
1878	95 5/16	October	94¼	May	96 7/16
1879	97½	January	95¾	May	98¼
	95 29/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5yrs	92 3/8	Highest monthly average in the 5yrs	98 3/4
1880	98⅜	August	97½	November	99 5/16
1881	100 1/16	January	98⅜	May	102 5/16
1822	100½	August	99¾	November	102 1/16
1883	101 3/16	July	99 3/16	April	102⅜
1884	101	December	99⅛	April	102⅛
	100 17/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5yrs	97 1/2	Highest monthly average in the 5yrs	102 3/8

THREE PER CENT CONSOLIDATED STOCK—*Continued.*

Year.	Average Price.	Lowest Monthly Average. Month.	Average.	Highest Monthly Average. Month.	Average.
	£		£		£
1855	99⅛	April	96¼	November	100½
1886	100⅛	January	99⅛	November	101⅜
1887	101⅛	January and February	100¾	November	103⅛
1888	101	December	99⅜	January	102⅛

New 2¾ per Cent Consolidated Stock.

Month.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
January	..	98⅛	97½	96¾	95¾	98⅛	98 1⅜	104½
February	..	99	97⅛	97⅜	95¾	98⅜	99½	104⅜
March	100⅜	97⅛	97¼	97 9⁄16	95⅜	98 5⁄16	99⅜	104½
April	100 1⁄16	98½	98	96 1⁄16	96 5⁄16	99	100	105 1⁄16
May	99¼	99	98⅛	95¼	97½	98 6⁄16	100 9⁄16	105 5⁄16
June	99 3⁄16	98⅛	97⅛	95 1⁄16	96⅜	99	101 7⁄16	106½
July	99 9⁄16	98⅜	96⅛	95¾	96 1⅜	99	101 9⁄16	107 5⁄16
August	99⅜	98 1⁄16	96½	96	97⅛	98	102⅛	107 7⁄16
September	98	97	95⅜	94 1⅝	97	98⅜	102 3⁄16	107⅜
October	97⅛	97	94⅜	94⅞	97	98 1⁄16	101½	107 7⁄16
November	97	97	94⅜	95	97⅛	98⅛	102⅜	106⅜
December	96 7⁄16	97⅛	95⅜	95¼	97⅜	98 1⁄16	103⅛	106 1⁄16
Average for the Year	..	98	96⅛	95¾	96 1⁄16	98½	101 1⁄16	106⅛

REGISTERED JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Total Number and Paid-up Capital (including Amounts considered as paid on Vendors' Shares) of all Registered Companies having a Share Capital, and believed to be carrying on Business at the undermentioned Dates.

Date.	Registered in London and the Stannaries. No.	Paid-up Capital.	Registered in Edinburgh. No.	Paid-up Capital.	Registered in Dublin. No.	Paid-up Capital.	Total. No.	Paid-up Capital.
		£		£		£		£
April, 1884..	7,589	427,594,349	728	36,439,875	375	11,517,070	8,692..	475,551,294
April, 1885..	8,119	442,099,549	805	39,815,676	420	12,994,637	9,344..	494,909,862
April, 1886..	8,159	471,716,077	838	43,544,114	474	14,377,493	9,471..	529,637,684
April, 1887..	9,091	528,671,858	895	46,948,125	508	15,888,709	10,494..	591,508,692
April, 1888..	9,507	544,417,145	948	50,255,054	546	16,728,172	11,001..	611,430,371
April, 1889..	10,375	604,239,039	1,007	50,387,974	586	17,243,171	11,968..	671,870,184
April, 1890..	11,608	705,669,347	1,102	52,182,679	613	17,287,527	13,323..	775,139,553
April, 1891..	13,032	813,445,671	1,192	58,546,874	649	19,511,567	14,873..	891,504,112
April, 1892..	14,198	905,145,756	1,279	62,118,501	696	22,019,377	16,173..	989,283,634
April, 1893..	15,431	925,025,647	1,332	65,687,129	742	22,406,574	17,555	1,013,119,350
April, 1894..	16,104	942,689,164	1,481	63,068,555	776	24,272,116	18,361	1,035,029,835
April, 1895..	16,988	962,141,029	1,619	75,113,251	823	25,479,541	19,430	1,062,733,821

PATENTS.

THE following table gives — (1) the number of applications for patents, (2) the number of patents "sealed" and issued, (3) the number voided through non-payment of renewal fees, (4) the number of 14 years' patents; and (5) the number of patents issued for 17 years in the United States. The cost of "sealing," including patent agents' charges, ranges from £14 to £100 for each patent. From 1623 to 1852 all patents were for 14 years, but since 1852 they have not averaged five years' lifetime, against 17 years in the United States. The reason is that in 1852 the French system of charging renewal fees, and voiding for non-payment of these, was introduced. Beyond the first fee for patenting, which prior to 1852 freed the patent for 14 years, no less than two fees, up to 1884, and ten since have been charged, amounting to £150 prior to, and £95 since 1893. The average life of a patent is now less than one-third of its nominal life, and no less than 141,318 have been killed off since 1852. No less than £3,000,000 has been received on voided patents by the Government up to the end of 1893, and about £20,000,000 would have had to be paid to have kept these patents alive for 14 years. The estimated loss to patentees on these patents, from fees and patent agents' charges, is about £5,770,000. For each patent that lives its full time, money is thrown away on 15·3 voided patents and 23·2 applications. The cost of sealing patents to the Patent Office is £3 13s. 6d.; charge for 14 years' patent, £99. The applications alone bring in £25,065 a year.

In the United States a patent for 17 years costs $35, or £7 (exclusive of patent agents' charges). There are no renewal fees, and, consequently, no voiding. Patents are not examined for novelty with us, but in the United States there are 200 examining experts, to establish validity, &c. The American system has led to the investment of £120,000,000 of capital in undertakings based upon patents. There are there 1,544,419 old and new patents in existence up to the end of 1895—viz., 223,083 British, 526,458 American, and 758,878 other countries. Everything in our system still seems to be against clever but poor men participating in the profit from their trouble and invention. If patents are to be allowed at all, they ought to be at fees that will admit of an artisan being able to profit by his patent as well as a capitalist.

Years.	No. of Applications for Patents.	No. of Patents sealed.	No. of Patents voided.	No. of 14-years' Patents.	No. of 17-years' Patents in U.S.A.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1860 ..	3,196	2,016	1,822	194	4,336
1861 ..	3,276	3,012	2,833	179	3,040
1862 ..	3,490	2,156	1,942	214	3,221
1863 ..	3,309	2,066	1,851	215	3,781
1864 ..	3,260	2,002	1,824	178	4,638
Av. for 5 years	3,318	2,250	2,054	196	3,803
1865 ..	3,386	2,159	1,966	193	6,099
1866 ..	3,453	2,100	1,873	227	8,874
1867 ..	3,723	2,253	1,993	260	12,301
1868 ..	3,991	2,456	2,184	272	12,544
1869 ..	3,786	2,365	2,057	309	12,957
Av. for 5 years	3,668	2,266	2,014	252	10,495
1870 ..	3,405	2,140	1,860	280	12,157
1871 ..	3,529	2,338	2,031	307	11,687
1872 ..	3,970	2,734	3,443	291	12,200
1873 ..	4,294	2,906	2,625	281	11,616
1874 ..	4,492	3,104	2,803	301	12,230
Av. for 5 years	3,938	2,264	2,352	292	11,998
1875 ..	4,561	3,049	2,754	295	13,291
1876 ..	5,069	3,367	3,026	341	14,172
1877 ..	4,949	3,259	2,939	320	12,920
1878 ..	5,343	3,438	3,211	227	12,345
1879 ..	5,338	3,464	3,266	198	12,133
Av. for 5 years	5,052	3,315	3,039	276	12,976
1880 ..	5,517	3,674	3,430	244	12,926
1881 ..	5,751	3,882	3,633	249	15,548
1882 ..	6,241	4,260	4,012	248	18,135
1883 ..	5,993	3,898	*3,671**	*227*	21,196
1884 ..	17,110	9,983†	*9,403*	*581*	19,147
Av. for 5 years	8,122	5,139	*4,829*	*310*	17,390
1885 ..	16,101	8,775	*8,264*	*511*	23,331
1886 ..	17,176	9,099	*8,569*	*530*	21,797
1887 ..	18,059	9,466	*8,915*	*551*	20,429
1888 ..	19,089	9,817	*9,246*	*571*	19,585
1889 ..	21,004	10,664	*10,043*	*621*	23,360
Av. for 5 years	18,286	9,564	*9,007*	*557*	21,700

* Nos. in *italics*, column 3, voiding in prospect for each year's patents, under an average lifetime of 4 years and 8 months.

† The figures in the above table are based on the corrected figures of the 13th Official Patent Report (for the year 1895) issued May last.

Years.	No. of Applications for Patents.	No. of Patents sealed.	No. of Patents voided.	No. of 14-years' Patents.	No. of 17-years' Patents in U.S.A.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1890 ..	21,309	10,598	*9,931*	*617*	25,328
1891 ..	22,878	10,922	*10,286*	*636*	22,328
1892 ..	24,179	11,598	*10,923*	*675*	22,661
1893 ..	25,107	11,779	*11,093*	*686*	22,765
1894 ..	25,386	12,009	*11,310*	*699*	19,882
Av. for 5 years	23,772	11,381	*10,718*	*662*	22,592
1895 ..	25,065	—	—	—	—

The recent case reported in the *Manchester Guardian*, Oct. 3rd, 6th, 8th, 17th, and 24th, 1896, where £16,000 was lost over an *invalid* patent, shows the prompt need of official expert examination before patents are sealed and issued in this country. For a patent to be valid it must contain no old matter from any of the preceding 1,544,419 patents, or it is liable to be dragged into a law court to pay six-fold costs and be upset, to the disaster of all concerned. In preparing a patent specification, therefore, it is necessary, prior to sealing to search through the whole of the above patents to see that it is clear of old matter. Only *one seventh* part of these patents, however (viz., 223,083 British equal to 14·4 per cent) are to be found in our 36 patent libraries up and down the country; *ergo*, British patents can only be said to be *one seventh* valid. The following 85·6 per cent of foreign patents are needed to make the search complete, yet are not supplied to our libraries, viz.:—Of American patents, 562,458; of Austro-Hungary, 82,798; Barbadoes, 86; Belgium, 119,179; British Guiana, 120; British Honduras, 6; Canada, 54,266; Ceylon, 475; Chili, 219; Denmark, 7,692; Finland, 603; France, 265,631; Germany, 101,596; Guatemala, 40; Hawaii, 117; India, 4,812; Italy and Sardinia, 37,398; Jamaica, 111; Japan, 2,656; Luxembourg, 2,437; Mauritius, 318; Newfoundland, 220; New South Wales, 6,389; New Zealand, 4,766; Norway, 5,787; Portugal, 2,100; Queensland, 2,853; Russia, 6,099; St. Helena, 4; South Australia, 1,740; Spain, 16,421; Straits Settlements, 50; Sweden, 9,765; Switzerland, 10,738; Tasmania, 1,137; Tunis, 153; Venezuela, 102; Victoria, 8,952; West Australia, 1,000. Total, 1,321,336 foreign patents.

Patents in America are valid, but there is only one patent library, which is at Washington. It contains every known patent in existence, and is classified to the highest degree possible. Working in connection with it there is an official staff of 203 to 247 examining experts, who eliminate from each new patent specification, as it arrives, every trace of old matter before it is sealed. It is, then, as safe to invest in as a building lease of 17 years' duration for developing some landed property. So great is the skill of these experts that they keep up to within a month of new specifications coming into their office, while the cost of their invaluable services is only £1 13s. 7½d. per patent.

British patents might quickly be made as valid as those in America if subjected to the same examining process by the same skilled experts, and nothing would be easier than for our Patent Office to send its new specifications over to Washington for examination and have them back again here for sealing within two months of their first receipt.

An arrangement of this sort could come into force directly our Patent Office had arranged with the American to aid us in the matter; whereas, were we to try to compete with America in this respect, our limited number of complete specifications per annum would have to carry the entire cost (say £5 12s. extra per patent), and many years would necessarily be wasted in getting the needed library together and properly classifying it.

Wreck Chart of Patented Inventions, showing for each year the number and age of those lost through the cyclonic action of renewal fees.

Foundered at in	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	Total.
1890	6,375	636	391	136	143	101	68	39	50	16	7,955
1891	6,644	654	399	293	137	90	99	51	85	52	8,504
1892	6,977	711	394	269	280	112	98	63	59	56	9,019
1893	7,295	658	396	276	219	171	80	84	63	59	9,301
1894	7,436	988	430	312	248	181	145	67	63	54	9,924
1895	7,571	909	554	322	232	165	143	142	55	58	10,151

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING.

Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered and Cleared in the Principal Maritime Countries, distinguishing between National and Foreign Ships, with Cargoes and in Ballast.

United Kingdom.

Year.	Total Tonnage.	British Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.
1850	14,505,064	9,442,524	65·1	5,062,520	34·9
1860	24,689,292	13,914,923	56·3	10,744,369	43·7
1870	36,640,182	25,072,180	68.4	11,568,002	31·6
1880	48,736,063	41,348,984	70·4	17,387,079	29·6
1885	64,281,642	46,389,055	72·2	17,892,587	27·8
1890	74,283,869	53,973,112	72·7	20,310,757	27·3
1891	74,812,620	63,957,435	72·1	20,555,185	27·9
1892	75,867,155	54,372,730	71·7	21,494,425	28·3
1893	74,632,847	54,148,664	72·6	20,484,183	27·4
1894	80,536,359	58,681,647	72·9	21,854,712	27·1
1895	80,539,174	58,691,926	72·9	21,847,248	27·1

Norway.

Year.	Total Tonnage.	Norwegian Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.
1850	1,396,945	1,050,307	75·2	346,639	24·8
1860	2,030,036	1,513,369	74·5	516,667	25·5
1870	3,231,041	2,263,288	70·0	967,753	30·0
1880	3,985,477	2,716,928	68·2	1,268,549	31·8
1885	4,737,749	3,030,773	64·0	1,706,976	36·0
1890	5,354,130	3,468,381	64·8	1,885,749	35·2
1891	5,775,203	3,901,930	67·6	1,873,273	32·4
1892	5,803,214	3,830,892	66·0	1,972,322	34·0
1893	5,805,380	3,867,835	66·6	1,937,545	33·4
1894	5,477,012	3,610,820	65·9	1,866,192	34·1

Denmark.

Year.	Total Tonnage.	Danish Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.
1880	4,461,494	2,351,554	52·7	2,109,940	47·3
1885	6,176,775	3,241,740	52·5	2,935,035	47·5
1890	8,032,080	4,693,308	58·4	3,338,772	41·6
1891	7,978,392	4,726,187	59 2	3,252,205	40·8
1892	7,898,341	4,526,593	57·3	3,371,748	42·7
1893	7,952,114	4,414,996	55·5	3,537,118	44·5
1894	8,785,984	4,664,991	53·1	4,120,993	46·9

Holland.

Year.	Total Tonnage.	Dutch Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.
1850	1,747,371	730,690	41·8	1,016,681	58·2
1860	2,652,328	1,048,211	39·5	1,604,117	60·5
1870	3,644,471	1,033,965	28·4	2,610,506	71·6
1880	6,844,034	2,116,318	30·9	4,727,716	69·1
1885	8,226,903	2,555,044	31·1	5,671,859	68·9
1890	10,837,137	3,122,125	28·8	7,715,012	71·2
1891	11,408,644	3,335,516	29·2	8,073,128	70·8
1892	11,845,875	3,614,832	30·5	8,231,043	69·5
1893	12,399,485	3,662,803	29·5	8,736,682	70·5
1894	13,751,221	3,793,805	27·6	9,957,416	72·4

United States.†

Year.	Total Tonnage.	Amer.(U.S) Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.
1850	8,709,641	5,205,804	59·8	3,503,837	40·2
1860	17,065,125	12,087,209	70·8	4,977,916	29·2
1870	18,325,062	6,992,967	38·2	11,332,095	61·8
1880	36,073,505	6,824,832	18·9	29,248,673	81·1
1885	30,819,596	6,363,567	20·6	24,456,029	79·4
1890	36,256,123	8,149,878	22·5	28,106,245	77·5
1891	36,465,127	8,836,206	24·2	27,628,921	75·8
1892	42,174,457	9,006,106	21·4	33,168,351	78·6
1893	39,342,562	8,762,048	22·3	30,580,514	77·7
1894	40,261,353	9,394,597	23·3	30,866,756	76·7
1895	39,045,461	8,977,057	23·0	30,068,404	77·0

Russia in Europe.

Year.	Total Tonnage.	Russian Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.
1860	4,214,774	696,234	16·5	3,518,540	83·5
1870	7,015,102	784,006	11·2	6,231,096	88·8
1880	9,975,332	1,134,914	11·4	8,840,418	88·6
1885	10,792,894	944,084	8·7	9,848,810	91·3
1890	12,072,988	958,258	7·9	11,114.730	92·1
1891	11,643,394	1,010,314	8·7	10,633,080	91·3
1892	9,319,806	1,050,336	11·3	8,269,470	88·7
1893	12,752,466	1,083,398	8·5	11,669,068	91·5
1894	17,075,590	1,228,514	7·2	15,847,076	92·8

Sweden.

Year.	Total Tonnage.	Swedish Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.
1850	†1,066,886	‡ 462,884	43·6	‡ 604,002	56·6
1860	†1,388,452	‡ 560,066	40·3	‡ 828,386	59·7
1870	4,328,584	1,374,433	31·8	2,954,151	68·2
1880	6,894,155	2,563,909	37·2	4,330,246	62·8
1885	9,016,435	3,301,450	36·6	5,714,985	63·4
1890	10,766,711	3,624,301	33·7	7,142,410	66·3
1891	11,285,355	3,793,220	33·6	7,492,135	66·4
1892	11,446,173	3,902,802	34·1	7,543,371	65·9
1893	11,705,414	3,946,563	33·7	7,758,851	66·3
1894	12,689,093	4,294,374	33·8	8,394,719	66·2

Germany.

Year.	Total Tonnage.	German Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.
1870	*3,489,247	*1,255,150	35·9	*2,234,097	64·1
1880	13,066,412	5,108,571	39·1	7,957,841	60·9
1885	16,549,934	6,986,942	42·2	9,562,992	57·8
1890	21,106,980	9,275,710	43·9	11,831,270	56·1
1891	23,149,754	10,018,006	43·3	13,131,748	56·7
1892	22,405,872	9,686,693	43·2	12,719,179	56·8
1893	22,999,554	9,683,545	42·1	13,316,009	57·9
1894	24,499,103	10,167,420	41·5	14,331,683	58·5

* Exclusive of Hamburg and Bremen. ‡ With cargoes only.

† Inclusive of the Lake trade between the U.S.A. and Canada; if exclusive of it the figures would be as follows:—

Year.	United States.	Foreign.	Total.
1885	5,517,787	19,265,980	24,783,767
1890	6,794,601	24,000,052	30,794,653
1891	7,386,455	23,418,466	30,804,921
1892	7,497,701	23,940,944	36,438,645
1893	7,030,373	26,473,898	33,504,271
1894	7,395,728	26,935,362	34,331,090
1895	7,292,309	26,456,683	33,748,992

France.

Year.	Total Tonnage.	French Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.
1850	4,610,719	1,891,512	41·0	2,719,207	59·0
1860	8,456,736	3,502,912	41·4	4,953,824	58·6
1870	13,606,737	4,289,206	31·5	9,317,531	68·5
1880	25,032,478	7,522,221	30·0	17,510,257	70·0
1885	26,019,793	9,216,759	35·4	16,803,034	64·6
1890	28,967,848	9,254,879	31·9	19,712,969	68·1
1891	31,602,876	9,704,191	30·7	21,898,685	69·3
1892	28,120,524	9,121,879	32·4	18,998,645	67·6
1893	28,022,326	8,382,311	29·9	19,640,015	70·1
1894	28,538,827	8,259,856	28·9	20,278,971	71·1

Italy.

Year.	Total Tonnage.	Italian Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.
1860	..	..	..	..	..
1870	7,621,443	2,780,078	36·5	4,841,365	63·5
1880	9,846,970	3,425,008	34·8	6,421,962	65·2
1885	11,571,955	2,847,084	24·6	8,724,871	75·4
1890	14,246,724	3,473,148	24·4	10,773,576	75·6
1891	14,071,843	3,627,847	25·8	10,443.996	74·2
1892	13,943,927	3,718,915	26·7	10,225,012	73·3
1893	14,736,859	4,124,421	28·0	10,612,438	72·0
1894	16,157,927	3,986,754	24·7	12,171,173	75·3

Spain.

Year.	Total Tonnage.	Spanish Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.
1850	..	..	..	..	..
1860	2,596,508	798,864	30·7	1,797,644	69·3
1870	3,542,194	1,311,761	37·0	2,230,433	63·0
1880	13,743,114	3,650,902	26·6	10,092,212	73·4
1885	17,081,804	6,648,315	38·9	10,433,489	61·1
1890	23,910,898	10,473,542	43 8	13,437,356	56·2
1891	23,345,801	10,272,310	44·0	13,073,491	56·0
1892	22,891,658	10,329,274	45·1	12,562,384	54·9
1893	24,022,726	11,437,182	47·6	12,585,544	52·4
1894	25,892,022	12,533,686	48·4	13,358,336	51·6

Portugal.

Year.	Total Tonnage.	Portuguese Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent of Tl.
1860	..	..	..	..	..
1870	2,510,001	296,572	11·8	2,213,429	88·2
1880	5,746,047	371,317	6·5	5,374,730	93·5
1885	7,237,181	409,021	5·7	6,828,160	94·3
1890	10,564,723	746,175	7·0	9,818,548	93·0
1891	11,082,049	877,335	7·9	10,204,714	92·1
1892	11,089,535	1,096,889	9·9	9,992,646	90·1
1893	11,632,940	1,339,007	11·5	10,293,933	88·5

PROGRESS OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

Number and tonnage of Registered Sailing and Steam Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, employed in the Home and Foreign Trade; and the number of Persons employed therein :—

Year.	Sailing Vessels.			Steamers.			Totals.		
	No.	Tonnage	*Men Employed.	No.	Tonnage.	*Men Employed.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	*Men. Employer
1849	17,807	2,988,021	144,165	414	108,321	8,446	18,221	3,096,342	152,611
1851	17,664	3,216,194	131,277	520	144,741	10,660	18,184	3,360,935	141,937
1861	19,288	3,918,511	144,949	997	441,184	27,008	20,285	4,359,695	171,957
1872	19,709	4,245,904	137,101	2,845	1,515,704	66,619	22,554	5,761,608	203,720
1880	16,183	3,750,442	108,668	3,789	2,594,135	84,304	19,972	6,344,577	192,972
1881	15,223	3,569,168	102,498	4,088	2,921,785	90,405	19,311	6,490,953	102,903
1882	14,585	3,424,155	97,201	4,381	3,290,875	98,736	18,966	6,715,030	195,937
1883	14,159	3,369,959	95,306	4,753	3,656,103	105,421	18,912	7,026,062	200,727
1884	13,876	3,258,330	91,383	4,868	3,825,614	108,271	18,744	7,083,944	199,654
1885	13,775	3,319,563	90,968	5,016	3,889,600	107,813	18,791	7,209,163	198,781
1886	12,997	3,232,232	85,415	4,920	3,911,865	119,055	17,917	7,144,097	204,470
1887	12,694	3,114,430	81,442	5,029	4,009,324	121,101	17,723	7,123,754	202,543
1888	12,292	3,054,059	90,594	5,292	4,297,829	133,079	17,584	7,351,888	223,673
1889	11,969	2,976,346	87,765	5,585	4,664,808	142,498	17,554	7,641,154	230,263
1890	11,570	2,893,572	84,218	5,855	5,021,764	151,890	17,425	7,915,336	236,108
1891	11,114	2,847,501	81,189	6,129	5,317,040	159,291	17,243	8,164,541	240,480
1892	10,793	2,965,326	80,789	6,227	5,484,186	160,946	17,020	8,449,512	241,735
1893	10,468	2,899,193	78,306	6,360	5,642,195	162,668	16,828	8,541,388	240,974
1894	10,011	2,822,225	74,851	6,536	5,894,060	165,607	16,547	8,716,285	240,458
1895	9,482	2,736,770	71,606	6,623	6,125,078	168,880	16,105	8,861,848	240,486

* Lascars and Asiatics employed in vessels under Asiatic articles of agreement are included in the number of persons employed from 1886, but not in previous years, the total number being 16,673 in 1886, 17,585 in 1887, 18,427 in 1888, 19,949 in 1889, 22,734 in 1890, 24,037 in 1891, 25,399 in 1892, 24,797 in 1893, 26,175 in 1894, and 28,077 in 1895. Masters (one for each vessel) are included for the first time in 1888.

TRAMWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Years ended 30th June.	Length of Line open at the end of each Year.	Paid-up Capital at the end of each Year.			Number of Passengers Conveyed.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
		Share.	Loan and Debenture.	Total.				
	Miles.							
England and Wales.								
1881	376	£3,790,134	£1,376,812	£5,166,946	143,869,390	£1,172,593	£950,438	£222,155
1882	444	4,566,971	1,953,988	6,520,959	187,875,779	1,516,845	1,225,906	290,939
1883	532	5,770,179	2,175,966	7,946,145	220,257,083	1,729,621	1,398,953	330,668
1884	612	6,663,363	2,335,622	8,998,985	252,612,893	1,919,197	1,486,098	433,099
1885	656	7,151,886	2,530,230	9,682,116	283,320,756	2,094,276	1,601,270	493,000
1886	706	7,536,079	2,682,297	10,218,376	302,790,839	2,110,918	1,639,390	471,528
1887	722	7,775,590	2,884,463	10,660,053	330,359,845	2,260,747	1,739,463	521,284
1888	736	8,251,455	3,080,402	11,331,857	340,511,905	2,248,117	1,755,345	492,772
1889	758	*7,846,992	3,258,340	11,105,332	379,580,965	2,375,032	1,831,846	543,186
1890	753	7,758,791	3,235,550	10,994,341	418,399,936	2,573,535	1,932,444	641,091
1891	768	7,731,427	3,362,691	11,094,118	448,251,111	2,741,723	2,116,753	624,970
1892	750	7,609,513	3,479,426	11,088,939	463,137,946	2,841,325	2,300,223	541,102
1893	761	7,595,258	3,557,922	11,153,180	476,928,832	2,904,026	2,298,573	605,453
1894	772	7,469,282	3,716,912	11,186,194	501,494,739	2,960,198	2,336,860	623,338
1895	774	7,510,427	3,801,911	11,312,338	525,838,417	3,038,804	2,344,302	694,502
Scotland.								
1881	60	516,112	393,598	909,710	49,081,401	274,089	187,663	86,426
1882	64	572,054	439,232	1,011,286	56,137,402	314,205	216,902	97,303
1883	69	613,402	447,534	1,060,936	59,722,656	329,277	235,471	93,806
1884	70	625,202	450,272	1,075,474	61,324,499	339,249	241,719	97,530
1885	70	624,564	461,306	1,085,870	61,438,106	341,090	242,175	98,915
1886	73	642,619	477,126	1,119,745	59,528,415	335,900	243,693	92,207
1887	77	650,082	513,366	1,163,448	62,282,844	350,786	260,517	90,269
1888	79	676,354	520,921	1,197,275	63,744,042	359,333	276,586	82,747
1889	81	717,299	535,579	1,252,878	70,583,156	396,971	277,746	119,225
1890	84	743,284	531,985	1,275,269	76,008,545	417,350	296,493	120,857
1891	84	746,280	529,911	1,276,191	82,426,901	452,151	335,259	116,892
1892	84	719,615	529,114	1,248,729	82,145,667	448,150	354,879	93,271
1893	86	714,565	574,696	1,289,261	82,095,160	444,438	347,482	96,956
1894	88	546,313	1,094,376	1,640,689	74,623,088	391,491	324,170	67,321
1895	93	540,520	936,757	1,477,277	94,011,220	424,882	333,179	91,703
Ireland.								
1881	52	789,784	72,845	862,629	12,372,719	129,619	101,795	27,824
1882	56	811,668	85,390	897,058	13,746,879	139,300	112,985	26,315
1883	70	816,919	105,789	922,708	15,741,432	153,075	117,936	35,139
1884	70	825,996	107,666	933,662	16 457,013	162,309	124,222	38,087
1885	85	927,234	122,366	1,049,600	19 043,445	178,072	132,134	45,938
1886	86	925,982	125,401	1,051,383	21,838,270	185,520	138,473	45,047
1887	87	950,278	133,601	1,083,879	23,875,734	190,791	142,422	48,369
1888	89	1,030,231	131,301	1,161,532	24,740,098	188,849	143,503	45,346
1889	110	1,047,077	151,676	1,198,753	27,432,147	208,221	157,089	51,132
1890	111	1,080,090	152,326	1,232,416	31,960,847	223,858	173,863	49,995
1891	111	1,073,687	152,301	1,225,988	34,943,466	235,812	178,917	56,895
1892	112	1,080,621	152,711	1,233,332	36,394,933	241,956	198,254	43,702
1893	113	1,091,487	174,421	1,265,908	39,265,517	257,631	191,391	66,240
1894	115	1,096,499	189,191	1,285,690	40,855,003	264,148	198,026	66,122
1895	114	1,111,915	209,991	1,321,906	41,910,824	270,004	201,009	68,995
United Kingdom.								
1881	488	5,096,030	1,843,255	6,939,285	205,623,510	1,576,301	1,239,896	336,405
1882	564	5,950,693	2,478,610	8,429,303	257,760,060	1,970,350	1,555,793	414,557
1883	671	7,200,500	2,729,289	9,929,789	295,721,171	2,211,973	1,752,360	459,613
1884	752	8,114,561	2,893,560	11,008,121	330,794,405	2,420,755	1,852,039	568,716
1885	811	8,703,684	3,113,902	11,817 586	364,702,307	2,613,438	1,975,579	637,859
1886	865	9,104,680	3,284,824	12,389,504	384,157,524	2,630,338	2,021,556	608,782
1887	886	9,375,950	3,531,430	12,907,380	416,518,423	2,802,324	2,142,402	659,922
1888	904	9,958,040	3,732,624	13,690,664	428,996,045	2,796,299	2,175,434	620,865
1889	949	*9,611,368	3,945,595	13,556,963	477,596,268	2,980,224	2,266,681	713,543
1890	948	9,582,165	3,919,861	13,502,026	526,369,328	3,214,743	2,402,800	811,943
1891	963	9,551,394	4,044,903	13,596,297	565,621,478	3,429,686	2,630,929	798,757
1892	946	9,409,749	4,161,251	13,571,000	581,678,546	3,531,431	2,853,356	678,075
1893	960	9,401,310	4,307,039	13,708,349	598,289,509	3,606,095	2,837,446	768,649
1894	975	9,112,094	5,000.479	14,112,573	616,972,830	3,615,837	2,859,056	756,781
1895	982	9,162,862	4,948,659	14,111,521	661,760,461	3,733,690	2,878,490	855,200

* The decrease in the amount of paid-up Share Capital is due to the transfer of old undertakings to new Companies, with reduced Capital, and to re-arrangements of Capital.

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Length of Line Open.	Capital Paid Up. Total.	Capital Paid Up. Per Mile of Line Open	Passengers exclusive of Season Ticket Holders.	Gross Receipts. From Passenger Traffic.* Total.	From Passenger Traffic.* Proportion to Total Receipts.	From Goods Traffic. Total.	From Goods Traffic. Proportion to Total Receipts.	Total from Traffic. Total.	Total from Traffic. Per Mile of Line Open.	Total from Traffic. Per Train Mile. s.	Total from Traffic. Per Train Mile. d.	Total, including Miscellaneous Receipts.	Working Expenditure. Total.	Working Expenditure. Proportion to Total Receipts.	Net Receipts. Total.	Net Receipts. Proportion to Total paid up Capital.
	Miles.	£	£	*No.*	£	*Per Cent.*	£	*Per Cent.*	£	£			£	£	*Per Cent.*	£	*Per Cent*
1855	8,335	297,584,709	35,703	118,567,170	10,694,790	49·73	10,812,809	50·27	21,507,599	2,580	5	9½	Cannot be given.				
1860	10,433	348,130,127	33,368	163,435,678	13,085,756	47·13	14,680,866	52·87	27,766,622	2,661	5	5	Cannot be given.	13,187,368	47	14,579,254	4·19
1865	13,289	455,478,143	34,275	251,862,715	16,572,051	46·17	19,318,062	53·83	35,890,113	2,701	5	1¾		17,149,073	48	18,741,040	4·11
1867	14,247	502,262,887	35,254	287,688,113	17,935,634	45·43	21,544,365	54·57	39,479,999	2,771	5	3¾		19,848,952	50	19,631,047	3·91
1868	14,628	511,680,855	34,979	..	‖	..	‖	..	‖	..	..	..	‖	‖	..	‖	..
1869	15,145	518,779,761	34,254	312,759,053	18,811,504	44·06	22,263,817	52·15	41,075,321	2,712	5	2½	42,695,927	20,780,078	49	21,915,849	4·22
1870	15,537	529,908,673	34,106	336,545,397	19,301,911	42·82	24,115,159	53·50	43,417,070	2,794	5	1½	45,078,143	21,715,525	48	23,362,618	4·41
1871	15,376	552,661,551	35,943	375,220,754	20,622,580	42·18	26,484,978	54·17	47,107,558	3,064	5	3	48,892,780	23,152,860	47	25,739,920	4·66
1872	15,814	569,047,346	35,984	422,874,822	22,287,555	41·87	29,016,559	54·50	51,304,114	3,244	5	4½	53,235,510	26,277,640	49	26,957,870	4·74
1873	16,082	588,320,308	36,574	455,320,188	23,853,892	41·31	31,821,529	55·11	55,675,421	3,462	5	7¾	57,742,000	30,752,848	53	26,989,152	4·59
1874	16,449	609,895,931	37,078	477,840,411	24,893,615	42·01	32,005,883	54·01	56,899,498	3,459	5	8	59,255,715	32,612,712	55	26,643,003	4·37
1875	16,658	630,223,494	37,833	506,975,234	25,714,681	41·99	33,268,072	54·33	58,982,753	3,541	5	7½	61,237,000	33,220,728	54	28,016,272	4·45
1876	16,872	658,214,776	39,012	534,494,069	26,163,551	42·05	33,754,317	54·25	59,917,868	3,551	5	6¾	62,215,775	33,535,509	54	28,680,266	4·36
1877	17,077	674,059,048	39,472	549,541,325	26,534,110	42·13	34,109,947	54·17	60,644,057	3,551	5	6¼	62,973,328	33,857,978	54	29,115,350	4·32
1878	17,233	698,545,154	40,301	565,024,455	26,889,614	42·78	33,564,761	53·39	60,454,375	3,488	5	5¼	62,862,674	33,189,368	53	29,673,306	4·25
1879	17,696	717,003,469	40,518	562,732,890	25,915,585	41·95	33,479,697	54·19	59,395,282	3,356	5	3	61,776,703	32,045,273	52	29,731,430	4·15
1880	17,933	728,316,848	40,613	603,885,025	27,200,464	41·53	35,761,303	54·60	62,961,767	3,511	5	2¾	65,491,625	33,601,124	51	31,890,501	4·38
1881	18,175	745,528,162	41,019	623,047,787	27,461,645	41·26	36,446,592	54·76	63,908,237	3,516	5	1¾	66,557,442	34,602,616	52	31,954,826	4·29
1882	18,457	767,899,570	41,605	654,838,295	28,796,813	41·51	37,740,315	54·40	66,537,128	3,605	5	2	69,377,124	36,170,436	52	33,206,688	4·32
1883	18,681	784,921,312	42,017	683,718,137	29,508,733	41·53	38,701,319	54.46	68,210,052	3,651	5	1	71,062,270	37,368,562	53	33,693,708	4·29
1884	18,864	801,464,367	42,486	694,991,860	30,030,450	42·58	37,670,592	53·42	67,701,042	3,589	5	0	70,522,643	37,217,197	53	33,305,446	4·16
1885	19,169	815,858,055	42,561	697,213,031	29,773,022	42·80	36,871,945	53·01	66,644,967	3,477	4	10	69,555,774	36,787,957	53	32,767,817	4·02
1886	19,332	828,344,254	42,848	725,584,390	30,244,938	43·46	36,370,439	52·26	66,615,377	3,446	4	10	69,591,953	36,518,247	52	33,073,706	3·99
1887	19,578	845,971,654	43,210	733,678,531	30,573,287	43·09	37,341,299	52·64	67,914,586	3,469	4	10	70,943,376	37,063,266	52	33,880,110	4·00
1888	19,812	864,695,963	43,645	742,499,164	30,984,090	42·51	38,755,780	53·16	69,739,870	3,520	4	9	72,894,665	37,762,107	52	35,132,558	4·06
1889	19,943	876,595,166	43,955	775,183,073	32,630,724	42·36	41,086,333	53·34	73,717,057	3,696	4	10½	77,025,017	40,094,116	52	36,930,901	4·21
1890	20,073	897,472,026	44,710	817,744,046	34,327,965	42·94	42,220,382	52·81	76,548,347	3,813	4	10½	79,948,702	43,188,556	54	36,760,146	4·10
1891	20,191	919,425,121	45,536	845,463,668	35,130,916	42·92	43,230,717	52·81	78,361,633	3,881	4	10	81,860,607	45,144,778	55	36,731,624	4·00
1892	20,325	944,357,320	46,463	864,435,388	35,662,816	43·44	42,866,498	52·22	78,529,314	3,864	4	9½	82,092,040	45,717,965	56	36,374,075	3·85
1893	20,646	971,323,353	47,047	873,177,052	45,849,449	44·46	40,994,637	50·84	76,844,086	3,722	4	9¼	80,631,892	45,695,119	57	34,936,773	3·60
1894	20,908	985,387,355	47,130	911,412,926	36,495,488	43·29	43,379,078	51·45	79,874,566	3,820	4	9½	84,310,831	47,208,313	56	37,102,518	3·77
1895	21,174	1,001,110,221	47,280	929,770,909	37,361,162	43·48	44,034,885	51·25	81,396,047	3,844	4	9¾	85,922,702	47,876,637	56	38,046,065	3·80

* Including Receipts from Season Tickets, Carriages, Horses, &c., and Post Office Mails. ‖ Cannot be given for this year.

TRAFFIC.

	Length of Line in Miles open on 31st Dec., 1895.			PASSENGER TRAFFIC. No. of Passengers Conveyed (exclusive of Season and Periodical Tickets).					GOODS TRAFFIC.	
	Double or more.	Single.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class (including Parliamentary).	Total.	Holders of Season or Periodical Tickets.	Minerals	General Merchandise.
									Tons.	Tons.
England & Wales.	9481	5170	14651	24366645	53862083	738692328	816921056	*1082874	200275270	80048772
Scotland	1343	2007	3350	3999869	..	82604436	86604305	82874	38698676	10448816
Ireland	612	2561	3173	16123492	4705776	19916280	26245548	30169	1391619	3367838
									‡41411	
Total Unit. K'dom.	11436	9738	21174	29990006	58567859	841213044	929770909	1196827 ‖	240365565	92865426
									41411	

WORKING EXPENDITURE, NET

	Length of Line in Miles open on 31st Dec., 1895.	WORKING EXPENDITURE.								
		Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power (including Stationary Engines).	Repairs and Renewals of Carriages and Waggons.	Traffic Expenses (Coaching and Merchandise).	General Charges.	Rates and Taxes.	Government Duty.	Compensation for Personal Injuries, &c.	Compensation for Damage and Loss of Goods.
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
England & Wales.	14651	6442917	10720712	3269364	12894728	1780062	2689423	234067	90803	210248
					53830					
Scotland	3350	785732	1309182	507992	1525663	199911	232945	21583	23365	16103
Ireland	3173	429487	504733	146774	539736	114125	88806	..	6529	6136
Total Unit. K'dom.	21174	7658136	12534627	4024130	14960097	2094098	3011174	255650	120697	232487
					53830					

Summary Statistics of the United States Railways in 1894.

Averages.

Number of miles open at the end of 1894	179,279
Total cost of construction per mile	$62,458
Gross earnings per mile of road in operation	$6,085
Net earnings per mile of road in operation	$1,811
Total number of passengers carried in 1894	583,248,007
Average receipts per passenger per mile ..... cents	2·03
Freight carried ..... tons	675,129,747
Average freight charge per ton ..... cents per mile	0·85
Number of Locomotives	35,813
Passenger cars	26,345
Baggage, mail, &c., cars	7,937
Freight cars	1,191,866

* Exclusive of the number of periodical tickets issued by the Swansea and Mumbles Railway Co.
† Including £4,832,271 paid for Excess Luggage, Parcels, Carriages, Horses, Dogs, &c., and £1,002,924 for Mails. ‡ Not classified. ‖ Including Workmen's Weekly Tickets.

TRAFFIC.

RECEIPTS (GROSS) FROM PASSENGER TRAFFIC.						RECEIPTS (GROSS) FROM GOODS TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts from all Sources of Traffic.
Receipts from Passengers.										
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class (including Parliamentary.)	Holders of Season or Periodical Tickets.	Total from Passeng'rs	Total Receipts from Passenger Traffic.	Merchandise.	Live Stock.	Minerals.	Total Receipts from Goods Traffic.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2527459	1652905	20364227	2431212	26975783	31687774	20703007	897787	15414154	37014948	72791758
338437	..	2493140	266041	3097618	3832319	2637231	229182	2587324	5453737	9642286
168573	282124	938770	63099	1452566	1841096	1110444	280699	175057	1566200	3488658
3034449	1935029	23796137	2760352	31525967	†37361162	24450682	1407668	18176535	44034885	85922702

RECEIPTS, AND ROLLING STOCK.

WORKING EXPENDITURE.							ROLLING STOCK, on 31st December, 1895					
								Carriages, Waggons, Trucks, &c.				
Legal and Parliamentary Expenses.	Steamboat, Canal, and Harbour Expenses.	Miscellaneous Working Expenditure, not included in foregoing.	Total Working Expenditure.	Total Receipts as given in the Traffic Return.	Net Receipts.	Proportion per cent of Expenditure to Receipts.	Locomotives.	Carriages used for conveyance of Passengers only.	Other Vehicles attached to Passenger Trains.	Wagons of all kinds for conveyance of Live Stock, Minerals, or General Merchandise.	Any other Carriages or Wagons used on the Railway not included in the preceding Columns.	Total No. of Vehicles of all descriptions for Conveyance of Passengers, Live Stock, Ballast, &c.
£	£	£	£	£	£		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
222413	2139153	333273	‡41126298	§72791758	§31665460	56	15901	35773	13283	460336	12775	522167
27633	89122	125414	4864615	9642286	4777671	50	1986	4679	2152	126506	1359	134696
10705	23077	15616	1885724	6488658	1602934	54	771	1778	1072	16868	447	20165
260751	2251852	474303	‡47876637	§85922702	§38046065	56	18658	42230	16507	603710	14581	677028

Amount of Loans and Debenture Stock of Railway Companies in the United Kingdom classed according to the Rate per Cent of Interest at which borrowed, in each of the years 1888, 1890, and 1892.

Rates per Cent of Interest.	Loans.			Debenture Stock.		
	1888.	1894.	1895.	1888.	1894.	1895.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not entitled to Interest	..	300	300	..	367,365	367,365
Rate of Interest :						
Not exceeding 1 %.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exceeding 1 not exceeding 2 %	..	..	..	131,901	50,000	50,000
,, 2 not exceeding 3 %	170,138	635,611	848,254	2,344,546	110,614,528	130,952,286
,, 3 not exceeding 4 %	5,768,631	6,378,952	5,672,275	153,005,643	97,959,173	87,521,988
,, 4 not exceeding 5 %	5,029,570	6,797,929	6,765,654	50,358,950	48,024,128	46,655,923
,, 5 not exceeding 6 %	117,150	126,393	93,893	1,914,969	1,486,012	1,487,362
,, 6 not exceeding 7 %	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 7 not exceeding 8 %	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,400	5,400	5,400
Total United Kingdom	11,091,289	13,994,981	13,386,476	207,761,409	258,506,606	267,240,324

‡ Exclusive of £54,695 received by the North London Company for working other lines.
§ Exclusive of £15,327 received by the South-Eastern Company from the London, Brighton, and South Coast Company.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Number of Adjudicated Bankrupts and Resolutions Registered for Liquidation by Arrangements and for Composition with Creditors, also Amount of Liabilities and Assets, from 1870 to 1895.

Year.	NUMBER OF CASES.				LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.					
	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.	Percentage of Assets to Liabilities.	Year
					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1870	1,351	2,035	1,616	5,002	7,932,520	6,230,287	3,293,622	17,456,429	1,965,589	2,235,191	1,180,753	5,381,533	30·8	1870
1871	1,238	2,872	2,170	6,280	3,974,767	6,549,892	3,634,200	14,158,859	554,770	2,454,310	1,198,707	4,207,787	29·7	1871
1872	933	3,694	2,208	6,835	2,649,646	8,427,774	3,209,998	14,287,418	622,146	2,656,253	1,036,198	4,314,597	30·1	1872
1873	915	4,152	2,422	7,489	4,045,127	11,019,375	4,120,310	19,184,812	675,023	4,034,553	1,228,541	5,938,117	30·9	1873
1874	930	4,440	2,549	7,919	3,788,639	11,131,915	5,216,116	20,136,670	485,445	3,461,893	1,484,510	5,431,848	26·9	1874
1875	965	4,233	2,691	7,889	6,981,240	12,483,999	6,068,405	25,533 644	960,755	4,598,473	1,773,551	7,332,779	28·7	1875
1876	976	4,986	3,287	9,249	3,833,523	11,183,949	5,855,877	20,873,349	518,353	3,899,059	1,748,046	6,165.458	29·5	1876
1877	967	5,239	3,327	9,533	2,923,907	11,594,555	4,961,395	19.479,857	486,630	4,016,123	1,486,401	5,989,154	30·7	1877
1878	1,084	6,356	4,010	11,450	9,287,155	14,774,342	5,912,243	29,973,740	1,980,731	5,433,372	1,638,971	9,053,074	30·1	1878
1879	1,156	7,167	4,809	13,132	4,298,721	17,989,482	7,389,990	29,678,193	570,713	7,307,999	2,314,905	10,193,617	34·3	1879
1880	995	5,546	3,757	10,298	2,733,159	9,318,633	4,136,844	16,188,636	336,937	3,337,941	1,026,626	4,701,504	29·0	1880
1881	1,005	5,216	3,506	9,727	2,728,464	10,649,483	4,301,398	17,679,345	319,713	3,580,738	990,447	4,890,898	27·6	1881
1882	995	4,679	3,367	9,041	3,367,138	10,936,761	4,804,161	19,108,060	400,506	3,910,408	1,182,005	5,492,919	28·7	1882
1883	1,046	4,571	2,938	8,555	4,321,212	13,038,915	3,908,024	21,268,151	462,123	4,534,035	991,386	5.987,544	28·1	1883
1884*	2,998	485	687	4,170	8,590,489	3,455,605	1,943,901	13,989,995	2,192,011	931,459	892,528	4,015,998	28·7	1884
1885	3,965	78	290	4,333	7,496,812	747,571	793,406	9,037,789	2,415,618	383,604	293,929	3,093,151	34·8	1885
1886	4,566	61	189	4,816	6,672,867	592,353	648,651	7,913,871	2,101,298	481,975	271,887	2,855,160	36·1	1886
1887	4,681	31	127	4,839	8,128,794	456,039	350,992	8,935,825	2,367,648	171,077	128,437	2,667,162	29·8	1887
1888	4,695	27	104	4,826	6,584,128	181,271	345,549	7,110,948	2,013,394	65,353	164,000	2,242,747	31·5	1888
1889	4,415	30	75	4,520	5,481,409	623,208	223,676	6,328,293	1,626,634	273,580	89,946	1,990,160	31·4	1889
1890	3,924	27	60	4,011	5,525,717	252,005	355,229	6,132,951	1,786,508	270.643	165,142	2,222,293	36·2	1890
1891	4,150	22	44	4,216	7,369,564	958,987	234,390	8,562,941	2,519,751	540,295	92,373	3,152,419	36·8	1891
1892	4,575	13	47	4,635	8,530,736	60,094	172,201	8,763,031	2,996,345	24,664	57,384	3,078,393	35·1	1892
1893	4,805	10	59	4,874	7,215,701	78,019	198,647	7,492,367	2,706,889	38,161	73,398	2,818,448	37·6	1893
1894	4,702	11	49	4,762	6,791,250	39,253	133,303	6.963,806	2,296,032	12,871	40,364	2,349,267	33·7	1894
1895	4,349	7	40	4,396	6,247,355	134,004	136,832	6,518,191	1,937,389	71,781	34,843	2,044,013	31·4	1895

* The Returns for England and Wales for 1884 include 63 Bankruptcies, 429 Liquidations, and 418 Compositions under the Act of 1869, in which the Liabilities were £238,836, £2,977,120, and £724,640 respectively, and the Assets were £20,965, £599,117, and £278,876 respectively.

NOTE.—The above returns do not include the administration orders made by County Courts under section 122 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, in cases where the total indebtedness of the debtors does not exceed £50. In the years ending December 31st, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, the numbers of such orders were 2,766, 2,535, 2,214, and 1,803 respectively.

Estimated Annual Loss arising to Creditors in England and Wales through Bankruptcy Proceedings during the period from 1870 to 1895.

Year.	Assets. Total Liqids. Banks. *	Assets. Amount after Deduction of One Third for Expense of Realisation.	Assets. Composi-tions.	Assets. Total Assets for Dividends.	Total estimated Liabilities.	Net estimated Loss to Creditors.	Net estimated Loss under Deeds of Arrange-ment.§
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1870	4,200,780	2,800,520	1,180,753	3,981,273	17,456,429	13,475,156	..
1871	3,009,080	2,006,053	1,198,707	3,204,760	14,158,859	10,954,099	..
1872	3,278,399	2.185,599	1,036,198	3,221,797	14,287,418	11,065,621	..
1873	4,709,576	3,139,717	1,228,541	4,368,258	19,184,812	14,816,554	..
1874	3,947,338	2,631,559	1,484,510	4,116,069	20,136,670	16,020,601	..
1875	5,559,228	3,706,152	1,773,551	5,479,703	25,533,644	20,053,941	..
1876	4,417,412	2,944,941	1,748,046	4,692,987	20,873,349	16,180,362	..
1877	4,502,753	3,001,835	1,486,401	4,488,236	19,479,857	14,991,621	..
1878	7,414,103	4,942,735	1,638,971	6,581,706	29,973,740	23,392,034	..
1879	7,878,712	5,252,475	2,314,905	7,567,380	29,678,193	22,110,813	..
1880	3,674,878	2,449,919	1,026,626	3,476,545	16,188,636	12,712,091	..
1881	3,900,451	2,600,301	990,447	3,590,748	17,679,345	14,088,597	..
1882	4,310,914	2,873,943	1,182,005	4,055,948	19,108,060	15,052,112	..
1883	4,996,158	3,330,772	991,386	4,322,158	21,268,151	16,945,993	..
1884	3,123,470	2,082,314	892,528	3,074,843	13,989,995	10,915,152	..
1885	2,799,222	1,866,148	293,929	2,160,077	9,037,789	6,877,712	..
1886	2,583,273	1,722,182	271,887	1,994,069	7,913,871	5,919,802	..
1887	2,538,725	1,692,483	128,437	1,820,920	8,935,825	7,114,935	..
1888	2,078,747	1,385,831	164,000	1,549,831	7,110,948	5,561,117	3,192,311
1889	1,900,214	1,266,809	89,946	1,356,755	6,328,293	4,971,538	2,961,466
1890	2,057,151	1,371,434	165,142	1,536,576	6,132,951	4,596,375	2,791,644
1891	3,060,046	2,040,031	92,373	2,132,404	8,562,941	6,430,537	3,021,278
1892	3,021,009	2,014,006	57,384	2,071,390	8,763,031	6,691,641	3,998,812
1893	2,745,050	1,830,033	73,398	1,903,431	7,492,367	5,588,936	5,280,165
1894	2,308,903	1,539,269	40,364	1,579,633	6,963,806	5,384,173	4,311,316
1895	2,009,170	1,339,447	34,843	1,374,290	6,518,191	5,143,901	3,184,353

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

Percentages of costs in classes of similar value of estates yielding £50 and upwards, under the various specified systems of administration, based (with the exception of percentages under the Act of 1869) on the statistics of estates closed during the three years 1893, 1894, and 1895.

Where Assets realised	Percentage of Costs to Gross Assets. 1869 Act.	1883 and 1890 Acts—Official Receivers.	1883 and 1890 Acts—Non-official Trustees.	Private Deeds of Arrangement.
£50 to £100	74·61	42·67	85·89	38·78
£100 to £150	70·93	34·13	68·91	33·18
£150 to £200	64·85	29·10	53·22	31·43
£200 to £250	61·78	26·42	48·07	28·46
£250 to £300	56·73	23·55	45·03	27·76
£300 to £350	52·18	24·09	44·47	26·10
£350 to £400	58·11	22·09	43·65	23·38
£400 to £500	49·48	22·46	39·29	23·19
£500 to £600	46·16	19·38	37·21	18·41
£600 to £700	48·67	20·16	32·57	19·59
£700 to £800	45·43	20·11	29·14	19·74
£800 to £1,000	38·91	18·45	30·18	16·81
£1,000 to £1,200	33·53	16·63	27·71	17·70
£1,200 to £1,500	35·92	17·61	27·82	18·03
£1,500 to £2,000	31·29	13·65	29·71	14·78
£2,000 to £3,000	26·52	13·20	22·68	14·50
£3,000 to £4,000	25·13	15·38	21·51	10·66
£5,000 to £6,000	15·24	8·33	19·03	10·04
Average percentage per class	46·40	21·58	39·29	21·81

* For separate amounts see previous page. § The figures as to loss under Deeds of Arrangement can only be given from 1888.

SCOTLAND.

Number of Bankruptcies awarded, Amount of Debts in Bankruptcy concluded by Final Discharge as ascertained by Trustees, and Gross Value of Estates per Inventory and Valuation by Trustees, from 1870 to 1894.

Year.	Bankruptcies Awarded.	Amount of Debts.*	Gross Value of Estates.*	Year.	Bankruptcies Awarded.	Amount of Debts.*	Gross Value of Estates.*
	No.	£	£		No.	£	£
1870	555	1,003,871	434,038	1882	452	14,295,718	871,159
1871	490	1,428,333	421,646	1883	342	1,625,072	740,429
1872	368	1,001,547	492,498	1884	406	7,595,757	520,752
1873	391	786,230	497,956	1885	362	1,136,653	933,859
1874	382	797,660	353,493	1886	450	1,336,721	293,667
1875	441	742,513	348,298	1887	444	1,529,583	789,845
1876	482	2,269,042	1,112,633	1888	442	1,804,341	721,466
1877	543	1,666,298	724,804	1889	388	8,955,835	1,244,033
1878	717	1,614,063	748,468	1890	339	7,994,129	454,372
1879	1,077	1,163,935	591,251	1891	348	8,048,414	1,278,286
1880	582	1,243,359	601,960	1892	346	1,547,956	542,598
1881	450	1,610,253	696,272	1893	356	918,261	544,033
				1894	341	7,500,584	558,065

IRELAND.

Number of Adjudications in the Irish Court of Bankruptcy (exclusive of cases in which compositions after Bankruptcy were carried).

Year.	Number of Adjudications.	Total Amount of Liabilities scheduled. To secured Creditors.	To partly secured Creditors.	To unsecured Creditors.	Total Amount of Assets scheduled (as available for unsecured Creditors).
		£	£	£	£
1880	359	149,498	178,127	523,808	260,593
1881	302	136,703	166,786	412,181	189,296
1882	234	134,702	181,246	407,072	192,043
1883	250	146,778	150,493	386,364	179,988
1884	294	113,365	241,906	484,342	244,290
1885	304	109,232	207 621	395,567	215,461
1886	305	127,313	212,987	340,558	179,698
1887	276	145,524	174,587	359,192	218,442

Number of Cases of Arrangement and Composition after Bankruptcy, Amount of Liabilities scheduled, and of Assets Available for unsecured Creditors scheduled.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Total Amount of Liabilities scheduled. To secured Creditors.	To partly secured Creditors.	To unsecured Creditors.	Total Amount of Assets scheduled (as available for unsecured Creditors).
		£	£	£	£
1880	312	266,016	117,443	291,713	109,652
1881	231	153,820	166,435	226,467	95,048
1882	199	106,833	216,970	319,067	96,153
1883	200	92,591	56,935	193,451	105,419
1884	188	51,570	54,188	245,772	73,686
1885	216	35,330	159,825	296,532	108,803
1886	250	133,147	187,053	270,541	135,810
1887	204	15,656	54,110	125,536	63,903

Amounts cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House (in millions of Pounds Sterling.)

Years.	In Twelve Months ended 31st December.	In Six Months ended 30th June.	On fortnightly Stock Exchange Settling Days.	On Consols Settling Days.	On 4th of each Month.
	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill £
1875	5,686	2,975	1,043	252	246
1880	5,794	2,932	1,152	255	237
1885	5,511	2,787	935	249	222
1887	6,077	3,075	1,146	297	256
1888	6,942	3,462	1,252	332	272
1889	7,619	3,844	1,339	352	290
1890	7,801	3,907	1,417	359	289
1891	6,848	3,562	1,067	315	265
1892	6,482	3,302	1,023	299	260
1893	6,478	3,370	1,003	300	268
1894	6,337	3,247	964	301	262

POLICE.

Strength of the Police Force in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Years.	Number in England and Wales on 29th Sept.	Authorised Number in Scotland on 15th March.	Number in Ireland on 31st March.
1880	31,488	3,484	12,579
1885	35,608	3,782	14,134
1887	36,912	3,892	13,977
1888	37,296	3,986	13,934
1889	37,957	4,038	13,951
1890	39,221	4,103	13,921
1891	39,673	4,228	13,840
1892	40,596	4,400	13,630
1893	41,154	4,488	13,463
1894	40,609	4,525	13,331

* Amount in Bankruptcies concluded by final division and discharge in the year, and not in the Bankruptcies awarded within the year.

MINING ROYALTIES.

In this country the Crown is the proprietor of gold and silver mines, but in 1568, in the case of the Queen *v.* Northumberland, the decision of the judges was, in effect, that all the baser metals belonged to the owner of the land. This decision was evidently considered as of doubtful weight, for we find that the landholders deemed it necessary to get it confirmed and relieved from ambiguity by the Acts of 3 William and Mary, cap. 30, 5 William and Mary, cap 6, 55 George III., cap. 134, which confirmed private property in mines containing copper, tin, iron, or lead, although they might also yield some gold or silver, subject to a right of pre-emption of the minerals by the Crown.

Now the Parliaments of William and Mary were about as corrupt as could be, and in every way the members strove to feather their own nests. The King could not oppose them, for he did not know when the popular caprice might send him back to his beloved principality. And so we have the spectacle of the few landholders, who made up the corrupt Parliament of the time, laying claim to one portion of the national wealth after another, and passing laws conferring special privileges upon their noble and upright selves. But had they been the most virtuous collection of senators the world has seen, they would, in passing such acts, have been going far beyond their powers. The people who lived three hundred years ago could have no "right" to say that certain men living to-day shall have as their exclusive possession the minerals contained in the land. They had not the right to do it for their own time, much less for all time.

But these landowners having got possession of the minerals to themselves and their heirs, began to have a scrupulous regard for the rights of certain individuals. In the matter of "straining at gnats and swallowing camels" our British landowner Pharisees, with the aid of their Scribes, could have given lessons to their Biblical prototypes. Having deprived a whole nation of their rights to all time, they straightway proceed to legislate that the life tenant of an estate shall not be allowed to do anything to the injury of his successor. He cannot grant a lease for above a certain limited number of years, lest he sell that which in right belongs to his successor.

The recent Report on Mining Royalties says: "Recent legislation, however, has, *in the public interest*, enlarged the powers of limited owners. In 1856 an act was passed to facilitate leases and sales of settled estates (19 and 20 Vict. c. cxx.) by which the Courts of Chancery in England and Ireland were given power, upon the application of the tenant for life, *with the concurrence or consent of the parties interested in the succession*, to authorise leases of minerals for forty years, notwithstanding such powers were not given by the settlement, on the conditions that the best rent that could reasonably be obtained should be reserved, and *that where a tenant for life was entitled to work the minerals for his own benefit, one-fourth, and where he was not so entitled, three-fourths, of the rent should be capitalized.*"

The italics are ours. How kind it was of legislation to enlarge the powers of limited owners "in the public interest!" How much better it would have been, however, if legislation had curtailed the powers of both limited and unlimited owners "in the public interest." Again, how careful legislation was, notwithstanding "the public interest," to see that nothing was done except "with the concurrence or consent of the parties interested in the succession," and to insist that a certain portion of the rent should be capitalized. The landowners have never been ignorant of the right of each succeeding generation to have that which belongs to it, and the injustice of depriving them of that right. The history of the Laws of Settlement and Entail shows that this is the case, and we have the right to insist that their unjust legislation, their appropriation to themselves of that which belongs to us, should be set aside. Further, any appeal for compensation must be based on the ground of pity alone. At present they are inflicting injury upon the community, and justice can never sanction compensation for loss of the privilege of inflicting wrong upon others.

"The proprietors of minerals other than gold and silver, may be divided into, 1st, the Crown, which possesses important proprietary rights over minerals lying below

the foreshore and territorial waters, as well as over minerals in the Isle of Man and other places under Acts of Parliament. The Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster also possess important mineral property. 2nd, Corporations and Public Bodies; for example, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who possess the largest mineral property in the United Kingdom, Universities, and Colleges, Municipal Corporations, Charities and Hospitals, and the Board of Admiralty, which possesses the forfeited estates granted to Greenwich Hospital. 3rd, Private Individuals, being proprietors of the surface as well as the minerals, or owning the mineral without having possessory rights over the surface. Moreover, certain persons possess rights of mining in the Forest of Dean, in the King's Field in Derbyshire, and elsewhere, derived either from grants of the Crown, or from some immemorial usage, some of these rights having been confirmed by legislation."

Leases.

In England and Wales the length of coal mining leases usually varies from 21 to 63 years, but in some cases it extends to 99 years, while on the other hand some small collieries are let on yearly tenancies. The term varies according to the leasing power of the lessor, the extent of property embraced, and the number of seams let; the length of the lease depending upon the arrangements made between the parties. The lessee generally desires to obtain as long a lease as possible, and usually lessors are not unwilling to grant long leases. In Scotland the length of leases is shorter, usually varying from 20 to 31 years. The mines being private property, each landlord has a separate lease, no matter how small the area he owns, and it is quite exceptional for a colliery to be under one lease; most have several, the costs of which, sometimes very heavy, are borne by the lessee. The leases are rarely on the same terms; each lessor gets as much as he can. There are degrees, even in their voracity; one won't accept what satisfies another, and more has to be given to the most voracious to enable the colliery to be worked. We know of a case at this moment in which a lease cannot be worked, as the owner of one-eighth of the property is standing out for his own terms. The only remedy is to apply to the Court of Chancery for a division, a remedy which is worse than the disease.

In these leases power to sell without the landlord's consent is rarely given, and sums are sometimes exacted by the landlord before he will consent to the lessee selling his own property. Not only does he make the lessee pay all the costs of the lease, but he stipulates in it that the lessee shall pay all taxes except income-tax, which he would also make him pay but for Parliament; and by this means the immense sums drawn from the fruits of other people's industry contribute nothing to the poor rates, the highway rates, the county rates, the sanitary rates, or the school board rates, which are all laid upon the shoulders of the lessee.

Dead Rents.

The capital for sinking and opening a colliery is all found and risked by the lessee. The landlord does nothing, risks nothing, finds nothing—simply stands by to profit by the labour, the skill, and the capital of others; ready to reap the harvest, or, vulture like, to feed on the ruins of the unsuccessful adventurer who has lost his time, his labour, and his capital. A short period is usually allowed for the sinking of the pits, after which a rent called the "Dead Rent" begins, which is to be recouped out of the coal when worked. Occasionally this recouping runs through the period of the lease, but it is generally for short periods. Whether sufficient coal is got to cover the dead rent matters not to the lessor; if short, or if perhaps the lessee has not been able to work the coal, or perhaps not even have reached or found the coal, the dead rent must be paid; if the coal is being worked, and over the dead rent, the full amount has to be paid. No matter what happens, the lessor is on the right side. "Heads I win, tails you lose," is practically the landlord's way of dealing with the tenant in the dead rents. In the report of the Royal Commission, it says: "This 'dead rent' varies according to circumstances, and is a matter of arrangement between the parties. The amount fixed is generally settled in relation to the probable out-put, regard being had to the circumstances of the area leased, such as the number of and thickness of the workable seams, and the capability of the mine for rapid development or otherwise. The fixed rent usually averages from £1 to £2 per acre of surface area, though in exceptional cases it varies from £2 to £5. But the gentleman to whom we are indebted

for much of the information in this chapter, and who is an authority on the question, says:—

"The sums put into the landlords' pockets from these dead rents, without any consideration, are enormous. No estimate can be formed. No returns are made. It is a gold mine, worked vigorously and unscrupulously, and the landlords carefully keep to themselves the knowledge of its proceeds. It is not long since that a colliery in Lancashire which had to liquidate had overpaid £60,000 in dead rents; another at this time has £260,000 overpaid. This latter is so serious that a Bill is in preparation to enable overpaid dead rents to be recouped. These cases are in Lancashire, but every mining district can show similar cases of its own. We will just mention another case in North Wales. The sinking of a colliery, through unforseen difficulties, was most costly, exceeding fourfold the original estimate, and far exceeding the time calculated. During this time the period for recouping expired. The landlord upon whose land the pits were sunk refused to extend the time for recouping to enable the lessees to get back their money, which was over £3,000; this money the landlord kept in his pocket, and the coal, when worked, he made the lessee pay for." Other instances could be given in proof of his statement.

Royalties.

There are no fixed royalties; every landlord gets as much as he can, which is the limit of his liberality. In the same taking there are often as many different royalties as different leases. They vary as to places, times, and circumstances. In some places the price is per foot per acre; others a percentage upon the price at the pit's mouth; others again at a tonnage rate. The landlord, in fact, extorts the highest amount the lessee can possibly afford to pay. Every advantage in quality of mineral or advantage of situation means so much in the owner's pocket. Mr. G. W. McCreath, mining engineer, Glasgow, in his evidence before the Royal Commission, admitted this (Vol. II., p. 331):—

(*Chairman—The Earl of Northbrook*) Am I to understand, then, that anything the proprietor could afford to pay to the landlord would be reasonable?—Yes, I think so.

Even if it were 1s. a ton?—I think it would.

Is the distance from the port of shipment taken into calculation in arranging the amount of royalties paid in Scotland?—The coalmaster simply considers what he can afford to pay; it is for the lessee to consider what he can afford to pay. That is his business.

Is the distance taken into consideration when you are making the bargain for a royalty?—Yes, it depends upon the distance that the coalfield is from the market.

Do you know of any case where a mine which is further situated from the market is paying a larger amount of royalty than a mine nearer to it?—Yes.

You do?—Yes, five times over. It depends upon the value of the coal seam.

Then it does not depend upon the distance to the port of shipment?—Yes, it does. If that valuable coal, which is at a a great distance, had been at a shorter distance, then the royalty would have been so much higher.

Take the same class of coal; do you know of cases in Scotland where for the same class of coal a mine at a further distance from the market would pay a greater royalty than the one nearer?—It might be.

It might be?—Yes, to some extent. One colliery might be more fortunately situated than another.

(*Mr. Robertson.*) What is the highest royalty charge, in your experience, operating now in Scotland?—On common coal?

The highest charge on coal?—As wayleave or royalty only?

As royalty?—3s. 6d. on gas coal is the highest that I know of.

And on the other classes?—1s. 4d. is the highest on common coal.

Is that 1s. 4d. on tripping?—It is on tripping.

Can you say what proportion the small coal in the tripping holds to round coal?—Roughly, about one-third.

Does that mean a much higher charge on the round?—Yes.

The royalties vary according to circumstances; in some cases they are a fixed sum per ton raised, in others a fixed sum per acre worked, and others a sliding scale varying with the selling price of the coal raised. The latter was probably a survival

of the primitive arrangement whereby the proprietor received as his share a percentage, in kind, of the coal raised. Sliding scales, however, seem to have been generally superseded by fixed rates of royalty until the depression in the coal trade some seven years ago forced the lessees to seek relief from the high payments to which they had agreed. The proprietors, while agreeing to afford a reduction, stipulated that the price should in future be based on a sliding scale, so that in case of a revival of prices they would participate. The scale is generally one-twelfth of the selling price at the colliery, with a fixed maximum and minimum cost.

The following copy of lease handed in by Mr. Edward Wadham, agent for the Duke of Buccleugh's mines in the Furness district, illustrates the way in which the owners of the minerals ruin the trade of the country. The lease for 21 years, from March 1815, stipulated for a "dead rent" of £500 per annum, and a royalty of 1s. 3d. per imperial ton of ore. When the lease was renewed in 1872 the "dead rent" was increased to £2,000, and the *royalty was to be one-sixth of the market value of the ore, with a minimum royalty of 2s. per ton.* Is it to be wondered that our manufacturers found themselves undersold by Belgians and Peruvians in our country? The demand for protection was raised, but protection against the landowners was what was wanted. Then when trade was utterly depressed, and thousands had been ruined, these leases were revised. In the case we have quoted the "dead rent" was still kept at £2,000 per annum, but the royalty in place of being at a minimum of 2s. a ton, was to be as follows :—

ROYALTY.

When the value of the ore delivered into trucks at the nearest railway station does not exceed	Per Ton. s.	d.	Royalty. Per Ton. s.	d.
Exceeds 8 0 but does not exceed	8	6	1	1
,, 8 6 ,, ,,	9	0	1	2
,, 9 0 ,, ,,	9	6	1	3
,, 9 6 ,, ,,	10	0	1	4
,, 10 0 ,, ,,	10	6	1	6
,, 10 6 ,, ,,	11	0	1	8
,, 11 0 ,, ,,	11	6	1	10
,, 11 6 ,, ,,	12	0	2	0
,, 12 0 ,, ,,	13	6	2	2
,, 12 6 ,, ,,	13	0	2	4
,, 13 0 ,, ,,	13	6	2	6
,, 13 6 ,, ,,	14	0	2	8
,, 14 0 ,, ,,	14	6	2	10
,, 14 6 ,, ,,	15	0	2	0

	Per Ton. s.	d.	Royalty. Per Ton. s.	d.
Exceeds 15 0 but does not exceed	15	6	3	3
,, 15 6 ,, ,,	16	0	3	6
,, 16 0 ,, ,,	16	6	3	9
,, 16 6 ,, ,,	17	0	4	0
,, 17 0 ,, ,,	17	6	4	3
,, 17 6 ,, ,,	18	0	4	6

And for every 6d. or proportion of 6d. in value beyond 18s. an additional royalty of 3d. over and above 4s. 6d. will be charged.

Wayleaves.

There is yet another device for extracting money from the colliery owner, which for vexatiousness and oppressiveness, exceeds them all. This is "Wayleaves." Generally in a colliery taking there are several lessors, whose property is by no means in equal position to the pit, and the minerals, according to their position, have to pass through those of others in a better position. To the latter the lessee has to pay toll for what passes through their land, which is technically called a "Wayleave." Wayleaves are treated by the landlord on the same liberal principle of getting all he can, and squeezing as tight as possible the man who has practically no defence. Each landowner, with few exceptions, no matter how small his acreage is, if it has to be passed through, exacts his toll, which varies from one halfpenny to twopence per ton, but one penny is generally the rate. The sums exacted in this way are very large, far larger than is imagined. The returns from this exceed all conception. For royalties you may, after a fashion, roughly estimate what is paid; but the harvest reaped from the "dead rents" and the "Wayleaves" are beyond our or any other mortal's ken. They are depths no plummet has ever reached, nor do we think ever will. In his evidence before the Commission on Mineral Royalties, Mr. R. O. Lamb gave an instance of how the unfortunate mine lessees were robbed by wayleaves. He stated that a line of railway, nine miles long, was built by the tenants of two collieries. It passed over the lands of six intervening proprietors. The rentals paid and acreage were as follows (Landlord A owns two lots) :—

	Acreage. A.	R.	P.	Rent paid. £	s.	d.	Rent per acre. £	s.	d.
A	1	3	2	200	0	0	113	9	5
A	11	3	4	286	0	0	24	16	11
B	15	0	1	1,841	9	6	122	14	3
C	5	3	9	426	4	4	72	12	4
D	2	1	26	315	0	0	130	11	4
E	30	0	14	3,061	19	1	101	15	4
F	2	2	27	80	0	0	29	19	2

The average rental paid per acre was about £90, *which was double the fee simple value of the land*, so that in effect the land was paid for twice over in each year.

Then there are other easements which have to be paid for by the worker of minerals, such as "Waterleave," or liberty of watercourse, for the purpose of drainage; and "Airleave," or liberty of aircourse for the purpose of ventilation. In fact the working of minerals in this country is made the occasion for our landowners extorting payment after payment from the unfortunate lessee.

In the method of arriving at the amount of royalties, the Commissioners have shown that they took great care not to err on the side of exaggeration. The total output of coal in 1889 and the royalties on this amount are estimated by them as follows :—

	Output. Tons.	Royalties. £	Wayleaves. £
England and Wales	153,596,360	3,374,235	188,100
Scotland....	23,217,163	629,902	13,816
Ireland	103,201	4,216	..
Total ..	176,916,724	£4,008,353	£201,916

In regard to Ironstone and Iron Ore the figures given are :—

	Output, 1889. Tons.	Royalties. £	Wayleaves. £
England and Wales	13,319,635	525,239	14,000
Scotland	1,061,734	33,824	781
Ireland.....	164,636	2,059	..
Total....	14,546,105	£561,122	£14,781

The total amount given by the Commissioners for Royalties on all minerals is £4,656,543, and for Wayleaves £216,697. We may say at once that we were under the impression that the amount would have been largely in excess of the figures given by the Commission, and further, without in the slightest degree impugning the good faith of the Commissioners, would point out that they themselves complain strongly of the absence of trustworthy statistics on the question. The fact is that on the value of land we have no reliable statistics at all, and we reiterate the demand we have made over and over again that a proper valuation should be made and kept up to date year by year.

It is strange that most people who live in towns seem to think that the land question is of no importance to them ; they forget that food, clothing, and all the other things they require come from the application of labour to land ; that the bricks, &c., used in the building of their houses come from the land ; and that the houses themselves are built upon land. In a similar way many people think that the question of mineral royalties does not affect them, but merely those people engaged in the iron and steel industries, forgetting that these industries are carried on for the sole purpose of providing things they require. But let them look at the question in another way. Each householder must be interested in the royalties on coal. Let us take the case of a town of say 100,000 inhabitants like Birkenhead. Here we will have about 20,000 families. Allow that each family consumes 1½cwt. of coal a week. This gives an aggregate of 1,500 tons a week. A fair allowance for Royalty and Wayleave, &c., upon each ton of coal will be 8d. Thus, from this town, no fewer than 1,000 shillings are paid weekly to some landlord or landlords for coal placed there, certainly not for their use alone, but for the use of the whole people.

Take the shipping industry. The Campania or Lucania, two of the Cunard American Liners, use 500 tons of coal a day. In the stoke hole of these ships are three classes of men—greasers, or first-class firemen, who receive as wages 3s. 8d.; firemen, who get 3s. 4d. ; and trimmers, who get 3s. a day. Taking the Royalty at, practically the minimum amount, 6d. a ton, we see that the landowner, living at ease gets as much for doing nothing as *seventy-five* of these men get for the most arduous labour.

A Radical member of Parliament wrote, in reference to previous articles on this subject, that we were unjust to mineral proprietors in regard to the "Dead Rents" charged. He pointed out that these were charged to cause the mine to be worked by a lessee. We find no fault with that ; all we ask is that the State deal with these proprietors in a similar manner, and, by taxation of the minerals on their value, force the proprietor to allow labour and capital access to them. Tax mineral land upon its value, whether it be put to use or not. This will cause the owner to put it to use. Then tax the Royalty. Thus we have all the benefits of nationalisation of the minerals free from the evils inherent in State management.

Quantity and Estimated Value of Coal and Metals Produced in the United Kingdom.

Year.	Coal.	†Pig Iron.	Fine Copper.	Metallic Lead.	White Tin.	Zinc.	Silver from Lead.	Gold.	Year.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Oz.	Oz.	
1865	98,150,587	4,819,254	11,888	67,181	10,039	4,460	724,856	1,664	1865
1866	101,630,544	4,523,897	11,153	67,390	9,990	3,192	636,188	743	1866
1867	104,500,480	4,761,023	10,233	68,440	8,700	3,750	805,394	1,520	1867
1868	103,141,157	4,970,206	8,817	71,017	9,300	3,713	835,542	1,012	1868
1869	107,427,557	5,445,757	8,291	73,259	9,760	4,500	831,891	18	1869
1870	110,431,192	5,963,515	7,175	73,420	10,200	3,936	784,562	191	1870
1871	117,352,028	6,627,179	6,280	69,056	10,900	4,966	761,490	—	1871
1872	123,497,316	6,741,929	5,703	60,420	9,560	5,191	628,920	—	1872
1873	127,016,747	6,566,451	5,240	54,235	9,972	4,471	537,707	—	1873
1874	125,067,916	5,991,408	4,927	58,777	9,942	4,470	509,277	385	1874
1875	131,867,105	6,365,462	4,593	57,435	9,614	6,713	487,358	579	1875
1876	133,344,826	6,555,997	4,694	58,667	8,500	6,641	483,422	293	1876
1877	134,610,763	6,608,664	4,486	61,403	9,500	6,281	497,375	143	1877
1878	132,612,063	6,381,051	3,952	58,020	10,106	6,309	397,471	702	1878
1879	133,720,393	5,995,337	3,462	51,635	9,532	5,554	333,674	447	1879
1880	146,969,409	7,749,233	3,662	56,949	8,918	7,162	295,518	10	1880
1881	154,184,300	8,144,449	3,875	48,587	8,615	14,947	308,398	4½	1881
1882	156,499,977	8,586,680	3,464	50,328	9,158	16,130	372,544	226	1882
1883	163,737,327	8,529,300	2,620	43,419	9,307	13,603	344,053	66	1883
1884	160,757,779	7,811,727	3,350	40,075	9,574	9,919	325,718	—	1884
1885	159,351,418	7,415,469	2,773	37,687	9,331	9,778	320,520	3½	1885
1886	157,518,482	7,009,754	1,472	39,482	9,312	8,989	325,427	—	1886
1887	162,119,812	7,559,518	889	37,890	9,282	9,760	320,345	58	1887
1888	169,935,219	7,998,969	1,456	37,578	9,241	10,002	321,425	8,745	1888
1889	176,916,724	8,322,824	905	35,604	8,912	9,392	306,149	3,890	1889
1890	181,614,288	7,904,214	936	33,590	9,602	8,582	291,724	206	1890
1891	185,479,126	7,406,064	720	32,205	9,353	8,891	279,792	4,007¾	1891
1892	181,786,871	6,799,255	495	29,540	9,270	9,349	271,259	2 835	1892
1893	164,325,795	6,976 990	425	29,698	8,837	9,284	274,100	2,309	1893
1894	188,277,525	7,427,342	446½	29,687	8,327	8,130	275,696	4,235	1894
1895	189,661,362	7,703,459	579	29,900	6,290	6,654	280,434	6,660	1895

Year.	Coal.	Pig Iron.	Fine Copper.	Metallic Lead.	White Tin.	Zinc.	Silver.	Total.*	Year.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1865	24,537,646	12,048,133	1,134,664	1,433,161	971,273	104,810	199,335	40,584,846	1865
1866	25,407,635	11,309,742	1,019,168	1,381,509	885,368	69,916	174,951	40,345,945	1866
1867	26,125,145	11,902,557	831,761	1,337,509	799,203	79,693	215,400	41,312,158	1867
1868	25,785,289	12,381,280	761,602	1,378,404	901,400	75,435	229,773	41,521,705	1868
1869	26,856,889	13,614,397	644,065	1,397,415	1,201,456	92,400	207,372	44,019,656	1869
1870	27,607,798	14,908,787	551,309	1,452,715	1,299,505	74,096	196,140	46,094,600	1870
1871	35,205,608	16,667,947	475,143	1,251,815	1,498,750	92,743	190,372	55,385,378	1871
1872	46,311,143	18,540,304	583,232	1,208,411	1,459,990	118,076	157,320	68,380,976	1872
1873	47,631,280	18,057,739	502,822	1,263,375	1,329,766	120,099	131,077	69,041,158	1873
1874	45,849,194	16,476,372	443,032	1,298,463	1,077,712	106,773	127,319	65,383,405	1874
1875	46,163,486	15,645,774	413,284	1,290,373	866,266	162,790	115,747	64,664,532	1875
1876	46,670,668	16,062,192	391,130	1,270,415	675,750	158,011	106,222	65,338,316	1876
1877	47,113,767	16,191,236	340,067	1,262,600	695,162	136,612	113,950	65,856,727	1877
1878	46,414,222	16,154,992	271,042	972,491	663,080	123,025	88,297	64,695,877	1878
1879	46,802,137	14,988,342	222,507	765,489	689,163	95,806	70,906	63,738,503	1879
1880	62,461,998	19,373,082	253,277	953,895	813,767	123,544	63,015	83,977,915	1880
1881	65,528,327	20,361,122	263,500	728,805	839,680	252,608	67,140	88,042,835	1881
1882	44,118,409	24,042,704	252,872	722,835	977,158	286,710	80,426	70,481,977	1882
1883	46,054,143	22,176,180	181,067	560,103	903,476	218,328	72,484	70,166,033	1883
1884	43,446,183	18,943,437	202,591	452,847	809,740	152,835	68,791	64,076,424	1884
1885	41,139,408	17,302,761	135,415	433,400	833,803	146,100	64,938	60,055,839	1885
1886	38,145,930	15,888,775	65,507	522,650	944,470	141,135	63,051	55,771,518	1886
1887	39,092,830	17,764,866	42,850	486,886	1,048,633	156,850	59,564	58,653,689	1887
1888	42,971,276	14,798,092	115,849	522,804	1,083,700	191,455	57,421	59,782,597	1888
1889	56,175,426	20,390,918	49,948	464,342	860,342	192,145	54,453	78,217,944	1889
1890	74,953,997	24,140,786	57,650	449,826	937,760	203,358	58,040	100,802,657	1890
1891	74,099,816	19,440,918	40,708	400,687	881,139	212,495	52,534	95,142,368	1891
1892	66,050,451	17,276,332	24,746	317,678	894,753	202,536	44,998	84,823,121	1892
1893	55,809,808	15,898,445	20,522	292,402	785,741	167,770	40,687	73,024,066	1893
1894	62,730,179	17,082,887	19,482	284,624	604,500	131,077	33,313	80,900,825	1894
1895	57,231,213	18,456,203	27,263	308,734	422,721	101,695	34,908	76,601 257	1895

* Including value of Gold and other Metals. † Including Pig Iron produced from Foreign Ores.

NOTE.—The plan adopted in 1882 and subsequently for obtaining the value of Coal produced does not admit of a comparison with former years, but the new system is more correct than the old.

AMOUNT OF THE GROSS PUBLIC REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Revised, so as to exclude, in accordance with the system now adopted, the Army and Navy Extra Receipts, and (with exception of 1870) the Contributions by India for Military Charges, formerly brought to account as Revenue; but not in regard to the Contributions to Local Taxation. In order to compare the years 1889–96 with preceding years, the amounts transferred from Imperial to Local Taxation should be added to the totals given. The Revenue for these years would then be: 1889, £89,883,332; 1890, £94,563,136; 1891, £96,562,988; 1892, £98,592,351; 1893, £97,585,040; 1894, £98,351,872; 1895, £101,657,004; *and* 1896, £109,393,892.

	Years ended 31st March.									
	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	21,477,000	19,289,000	19,326,000	20,321,000	20,424,000	19,736,000	19,715,000	19,707,000	20,115,000	20,756,000
Inland Revenue :										
Excise	21,737,000	27,395,000	25,300,000	26,600,000	24,160,000	25,610,000	25,360,000	25,200,000	26,050,000	26,800,000
Estate, &c., Duties*									*8,719,900	11,600,000
Stamps (exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamps)	8,715,000	9,797,000	10,424,000	11,925,000	‡13,060,000	‡13,700,000	‡13,805,000	‡12,860,000	*5,721,000	7,350,000
Land Tax	4,498,000†	2,440,000	1,047,000	1,065,000	1,035,000	1,050,000	1,040,000	1,035,000	1,015,000	1,015,000
House Duty			1,623.000	1,885,000	1,965,000	1,434,000	1,410,000	1,425,000	1,435,000	1,495,000
Property and Income Tax	10,044,000	4,306,000	9,230,000	12,000,000	12,770,000	13,810,000	13,470,000	15,200,000	15,600,000	16,100,000
Total Inland Revenue	44,994,000	43,938,000	47,624,000	53,475,000	52,990,000	55,604,000	55,085,000	55,720,000	58,540,000	64,360,000
Total Customs and Inland Revenue	66,471,000	63,227,000	66,950,000	73,796,000	73,414,000	75,340,000	74,800,000	75,427,000	78,655,000	85,116,000
Post Office	4,670,000	5,670,000	6,350,000	7,905,000	9,450,000	10,150,000	10,400,000	10,470,000	10,760,000	11,380,000
Telegraph Service	100,000	1,120,000	1,420,000	1,760,000	2,320,000	2,480,000	2,480,000	2,540,000	2,580,000	2,840,000
Crown Lands (net receipts)	375,000	385,000	390,000	380,000	430,000	430,000	430,000	420,000	410,000	415,000
Interest on Local Loans. etc.§	—	466,986	1,055,767	1,027,350	40,560	23,282	21,567	19,801	17,981	16,107
Suez Canal Shares Receipts‖		—	198,829	—	238,595	198,829	198,829	198,829	394,995	673,418
Army Contributions from India	717,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Indemnities and Contributions	—	68,531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fee and Patent Stamps	521,000	743,000	876,000	727,129	778,273	828,830	832,568	870,844	823,724	831,071
Receipts by Civil Departments, &c.	1,543,964	1,918,398	2,103,502	2,392,631	2,632,888	1,543,845	1,232,413	1,186,936	1,042,062	702,233
Total Revenue	74,397,964	73,598,915	79,344,098	87,988,110	89,304,316	90,994,786	90,395,377	91,133,410	94,683,762	101,973,829

* Prior to 1894-5 all Death Duties were included under the general head of Stamps. † Includes Assessed Taxes.

‡ Not including £2,264,401 (1890), £2,811,187 (1892), £2,398,030 (1893), £2,363,059 (1894), £2,140,042 (1895), and £2,448,708 (1896) payable to Local Taxation Accounts under the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888; and the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888. Proceeds of Licenses and Duties handed over to Local Taxation Account amounted in 1890 to £2,994,419; 1892, £4,786,378; 1893, £4,791,633; 1894, £4,855,403; 1895, £4,833,200; and 1896, £4,971,355. Total contributions from Inland Revenue to Local Taxation, 1890, £5,258,820; 1892, £7,597,565; 1893, £7,189,663; 1894, £7,218,462; 1895, £6,973,242; and 1896, £7,420,063. (See page 89.)

§ From 1887-88 the Interest on Advances for Local Works was transferred to the Local Loans Fund, under the provisions of the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887.

‖ Interest on Purchase Money of Shares to July 1st, 1894, and from that date Interest and Dividend on Shares.

AMOUNT OF THE GROSS PUBLIC EXPENDITURE PRINCIPAL BRANCHES

Revised so as to exclude, in accordance with the system now adopted, the Payments made India for Military Charges. But not revised in regard to Contributions to Local Taxation. be added, making the total expenditure out of Revenue (excluding loans) as follows :— 1895, £100,931,963 ; and 1896, £105,130,474.

	Years ended				
National Debt Services.	1870. £	1875. £	1880. £	1885. £	1890. £
Funded Debt :					
Interest	22,224,893	21,572,031	21,295,957	18,976,393	16,836,466
Terminable Annuities	4,365,848	5,173,654	5,717,471	8,999,065	
Trustee Savings Banks Deficiency Annuity	..	..	..	83,673	6,555,596
Unfunded	252,951	140,797	127,134	101,390	715,603
Management	209.868	207,998	208,374	214,705	191,968
New Sinking Fund	..	..	651,064	508,447	700,367
Total	27,053,560	27,094,480	28,000,000	28,883,673	25,000,000
Outside the Permanent Charge :					
§Interest on Loans, &c.	..	..	762,874	664,566	214,000
Interest on Treasury Bills, issued under Conversion Act, 1888	..	..	..	..	12,760
Total for National Debt Services	27.053,560	27,094,480	28,762,874	29,548,239	25,226,760
Civil List and Civil Administration	11,033,148	13,557,716	16,923,140	19,041,249	17,074,184
Naval & Military Expenditure :					
Army, including Army Purchase Commission	12,143,921	13,991,897	15,025,145	18,600,338	17,345,812
Army Ordnance Factories					15,100
Navy, including Transport Service	9,425,481	10,464,098	10,230,947	11,427,064	13,842,241
Naval Defence Fund	..	..	..	..	1,428,571
Abyssinian War	1,300,000	..	634	..	..
Ashantee War	..	125,000	..	..	..
Wars in South Africa	..	..	3,244,920	..	..
Afghan War, Grant to India	..	..	..	250,000	..
Relief of General Gordon	..	..	..	300,000	..
Barrack Constructions	..	..	..	..	..
Annuity under "Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, 1885."	..	..	..	..	150,000
Total for the Forces	22,869,402	24,580,995	28,501,646	30,577,402	32,781,724
National Debt Conversion, 1888 (so far as met out of Revenue)	..	..	..	..	42,550
Expenses under Coinage Act, 1891	..	..	..	..	..
Total Expenditure, exclusive of Cost of Collection	60,956,110	65,233,191	74,187,660	79,166,890	75,125,218
Collection of Revenue :					
Customs	979,918	1,022,534	973,842	977,516	905,912
Inland Revenue	1,577,884	1,672,374	1,810,475	1,767,852	1,748,979
Post Office	2,316,000	2,911,917	3,333,000	4,666,000	5,463.205
Telegraph Service	60,000	1,193,066	1,107,000	1,731,000	2,176,000
Packet Service	1,221,552	972,000	772,820	728,625	664,000
Total Expenditure	67,111,464	73,005,082	82,184,797	89,037,883	86,083,314
Expenditure out of Loans :					
Imperial Defence Act, 1888	..	..	..	..	837,000
Under Naval Defence Act, 1889.	..	..	..	..	..
Under Barracks Act, 1890	..	..	..	..	..
Under Telegraph Act, 1892	..	..	..	..	..
Fortifications & Military Barracks	200,000	600,000	250,000	..	..
Naval Works Act, 1895	..	..	..	..	..

§ Includes payments in respect of the Principal and Interest of Suez Canal Exchequer Bonds and is carried to the Local Loans Fund, instead of to the Exchequer, under the provisions of the

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, DISTINGUISHING THE THEREOF.

from the Army and Navy Extra Receipts, and (with exception of 1870) *the Contributions by To compare Expenditure for years* 1889-94 *with preceding years, these Contributions should* 1890, £91,268,834; 1892, £97,509,605; 1893, £97,589,568; 1894, £98,466,798;

MARCH 31ST.

1892. £	1893. £	1894. £	1895. £	1896. £	
					NATIONAL DEBT SERVICES.
					Funded Debt:
15,893,049	16,052,835	16,132,688	16,220,544	16,110,274	Interest.
6,557,637	6,350,401	6,393,504	6,422,410	6,422,138	Terminable Annuities.
					Trustee Savings Bank Deficiency Annuity.
820,292	659,826	468,305	461,830	118,367	Unfunded.
187,233	185,193	178,911	176,953	176,447	Management.
1,541,789	1,751,745	1,826,592	1,718,263	2,152,774	New Sinking Fund.
25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	Total.
					Outside the Permanent Charge:
200,000	200,000	200,000	..	..	§Interest on Loans, &c.
..	..	..	..	..	Interest on Treasury Bills, issued under Conversion Act, 1888.
25,200,000	25,200,000	25,200,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	Total for National Debt Services.
19,006,637	19,308,118	19,757,286	20,407,421	21,251,357	CIVIL LIST AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.
					NAVAL & MILITARY EXPENDITURE:
17,258,900	17,541,700	17,939,700	17,899,800	18,459,800	Army, including Army Purchase Commission.
100	300	300	200	200	Army Ordnance Factories.
14,150,000	14,302,000	14,048,000	17,515,000	19,724,000	Navy, including Transport Service.
1,428,571	1,428,571	1,428,571	..	..	Naval Defence Fund.
..	..	..	..	..	Abyssinian War.
..	..	..	..	..	Ashanti War.
..	..	..	..	..	Wars in South Africa.
..	..	..	..	..	Afghan War, Grant to India.
..	..	..	..	..	Relief of General Gordon
325,000	..	..	..	..	Barrack Constructions.
150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	Annuity under "Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, 1888."
33,312,571	33,422,571	33,566,571	35,595,000	38,334,000	Total for the Forces.
..	..	..	..	..	NATIONAL DEBT CONVERSION, 1888, so far as met out of Revenue.
400,000	..	..	..	..	EXPENSES UNDER COINAGE ACT, '91.
77,919,208	77,930,689	78,523,857	81,002,421	84,585,357	Total Expenditure, exclusive of Cost of Collection.
					COLLECTION OF REVENUE:
897,924	850,595	845,949	835,000	860,000	Customs.
1,794,024	1,765,000	1,825,040	1,811,000	1,842,000	Inland Revenue.
6,126,481	6,513,000	6,721,000	6,869,000	7,018,000	Post Office.
2,489,000	2,595,000	2,664,000	2,674,000	2,744,000	Telegraph Service.
701,136	721,081	723,000	727,000	715,000	Packet Service.
89,927,773	90,375,365	91,302,846	93,918,421	97,764,357	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					EXPENDITURE OUT OF LOANS:
500,000	285,000	37,000	50,000	58,000	Under Imperial Defence Act, 1888.
1,300,000	1,150,000	..	..	..	Under Naval Defence Act, 1889.
..	535,000	680,000	670,000	600,000	Under Barracks Act, 1890.
..	86,000	160,000	90,000	572,664	Under Telegraph Act, 1892.
..	..	..	..	..	Fortifications & Military Barracks.
..	..	..	..	860,000	Naval Works Act, 1895.

Interest of Cape Railway Exchequer Bonds. From 1887-8, inclusive, the Interest on Local Loans, National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887.

TAXES AND IMPOSTS.

RETURNS of (1) Rates of all Duties, Taxes, or Imposts Collected by Imperial Officers; (2) Quantities or Amounts Taxed; and (3) Gross Receipts derived from each Duty, Tax, or Impost in the year ending March 31st, 1896.

Customs.

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Quantities or Am'nts Taxed.	Gross Receipts derived therefrom.
I.—TOBACCO	£ s. d.	*Lbs.*	£ s. d.
Unmanufactured	Containing 10lb. or more of moisture in every 100lb. weight thereof, ¾d. lb. 0 3 2	64,499,355	10,212,374 0 0
	Containing less than 10lb. of moisture in every 100lb. weight thereof, ¼d. lb. 0 3 6	130	23 0 0
	Collected in the Isle of Man	—	12,149 0 0
Manufactured—			
Segars	per lb. 0 5 0	2,179,889	544,964 0 0
	Collected in the Isle of Man	—	320 0 0
Cavendish or Negrohead of Foreign Manufr.	per lb. 0 4 6	61,875	13,921 0 0
Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured, in Bond in the United Kingdom	,, 0 4 0	307,372	61,474 0 0
Snuff	Containing more than 13lb. of moisture in every 100lb. weight thereof per lb. 0 3 9	77	14 0 0
	Not containing more than 13lb. of moisture in every 100lb. weight thereof per lb. 0 4 6	16	4 0 0
Other manufct. Tobacco	,, 0 4 0	503,236	100,639 0 0
			10,945,882 0 0
II.—TEA, COFFEE, CHICORY, COCOA:			
Tea	,, 0 0 4	225,148,620	3,752,477 0 0
	Collected in the Isle of Man	—	55 0 0
Coffee—		*Cwts.*	
Raw	per cwt. 0 14 0	244,138	170,868 0 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground	per lb. 0 0 2	*Lbs.* 10,876	91 0 0
Coffee, Chicory, or any other vegetable matter applicable to uses of Chicory or Coffee roasted or ground, Mixed	,, 0 0 2	1,104	9 0 0
Chicory—		*Cwts.*	
Raw or kiln-dried	per cwt. 0 13 3	84,802	56,181 0 0
Roasted or ground	per lb. 0 0 2	*Lbs.* 48,853	407 0 0
Cocoa	,, 0 0 1	24,842,806	103,511 0 0
Husks and shells	per cwt. 0 2 0	*Cwts.* 1,888	189 0 0
Or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured	per lb. 0 0 2	*Lbs.* 2,525,242	21,045 0 0
Do. do. with spirit	,, 0 0 2	63,308	527 0 0
Confectionery containing not more than 50 per cent of cocoa	,, 0 0 1	6,525	27 0 0
Do. do. with spirit	,, 0 0	16,699	69 0 0
			4,105,456 0 0

III.—SPIRITS & ARTICLES CONTAINING SPIRIT:	To June 30, 1895. £ s. d.	From July 1, 1895. £ s. d.	*Proof Gallons.*	
Brandy	per proof gal. 0 10 10	per proof gal. 0 10 4		
	additional 0 0 6	additional 0 0 6	2,521,829	1,375,162 0 0
Rum	,, ,,	,, ,,	3,792,770	2,066,446 0 0
Imitation	,, ,,	,, ,,	25,924	14,128 0 0
Geneva	,, ,,	,, ,,	308,548	168,270 0 0
Unenumerated—				
Not sweetened or mixed	,, ,,	,, ,,	1,318,712	719,938 0 0
Methylated	per proof gal. 0 0 4	per proof gal. 0 0 4	91,989	1,533 0 0
Sweetened or mixed	per proof gal. 0 10 10	per proof gal. 0 10 4		
	additional 0 0 6	additional 0 0 6	66,559	36,340 0 0

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Quantities or Am'nts Taxed.	Gross Receipts derived therefrom.
			£ s. d.
III.—SPIRITS, &c.—*Cont.*			
Liqueurs, Cordials, or other preparations containing Spirits in bottles, not tested for ascertaining the strength	To June 30, 1895. £ s. d. / From July 1, 1895. £ s. d.	*Gallons.*	
	.. per gallon 0 14 8 / .. per gallon 0 14 0		
	additional 0 0 8 / additional 0 0 8	4,347	3,213 0 0
Perfumed	.. per gallon 0 17 4 / .. per gallon 0 16 6		
	additional 0 0 9 / additional 0 0 9	37,543	32,676 0 0
Samples		—	2,488 0 0
		Lbs.	
Chloroform	.....per lb. 0 3 3 / .....per lb. 0 3 1	8	1 0 0
Chloral, Hydrate	..... „ 0 1 4 / ..... „ 0 1 3	17,813	1,131 0 0
		Gallons.	
Collodion	.. per gallon 1 6 3 / .. per gallon 1 5 0	9	12 0 0
		Lbs.	
Ether, Acetic	.....per lb. 0 1 11 / .....per lb. 0 1 10	1,748	160 0 0
		Gallons.	
„ Butyric	.. per gallon 0 16 5 / .. per gallon 0 15 8	350	277 0 0
„ Sulphuric	.. „ 1 7 5 / .. „ 1 6 2	10	15 0 0
Ethyl, Iodide of	.. „ 0 14 3 / .. „ 0 13 7	—	—
Naphtha, purified	per proof gal. 0 10 10 / per proof gal. 0 10 4		
	additional 0 0 6 / additional 0 0 6	—	—
Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used	..... per lb. 0 0 3	*Lbs.* 9,448	118 0 0
Cocoa, containing spirit	.....additional „ 0 0 ½	63,308	132 0 0
Confectionery „ „	..... „ „ 0 0 ½	178,985	395 0 0
Confectionery containing not more than 50 per cent of cocoa and with spirit	..... „ „ 0 0 ½	16,699	35 0 0
			4,422,470 0 0
IV.—WINE:			
Not exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit	..... per gallon 0 1 0	*Gallons.* 10,806,487	540,439 0 0
Not exceeding 42 degrees of proof spirit	..... „ 0 2 6	4,510,986	565,084 0 0
Exceeding 42 degrees of proof spirit	..... „ 0 2 6	89	14 0 0
	And for every degree or part of a degree above 42 ..... 0 0 3	—	—
Additional Duty on Sparkling Wine	..... per gallon 0 2 0	—	151,271 0 0
	Collected in the Isle of Man	—	1,213 0 0
			1,258,021 0 0
V.—DRIED FRUIT:		*Cwts.*	
Currants	..... per cwt. 0 2 0	1,092,156	109,169 0 0
Figs, Plums, and Prunes	..... „ 0 7 0	184,481	64,557 0 0
Raisins	..... „ 0 7 0	634,372	222,006 0 0
			395,732 0 0
VI.—BEER AND ALE:			
Mum and Spruce—			
The worts of which were before fermentation of a specific gravity not exceeding 1·215 deg.	..... per barrel 1 8 0	*Barrels.* —	—
Exceeding 1·215 deg.	..... „ 1 12 10	1,596	2,617 0 0
Of other sorts, the worts of which were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1·055 deg.	..... „ 0 6 9		
	.....additional „ 0 0 3	43,765	15,327 0 0
	And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.		17,944 0 0
		Doz. Packs	
VII.—PLAYING CARDS	..... per dozen packs 0 3 9	15,282	2,866 0 0
VIII.—MONEYS:			
Deposited, and not appropriated to goods	.....	—	8,178 0 0

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.	£ s. d.	Quantities or Am'nts Taxed.	Gross Receipts derived from each Duty. £ s. d.
IX.—CHARGES ON GOODS delivered from the Warehouses for Home Consumption:				
Tobacco	..... per cent on amount of duty	0 2 6	—	12,042 0 0
Other Goods	..... ,, ,,	0 5 0	—	21,000 0 0
Bottlg. Chrgs. on Foreign Spirits, bottled in Bond	.....per dozen bottles	0 0 3	—	140 0 0
				33,182 0 0
Duties Collected in the Isle of Man, exclusive of Tea, Tobacco, and Wine			—	50,011 0 0
TOTAL REVENUE OF CUSTOMS in Year ending March 31st, 1896			—	21,239,742 0 0

Excise.

EXCISABLE LIQUORS—			*Barrels.*	
Beer Duty	Per barrel, of the specific gravity of 1·055	0 6 9	33,825,959*	11,305,142 1 4
,, re-landed	The drawback on Exportation		395	133 0 9
Spirit Duty	Per gallon, at proof strength, home made, to June 30, 1895	0 11 0	*Gallons.*	
	Do. do. From July 1, 1895	0 10 6	31,906,129*	16,858,539 17 9
CHICORY, &c.—			*Cwts.*	
Chicory Duty	..... per cwt.	0 12 1	1,163	650 18 3
			Number.	
Coffee Mixture Labels	For every quarter of a pound	0 0 ½	867,599	1,807 9 11½
			Lbs.	
TOBACCO	Home grown .....per lb.	0 3 2	10	1 11 8
RAILWAY DUTY—				
On sums received for the conveyance of Passengers, Gt. Britain			£	
	On Urban District Traffic..per cent	2 0 0	1,532,479	
	On other Traffic ..... ,,	5 0 0	4,582,274	259,341 12 7
	Fares not exceeding 1d. per mile, Exempt.			
CHARGES on delivery from Bonded Warehouses, &c.			—	4,014 6 5
LICENCE DUTIES—			*Number.*	
Brewers	Brewing beer for sale	1 0 0	8,785	8,785 0 0
	Others (chargeable with Beer Duty) Farmers occupying houses exceeding the annual value of £10 brewing beer to give their labourers, and other persons occupying houses exceeding the annual value of £15	0 4 0	3,665	733 0 0
	Others (not chargeable with Beer Duty) Occupying houses exceeding the annual value of £8, but not exceeding £10	0 4 0	7,856	1,571 4 0
	Occupying houses exceeding £10, but not exceeding £15	0 9 0	4,587	2,067 0 0
Spirits, Distillers of		10 10 0	177	1,858 10 0
,, Rectifiers of		10 10 0	249	2,687 10 0
,, Methyltd., Makers		10 10 0	26	283 10 0
,, ,, Retailers		0 10 0	12,660	6,471 10 0
Stills, Chemists and others using		0 10 0	808	413 17 6
Vinegar Makers		1 0 0	152	155 0 0
Passenger Vessels for sale of Liquors and Tobacco	Whole year	5 0 0	444	2,220 0 0
	One day	1 0 0	28	28 0 0
Tobacco & Snuff, Mnfrs. of	Quantity manufactured not exceeding.....20,000lb.	5 5 0	204	
	Do. do. ..... 40,000lb.	10 10 0	78	
	Do. do. ..... 60 000lb.	15 15 0	33	
	Do. do. ..... 80,000lb.	21 0 0	17	
	Do. do. .....100,000lb.	26 5 0	15	
	Do. do. Exceeding ..100,000lb.	31 10 0	95	
	Beginners, with a surcharge according to quantity manufactured	5 5 0	53	6,468 0 0

* Inclusive of the number of barrels of beer or gallons of spirits exported on which duty is refunded.

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.				Quantities or Am'nts Taxed.	Gross Receipts derived from each Duty.		
		£	s.	d.	*Number.*	£	s.	d.
LICENCE DUTIES—*Cont.*								
Playing Cards, Makers of		1	0	0	31	31	0	0
Medicine Vendors	Great Britain	0	5	0	31,592	7,902	0	0
Beer Dealers	Strong Beer in quantities not less than 4½ gallons, or two dozen reputed quart bottles	3	6	1	9,056	30,718	10	1
	Strong Beer, additional licence to retail, not to be consumed on the premises	1	5	0	4,093	5,186	11	3
,, Retailers	To be consumed on the premises in England, Scotland, and Ireland.	3	10	0	30,589	106,827	6	6
	Not to be consumed on the premises in England and Wales	1	5	0	12,347	15,469	13	9
	Cider or Perry only	1	5	0	52	65	8	11
	In Scotland (grocers) rated under £10	2	10	0	61	153	15	0
	,, rated at £10 or upwards	4	4	0	196	823	4	0
	Table Beer only	0	5	0	89	22	6	3
	Occasional licences, not exceeding three days ..... per day	0	1	0	951	56	14	0
Beer and Wine Retailers	To be consumed on the premises	4	0	0	4,946	19,551	4	4
	Not to be consumed on the premises	3	0	0	2,205	6,664	10	0
Spirit Dealers	To sell not less than two gallons	10	10	0	10,556	112,911	15	0
	Additional licence to retail foreign liqueurs only, not to be consumed on the premises	2	2	0	6	12	12	0
	England, additional licence to retail not less than one quart bottle, or liqueurs in the bottles in which imported, not to be consumed on the premises	3	3	0	7,536	24,380	4	3

,, Retailers — United Kingdom (entitled also to sell beer and wine) whose premises are

	Number					
	Eng-land.	Scot-land.	Ire-land			
rated under £10	1,516	145	7,561	4	10	0
£10 & under £15	4,045	310	3,171	6	0	0
£15 ,, £20	8,543	903	2,386	8	0	0
£20 ,, £25	7,068	504	1,354	11	0	0
£25 ,, £30	5,042	542	701	14	0	0
£30 ,, £40	7,442	935	849	17	0	0
£40 ,, £50	5,747	867	432	20	0	0
£50 ,, £100	12,196	1,780	437	25	0	0
£100 ,, £200	8,060	541	79	30	0	0
£200 ,, £300	2,716	78	14	35	0	0
£300 ,, £400	1,094	33	2	40	0	0
£400 ,, £500	507	22	—	45	0	0
£500 ,, £600	286	11	1	50	0	0
£600 ,, £700	142	4	1	55	0	0
£700 & upwards.	452	25	1	60	0	0
Hotels of value of £50 upwrd.	1,671	435	210	20	0	0
Theatres of value of £50 upwrd.	171	11	6	20	0	0
Restaurants of value of £400 and upwards.	5	—	—	30	0	0
	66,703	7,146	17,187			
					91,036	1,526,950 6 1

Scotland only—	*No.*				
*Grocers, whose premises are rated under £10	164	4	4	0	
At £10 and under £20	1,237	5	5	0	
£20 ,, £25	308	9	9	0	
£25 ,, £30	390	10	10	0	
£30 ,, £40	538	11	11	0	
£40 ,, £50	361	12	12	0	
£50 and upwards	804	13	13	0	3,802 36,069 7 5

* Beer may also be sold under these licences if the justices' certificate to sell both beer and spirits be obtained.

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.		Quantities or Am'nts Taxed.	Gross Receipts derived from each Duty.
LICENCE DUTIES—*Cont.*			*Number.*	£ s. d.
Spirit Retailers	Ireland only—	*No.* £ s. d.		
	Grocers, whose premises are rated under £25	336 9 18 5		
	At £25 and under £30	107 11 0 6		
	£30 ,, £40	144 12 2 6		
	£40 ,, £50	59 13 4 7		
	£50 and upwards	122 14 6 7	768	9,040 8 8
	United Kingdom—			
	Occasional licences.....per day	0 2 6		
	Do. For any number of days not less than four nor exceeding six, after the first six days.....	0 10 0	35,243	5,638 10 0
Sweets, Makers&Dealers	To sell not less than two gallons ..	5 5 0	80	447 11 3
,, Retailers of	.....	1 5 0	1,876	2,356 1 8
Wine Dealers	In Foreign Wine, not licensed to retail Beer or Spirits	10 10 0	4,405	47,641 2 6
,, Retailers	Scotland only—			
	Grocers selling Wine not to be consumed on the premises	2 4 1	3,476	7,682 11 8
	England and Ireland—			
	To be consumed on the premises..	3 10 0	367	1,212 15 0
	Not to be consumed on the premises	2 10 0	4,758	12,365 16 9
	Occasional licences, not exceeding three days at one time.. per day	0 1 0	452	25 4 0
Refreshment Houses ..	England and Ireland—			
	Rated under £30	0 10 6	5,341	3,005 1 10
	,, at £30 and upwards	1 1 0	5,115	5,681 5 6
Tobacco & Snuff, Dealers	.....	0 5 3	304,170	81,863 3 10
	Occasional licences, not exceeding three days at one time.. per day	0 0 4	20,101	576 17 8
Gun and Game—				
Gun	Every person who shall use or carry	0 10 0	189,847	95,734 11 0
Game, to kill	For the whole year	3 0 0		
	From August 1st to October 31st..	2 0 0		
	From November 1st to July 31st..	2 0 0		
	Occasional licence for continuous period of fourteen days	1 0 0		
	Gamekeepers—			
	Great Britain	2 0 0		
	Ireland, whole year	3 0 0		
	,, August 1st to October 31st	2 0 0		
	,, November 1st to July 31st	2 0 0	69,856	183,536 0 0
,, to deal in	.....	2 0 0	3,996	7,994 0 0
Establishment—				
Male Servants	Great Britain—Every Male Servant	0 15 0	195,460	147,163 15 0
Carriages	Great Britain—			
	Hackney Carriages	0 15 0	115,807	86,583 15 0
	All other Carriages—			
	With four wheels, and adapted for two or more horses.....	2 2 0	47,873	100,603 13 0
	Do. Adapted for one horse.....	1 1 0	79,005	83,337 19 6
	With less than four wheels	0 15 0	306,946	230,408 14 0
	Half the foregoing rates charged on licences taken out for first time between October 1 and December 31.			
Armorial Bearings	Great Britain—			
	If painted on or affixed to a carriage	2 2 0	15 286	32,169 18 0
	If otherwise worn or used	1 1 0	40,841	43,294 13 0
Dogs	Great Britain—Each dog	0 7 6	1,345,283	504,819 5 4
Auctioneers	....	10 0 0	7,604	76,100 0 0
Appraisers and House Agents	.....	2 0 0	4,723	9,606 0 0
Hawkers	.....	2 0 0	11,292	22,610 0 0

NOTE.—Under the provisions of the Acts 35 and 36 Vict, c. 94, and 37 and 38 Vict. cc. 49 and 69, Six-day or Early Closing Licences, authorising the sale of any intoxicating liquors for *consumption on the premises*, are granted at six-seventh parts; and Six-day and Early Closing Licences at five-seventh parts of the above rates. The number of such Licences granted in the year ended March 31, 1896, are included in the "Quantities Taxed"

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.	£ s. d.	Quantities or Am'nts Taxed	Gross Receipts derived from each Duty. £ s. d.
LICENCE DUTIES—*Cont.*			*Number.*	
Plate, Dealers in	To sell 2oz. gold or 30oz. silver and upwards	5 15 0	4,330	25,229 11 3
	To sell more than 2dwt. of gold or 5dwt. silver, and under 2oz. gold and 30oz. silver	2 6 0	12,377	29,812 6 3
Pawnbrokers	.....	7 10 0	4,938	37,050 0 0
Fines, &c.....	Local Taxation Account		—	6,856 9 5
	Total (See foot-note).....			£ 32,257,617 0 1½

Estate, &c., Duties.

		Approximte Net Value of Property upon which Duty was Paid. £	
ESTATE DUTIES—			
Estate Duty under Finance Act, 1894....	On the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, which passed in the case of every person dying after August 1st, 1894—		
	Where the principal value exceeds £100 and not exceeding £500..	Per Cent. £ s. d. 1 0 0	
	£500 ,, £1,000..	2 0 0	
	£1,000 ,, £10,000..	3 0 0	
	£10,000 ,, £25,000..	4 0 0	
	£25,000 ,, £50,000..	4 10 0	
	£50,000 ,, £75,000..	5 0 0	
	£75,000 ,, £100,000..	5 10 0	
	£100,000 ,, £150,000..	6 0 0	
	£150,000 ,, £250,000..	6 10 0	
	£250,000 ,, £500,000..	7 0 0	
	£500,000 ,, £1,000,000..	7 10 0	
	£1,000,000	8 0 0	213,233,000 — 9,958,255 13 9
	With an additional 1 per cent on settled property.		
	All property passing at death (with limited exceptions) is aggregated, and pays a graduated rate of duty on such aggregated value.		
	Small estates not exceeding £300 or £500 gross are liable to 30s. or 50s. estate duty only.		
	Property not exceeding £1,000 exempted from legacy and succession duties,		
	(For other features, *vide* Sections 1 to 20 of Act 57 and 58 Vict. c 30.)		
*Probate or Inventory and Account Duty	*Vide* Parly. Paper 325 of Session, 1894.....		6,256,000 — 221,256 10 7
*Temporary Estate Duty (Personalty)	Where the value of the Personalty exceeds £10,000—£1 for each £100 or fraction of £100		Incl'ded in above Amount. — 24,794 0 5
		Gross Am'nt of Property upon which Duty was Assessed. £	
Legacy Duty	From 1 per cent to 10 per cent according to the relationship		64,690,000 — 2,745,430 0 4
	(The Legacy Duty at the rate of £1 per cent is not payable in cases where probate or letters of administration were obtained, or account duty was paid, on or after June 1st, 1881, in conformity with the provisions of the Act 44 Vict. c. 12.)		
Succession Duty.....	From 1 per cent to 10 per cent according to the relationship. Additional Succession Duty at the rate of 10s. to 30s. per cent also payable in respect of devolution of property prior to August 2nd, 1894		34,030,000 — 1,072,013 0 9

NOTE.—The amounts produced by surcharges, by licences granted for periods less than a year, and by arrears, are appropriated in this account to the respective licences.

* On property passing by death of testator, &c., prior to August 2nd, 1894.

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Quantities or Am'nts Taxed.	Gross Receipts derived from each Duty. £	s.	d.
ESTATE DUTIES—*Cont.*					
*Temporary Estate Duty (Realty)	Where the value of the Realty exceeds £10,000 £1 for every £100 and fraction of £100	Incl'ded in previous Amount.	148,179	2	11
Corporation Duty	£5 per cent on net Annual Income or Profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property liable to duty	£ 796,180	39,809	12	8
	TOTAL		£14,209,738	1	5

Stamps.

Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise enumerated	Various rates of duty	—	4,009,792	4	0
Ditto penalties		—	19,006	2	10
Securities (Bonds) to Bearer	1s. for every £10 or for any fractional part of £10 of the money thereby secured		207,064	14	0
Substituted Securities	6d. for every £20 or fractional part thereof.	—			
Joint Stock Companies' Capital	2s. for every £100 or fraction of £100 on the nominal capital to be raised by shares of any company to be registered with limited liability	—	260,761	5	6
Contract Notes (Brokers) above 1d	On sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of £100 value or upwards, 1s.	—	171,407	19	8
Bills of Exchange	From 1d. to 1s. for any sum not exceeding £100, then 1s. for every £100 or part thereof.	*Number.* 7,688,797	678,557	9	1
Bankers' Notes	Not exceeding £1, 5d; exceeding £1 and not exceeding £100, from 10d. to 8s. 6d. for payment of money to bearer on demand	—	31	5	0
Composition for Duties on Bankers Bills & Notes	Bank of England, £3,500 on each £1,000,000 of Bills in circulation; Bank of Ireland, special composition; other bankers, 3s. 6d. per £100 of Bills, &c. (half-yearly), but Scotch Banks to pay on Notes at rates of 4s. 2d. per £100	—	123,844	18	0
Cards	For every pack of Playing Cards made for sale or use in the United Kingdom	1,617,456	20,219	2	6
Licences and Certificates	Solicitors, &c., London, Edinburgh, Dublin, £9 yearly elsewhere, £6 yearly. Half only for the first three years in practice	19,749	131,652	10	0
	Bankers, £30 yearly in respect of each place of issue	1,036	31,770	0	0
	Conveyancers, London and Dublin, £9 yearly; elsewhere, £6 yearly. Half only for the first three years in practice	9	63	0	0
	Habitual Drunkards' Retreats, £5 upwards	4	35	0	0
	Alkali and other works, £5 and £3	1,177	3,775	0	0
Life Insurances	Up to £10, 1d.; above £10 and up to £25, 3d.; above £25 and up to £500, 6d. for every £50; above £500 and up to £1,000, 1s. for every £100; above £1,000, 10s. for every £1,000 and fractional part of £1,000				
	Accidental Death Policies, 1d.	—	67,512	1	11
Marine Insurances	For every £100 or fraction of £100 insured upon any voyage, 3d.; for time, not exceeding six month, 3d.; not exceed twelve months, 6d.: on policies with premiums under 2s. 6d. per cent, 1d.	—	144,632	19	9
Medicines, Patent	Rates varying according to the price of the medicine, viz.:—				
	s. d. No.	s. d. No.			
	0 1½ 26,017,002	1 0 104,177			
	0 3 4,077,286	2 0 7,149			
	0 6 746,898	3 0 2,630	30,955,142	238,965	0 0
Receipts, Drafts, and other Documents	One Penny	302,914,175	1,262,481	13	1
	TOTAL		£7,371,572	5	4

Taxes.

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.		Quantities Taxed.	Gross Receipts.
LAND TAX—			Ann. Value 1894-5.	
On Lands and Tenements ..	Various: Not exceeding 4s. in the £, to produce the quota payable by each parish under the provisions of the Acts 38 Geo. 3, c. 5, and c. 60..	In the £.	£ —	£ s. d. 1,043,764 18 5¼
INHABITED HOUSE DUTY	Shops and warehouses	2d.,4d.,6d.	13,122,632	
	Beerhouses, hotels, inns, and coffee houses	2d.,4d.,6d.	6,632,488	
	Farmhouses	2d.,4d.,6d.	780,923	
	Lodging-houses	2d.,4d.,6d.	1,075,502	
	Dwelling-houses	3d.,6d.,9d.	47,606,242	
				1,488,917 4 5¾
		Rate of Tax on Incomes of £160 a Yr. and upw'rds, Year 1895-6.	Net Amount of Property and Income Assessed, Year 1895-6.	
INCOME TAX—				
Schedule A.....	In respect of lands, tenements, &c..... (Deductions allowed to extent of one-eighth on lands and one-sixth on houses.—*Vide* Finance Act, 1894.)	8d.	£ 159,203,019	
	In respect of the occupation of lands: England	3d.	16,333,201	
	Scotland and Ireland.....	3d.	4,967,655	
Schedule B.....	In respect of nurseries and market gardens	8d.	129,744	
Schedule C.....	In respect of annuities, dividends, &c..	8d.	38,644,997	
Schedule D.....	In respect of professions, trades, employments, railways, mines, ironworks, &c.	8d.	285,664,912	
Schedule E.....	In respect of salaries, public offices, &c.	8d.	35,193,504	
				16,806,179 2 6¾
TOTAL.....			£	19,338,861 5 5¾

Summary of Revenue, 1895-96.

Heads of Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.*	Payments to Exchequer.	Payments to Local Taxation.	Payments to Isle of Man.
	£	£	£	£	£
†Customs	21,239,742	21,041,641	20,756,000	203,490	76,100
†Excise	32,257,617	31,595,225	26,800,000	4,710,085	—
Estate, &c., Duties	14,209,738	14,088,608	11,600,000	2,452,542	—
†Stamps	7,371,572	7,339,231	7,350,000	—	—
†Land Tax	1,043,765	1,020,801	1,015,000	—	—
†House Duty	1,488,917	1,486,948	1,495,000	—	—
†Income Tax	16,806,179	15,982,844	16,100,000	—	—
Post Office	12,952,334	11,465,370	11,380,000	—	—
Telegraph Service	3,261,111	2,835,749	2,840,000	—	—
Crown Lands	519,068	415,494	415,000	—	—
Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c.	689,525	689,525	689,525	—	—
Miscellaneous	1,566,394	1,566,394	1,533,304	—	—
TOTALS.....	£113,405,963	£109,527,831	£101,973,829	£7,366,117	£76,100

* After deduction of drawbacks, repayments, allowances, &c.

† For particulars see preceding pages.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

I.—NATIONAL DEBT SERVICES.

Finance Accounts, pages 36-39.

THE PERMANENT OR FIXED ANNUAL CHARGE.

I.—INTEREST ON FUNDED DEBT.

	Great Britain. £	Ireland. £
1. Perpetual Annuities—		
(1) 2¾ per Cents.....	13,891,649	507,099
(2) 2¾ per Cents (1905)..	125,547	2,252
(3) 2½ per Cents	790,390	10,143
(4) Exchequer Bonds, 1853 (2½ per Cents)	10,433	
(5) Issue to the Dividend Account at the Bank of England	40,600	
(6) Savings Banks 'Book Debt,' National Debt Act, 1892 ..	357,500	
2. Government Debts to the Banks of England and Ireland, at 2¾ per cent....	302,916	72,346
Total Interest, Funded Debt	£15,518,433	591,841
	£16,110,274	

II.—TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.

1 Annuities for Life and Terms of Years—		
(*a*) Life Annuities	1,181,808	
(*b*) Annuities for terms of years	21,300	—1,203,108
2. Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Co.'s Annuity, expiring Aug. 4, 1908		*36,000
3. Converted Annuities, expiring in 1904 (representing Annuities which were to cease in 1885, and were prolonged):		
Trustee Savings Banks.. £362,104		
Post Office ,, ,, 321,918		—684,022
4. Chancery Funds Annuity expiring 1904.....		2,598,300
Savings Banks Annuities, created under the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887, expiring 1901 and 1902		1,786,367
5. Minor Annuities—		
(*a*) Trustee Savings Bank Deficiency Annuity, created in 1881 and expiring 1908.....		83,673
(*b*) Annuity created in 1894, in consideration of the cancellation of Consols and creation of similar amount of 2½ per Cent Stock, expiring in 1903		35,121
(*c*) Sinking Fund Annuity, created in 1884 to extinguish nominal increase to capital of debt caused by the conversion of 3 per Cent Stock into 2¾ and 2½ per Cent Stock, expiring in 1934		15,547
Total Terminable Annuities		£6,422,138

III.—INTEREST OF THE UNFUNDED DEBT.

	£
1. Exchequer Bills, per 29 Vic., c. 25..	31,349
2. Treasury Bills— For Supply	55,609
3. Exchequer Bonds— Issued under the National Debt Redemption Act, 1889	30,429
4. Advances by Bank of England on account of the deficiency of the income of the Consolidated Fund ..	981
Total Interest of the Unfunded Debt.....	£118,367

IV.—MANAGEMENT OF THE DEBT.

I.—FUNDED DEBT.

On the unredeemed Public Debt as it stood on 31st March, 1894.

GREAT BRITAIN.	
(*a*) Government Stocks	538,195,808
(*b*) Nominal capital value of Annuities:	
At 10 years' purchase.....:	53,728,284
,, 15 ,, ,, ...	5,994
(*c*) Local Loans Stock...	40,143,150
	£632,073,236
IRELAND.	
(*a*) Government Stocks	20,254,152
(*c*) Local Loans and Stock	810,617
(*d*) Guaranteed Land Stock....	950,231
	£22,015,000

Management of the above Funded Debt by Bank of England	164,548
Ditto, by Bank of Ireland	8,608
Management of Unfunded Debt by Bank of England	3,252
Manufacturing Stock Certificates, &c.	39
Total Management of the Debt	£176,447

V.—NEW SINKING FUND.

Amount issued to the National Debt Commissioners	£2,152,774

III.—OTHER CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES.

Finance Accounts, pp. 40-67.

CIVIL LIST.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.	£
Class I.—Her Majesty's Privy Purse	60,000
Class II.—Salaries of H.M. Household and Retired Allowances.....	131,260
Class III.—Expenses of H.M. Household	172,500
Class IV.—Royal Bounty Alms and Special Services	13,260
Class V.—Unappropriated	8,040
Pensions granted by Her Majesty (limited to £1,200 per annum)....	23,022
	£408,022

* A moiety of this annuity is paid from Indian Revenues.

ANNUITIES AND PENSIONS.

*Annuities to Royal Family.

	£	£
H.I.M. Victoria, Dowager German Empress (The Princess Royal)	8,000	
H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales	40,000	
H.R.H. The Princess of Wales	10,000	
Annuity under the Prince of Wales' Children Act, 1889	36,000	
†H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	10,000	
H.R.H. Helena Augusta Victoria (Princess Christian)	6,000	
H.R.H. Louise Caroline Alberta Marchioness of Lorne	6,000	
H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaugh tand Strathearn	25,000	
H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany	6,000	
H.R.H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore (Princess Henry of Battenberg)	6,000	
H.R.H. The Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz)	3,000	
H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge.	12,000	
H.R.H. The Princess Mary (Princess of Teck)	5,000	
		173,000
Total Annuities to Queen and Royal Family from Consolidated Fund		£558,000

*Pensions for Naval and Military Service.

	£	£
‡Lord Rodney (to all and every the heirs male to whom the title of Lord Rodney shall descend)	2,000	
‡Earl Nelson (to all and every the heirs male to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend)	5,000	
Duke of Wellington, for life	4,000	
Viscount Combermere, for life	2,000	
Lord Seaton, for life	2,000	
Lord Keane	2,000	
Viscount Hardinge, for life	3,000	
Lord Raglan, for life	2,000	
Viscount Gough, and to next heir male. *died May 31, 1895*	808	
Viscount Gough, for life (£2,000)	1,192	
Sir Henry M. Havelock-Allan, Bt., for life	1,000	

Annuities and Pensions—*Continued.*

*Pensions for Naval and Military Service.—*Continued.*

	£	£
Lord Napier of Magdala, for life.	2,000	
The heirs of the Duke of Schomberg (transferred from Gross Revenues in 1854). William III. was very generous with other people's money. This pension was originally for £4,000, but various portions have been commuted. The people to whom this £720 is now being paid are not in any way connected with the Schomberg family.)	720	
		27,720

Pensions for Political and Civil Services.

Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, widow of the late Governor-General of India (for life)	1,000	
Countess of Mayo, do., do.	1,000	
First Class		
Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole	2,000	
Third Class.		
Vice-Admiral Lord Clarence E. Paget, late First Secretary of the Admiralty, died March 22, 1895 (Also was in receipt of £766 per annum Navy retired pay,)	253	
First Class (under Act of 1869).		
The Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers (£2,000, less £852 while receiving a compensation allowance of that amount from the colony of Victoria.)	1,148	
Rt. Hon. Viscount Cross	2,000	
Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton (Pension suspended while in office from 5th July, 1895.)	994	
Second Class.		
Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, late President of Poor Law Board	1 200	
Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach. (Pension suspended while in office from 29th June, 1895.)	577	
Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella (£1,200 a year from 25th Jan., 1895)	1,137	
Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, late Speaker House of Commons (£4,000) from April 10, 1895	2,956	
		14,265

* Some of these annuitants and pensioners also receive pay from military and naval votes.

† The Duke of Edinburgh has had an annuity from the British Exchequer of £15,000 from 1866, and which was increased on his marriage to the daughter of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, in 1873, to £25,000. In addition to this sum for his personal expenses, everything the Duke has done for the nation has been separately paid for, his salary in 1893, as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, amounting, with allowances, to £3,130 11s. Surely, now he has succeeded to what is practically the position and revenues of a sovereign prince of Germany, he might be expected to release us from any further payments to him. But no. On the plea that he will spend some time in this country each year, and that he will keep up Claremont House, he gives up the £15,000 only, and retains the annuity of £10,000. If the position of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg is of any service to that principality, and he undertakes that position, he ought to do it properly; and not divide his attention between that country and Britain. If he wishes to be a German Prince let him be one. But, in that case, let him give up the position he holds in this country. If he wishes to retain his position here—well, no one will object; only let him follow the example of the Prince of Wales, and give up all claim to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg. Undoubtedly his present action suggests that he is only actuated by selfish motives, that he will hold on to everything that he can get; that he will take the pay attached to any position, whether he can fulfil the duties of that position or not.

‡ While it may be a grateful act upon the part of parliament to enact that anyone who has done signal service to the nation should receive an amount sufficient to keep them and their children in comfort, there is no sense in making these pensions perpetual.

ANNUITIES AND PENSIONS—*Continued.*

PENSIONS FOR JUDICIAL SERVICES.

	£	£
England	39,237	
Scotland	6,906	
Ireland	13,435	
		59,578

COMPENSATIONS, COURTS OF JUSTICE.

*For abolition of Office, &c. (England)	23,809	
Ditto Ditto (Ireland)	1,722	
		25,531

† PENSIONS FOR DIPLOMATIC SERVICES.

Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T., Granted 18th Dec., 1865	1,700	
‡Rt. Hon. Sir C. L. Wyke, Granted 22nd Feb., 1865	900	
		2,600

MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS.

Pensions formerly on the Civil List of George IV.:—		
Brooksbank, Isabella & Elizabeth	300	
Cameron, Jane (now Grant)	43	
Clutterbuck, Eliza	28	
Dean, C. L.	300	
Goddard, Louisa	40	
Gosset, L. (now Willis)	192	
Knollys, Catherine	150	
Mellish, Elizabeth (now D'Oppell).	50	
Montgomery, M. E. (now Yorke).	92 40	
Morris, Theodosia	47	
Pack, Eliz. C. (now Anson)	100	
Pennell, Rosamond H. E. (now Barrow)	100	
		1,482
Pensions formerly on the Civil List of William IV.:—		
Lyon, Lucy Pamela Sophia (now Ovens)	100	
¶Montgomery, Alfred	300	
Paley, Charlotte & Sarah Penelope	200	
Poussett, Emma F.	25	
Poussett, Sophia M.	25	
Turner, Christiana	100	
Winthrop, Elizabeth J., Caroline E., Ann F., Maria R., and Geo. T. T.	240	
		990

ANNUITIES AND PENSIONS.—*Continued.*

Pensions formerly charged on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland:	£	£
Perth, Earl of	97	
Reid, Barbara	49	
		146
Total issued for Annuities and Pensions from Consolidated Fund		£305,312

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

Speaker of House of Commons, Right Hon. A. W. Peel (to 9th April, 1895)	1,305
Rt. Hon. William C. Gully, Speaker (£5,000 a year, from 10th April, 1895)	3,695
Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir C. L. Ryan, K.C.B.	2,000
Assistant ditto, R. Mills, C.B.	1,500
Scotch Clergy (Augmentatn. of Stipends)	17,040
Clergy, West Indies (Salaries of the Ecclesiastical Establishment)	3,775
Highland Schools	899
Inspectors of Anatomy (and Expenses)	1,394
Compensations under Copyright Act to King's Inn Library, Dublin, £433; Sion College, £364	797
Salaries formerly charged on the Hereditary Revenue of Scotland, viz.:	
The High Commissioner to General Assembly of the Church of Scotland	2,000
The General Assembly, Church of Scotland, for Itinerant Preachers	2,000
The Procurator for Salaries of Officers, Church of Scotland	1,100
The office of Heritable Usher of Scotland	243
Six Trumpeters	101
Hereditary Keeper, Deputy Keeper, and Porter, Holyrood House	133
Officers of the Order of the Thistle	405
§Henry de Nassau, Lrd D'Auverquerque	376
Fort of Hillsborough (Ireland), Pay of Warders, &c.	146
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	
Baron Houghton (£20,000 a year, to 7th July, 1895)	10,109
Lord Cadogan (£20,000 a year, from 8th July, 1895	9,891
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	21,000
Miscellaneous	1,368
Total Salaries and Allowances from Consolidated Fund	£81,277

* Included in this amount is the sum of £62 9s. 8d. a perpetual pension to R. Harrison, "Officer of the Pipe." This is an old pension dating back to the time of Charles II. The particular office is that of "Remembrancer of First Fruits and Tenths of the Clergy in the Court of Exchequer," and was granted to Marmaduke Gibbs in trust for the Duke of Grafton. This office was sold by the Duke in 1765, and after passing through several hands was purchased by R. Harrison in 1798. Although Mr. Harrison died in 1835 and the office is practically non-existent, the Crown officers have pronounced that the money must be paid for ever. The people should insist upon the payment being stopped at once.

† From 1869 all Diplomatic Service Pensions are included in the Civil Service Estimates. In order to make the National Accounts as bewildering as possible pensions granted prior to that date are still charged on the Consolidated Fund.

‡ Is also in receipt of £400 a year borne on the vote for superannuations.

¶ Is also in receipt of a pension of £720 per annum as late Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

§ This pension was granted by William III. in 1694. It was originally for £2,000 and was granted to Henry de Nassau, Lord D'Auvrequerque, his heirs and assigns for ever, in consideration of his many and faithful services." The grant was made in consideration of these general services for the simple reason that no special service or services could be given as a reason for the grant. Lord Grantham was simply a political adherent of William III. and it was to reward his services to that monarch that posterity was bound—so long as they were fools—to pay £2,000 a year to Lord Grantham's heirs. Lord Cowper, to whom four-fifths of this annuity was paid, commuted his portion in 1853 for £40,000, leaving £375 16s. which is still paid yearly. In 1887 it was being paid to a Mr. L. L. Cohen.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.—GREAT BRITAIN.

Salaries.

	£	£
LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY—		
Rt. Hon. Lord Watson	6,000	
,, Lord Macnaghten	6,000	
,, Lord Morris	6,000	
,, Lord Davey	6,000	24,000
JUDICAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL—		
Rt. Hon. Sir R. Couch	800	800
SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.		
HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF APPEAL—		
Rt. Hon. Sir Nathaniel Lindley, Lord Justice	5,000	
Rt. Hon. Sir H. C. Lopes do.	5,000	
,, ,, E. E. Kay do.	5,000	
,, ,, A. L. Smith do.	5,000	
,, ,, J. Rigby do.	5,000	
MASTER OF THE ROLLS—		
Rt. Hon. Lord Esher	6,000	31,000
H.M. HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.		
CHANCERY DIVISION—		
*Rt. Hon. Lord Herschell (£6,000 a year to 28th June, 1895)	2,845	
*Rt. Hon. Lord Halsbury, Lord Chancellor (6,000 a year from 29th June, 1895)	3,115	
Sir J. W. Chitty, Justice	5,000	
,, Ford North, ,,	5,000	
,, Jas. Stirling, ,,	5,000	
,, A. Kekewich, ,,	5,000	
,, R. Romer, ,,	5,000	31,000
QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION—		
Rt. Hon. Lord Russell, Lord Chief Justice, President	8,000	
Sir Charles E. Pollock, Baron	5,000	
Sir Henry Hawkins, Judge	5,000	
Sir William Lewis Cave, Justice	5,000	
Sir Jas. C. Matthew, ,,	5,000	
Sir J. C. Day, ,,	5,000	
Sir Alfred Wills, ,,	5,000	
Sir Wm. Grantham, ,,	5,000	
Sir Arthur Charles, ,,	5,000	
Sir R. V. Williams, ,,	5,000	
Sir J. C. Lawrance, ,,	5,000	
Sir R. S. Wright. ,,	5,000	
Sir R. Henn Collins, ,,	5,000	
Sir Gainsford Bruce, ,,	5,000	
Sir W. R. Kennedy, ,,	5,000	78,000
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION—		
Sir F. H. Jeune, President	5,000	
Sir J. G. Barnes, Justice	5,000	10,000
COUNTY COURT JUDGES (The salary of a County Court is £1,500.)		82,393
POLICE COURTS—		
Magistrates, Police Courts of the Metropolis (one at £1,800 and 24 at £1,500 per annum)	37,543	
Athawes, E. J., Stipendiary Magistrate for Chatham and Sheerness	700	38,243

COURTS OF JUSTICE.—SCOTLAND.

Court of Session.

	£	£
The Rt. Hon. J. P. B. Robertson, Lord Justice General and President	5,000	
The Rt. Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division	4,800	
Rt. Hon. George Young .. Judge	3,600	
The Hon. Lord Moncrieff .. ,,	3,600	
Andrew Rutherford Clark. ,,	3,600	
James Adam ,,	3,600	
William Mackintosh ,,	3,600	
John Maclaren ,,	3,600	
Alexander Smith Kinnear. ,,	3,600	
John Trayner ,,	3,600	
William E. Gloag ,,	3 600	
M. T. Stormonth-Darling .. ,,	3,600	
Alex. Low ,,	3,600	49,400

Sheriffs of Counties.

Smith, J. G. (died 22nd June, 1895), Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff		478
Crawford, Donald (£1,000 a year from 27th June, 1895), ditto		511
McKechnie, D. (on half-pay from 24th August, 1895), Argyll		576
Wallace, Jas. (from 24th August, 1895)		124
†Brand, David, Ayr		700
Thoms, G. H., Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland		775
Campbell, R. V., Dumfries and Galloway		700
Mackay, Æneas, J. G., Fife & Kinross		800
Thomson, J. C. Forfar		1,000
Ivory, Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn		800
Berry, R., Lanark		2,000
Blair, A., The Lothians and Peebles		1,800
§Jameson, A., Perth		750
‡§Cheyne, Jno., Renfrew and Bute		850
§Johnson, H., Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland		700
Hope, D. B., Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk		750
Lees, J. McKie		800
¶Wallace, Jas., Sheriff of Chancery		500
		14,614
Sheriff's Substitutes		38,448
Macmillan, J., Sheriff's Clerk		250

COURTS OF JUSTICE.—IRELAND.

Supreme Court of Judicature.

	£	£
HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF APPEAL—		
The Hon Gerard Fitzgibbon, Lord Justice	4,000	
The Rt. Hon. C. R. Barry, Lord Justice	4,000	8,000
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.		
CHANCERY DIVISION—		
The Rt. Hon. S. Walker, Lord Chancellor, President (to 7th July, 1895)	4,043	
The Rt. Hon. Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor, President (from 8th July, 1895)	3,957	

* In addition to salary £4,000 a year borne on the House of Lords Offices vote.
† In addition to £1,200 per annum as Chairman of the Crofters' Commission.
‡ In addition to £200 as Procurator of the Church of Scotland.
§ Also in receipt of compensation allowance of £84 7s. 6d. for loss of emoluments.
¶ Also Interim Sheriff of Argyll.

COURTS OF JUSTICE (IRELAND)—*Continued.*

CHANCERY DIVISION—*Continued.*	£	£
The Rt. Hon. A. M. Porter, Master of the Rolls	4,000	
The Rt. Hon. H. E. Chatterton, Vice-Chancellor	4,000	
The Rt. Hon. John Monroe, Justice	3,500	
QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION—		
The Rt. Hon. Sir P. O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice	5,000	
*The Hon. W. M. Johnson, Justice	3,500	
*The Hon. W. O'Brien, Justice	3,500	
*The Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson, Justice	3,500	
**The Hon. Michael Harrison*, Justice (died 8th Oct., 1895)	2,654	
*The Hon. James Murphy, Justice	3,500	
*The Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes, Justice	3,500	
*The Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden, Justice	3,500	28,654
EXCHEQUER DIVISION—		
The Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles, Lord Chief Baron, President	4,613	
*The Hon. W. D. Andrews, Justice	3,500	
Pigot, D. R., Master	1,200	9,313
PROBATE AND MATRIMONIAL DIVISION—		
The Rt. Hon. R. R. Warren, Judge		3,500
LAND COMMISSION—		
The Hon. E. T. Bewley, Judical Commissioner	3,500	
F. S. Wrench, Commissioner	3,000	
Gerald Fitzgerald, Commissioner	3,000	
S. J. Lynch, Commissioner	2,500	
M. O'Brien, Commissioner	2,000	14,000
MISCELLANEOUS—		
Chairmen of Quarter Sessions and Recorders		31,900
Circuit Expenses		—
Allowances of £150 each to Justices Andrews, Johnson, and O'Brien, Spring Assizes, 1895		450
Ditto to Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, and Justices Andrews, Gibson, Holmes, Johnson, Madden, Murphy, and O'Brien, Summer Assizes, 1895		1,200
Ditto ditto to Justices Andrews, Murphy, O'Brien, and Johnson (Winter Assizes, 1895)		600
Ditto ditto to Justices Holmes, Gibson, and Johnson (Spring Assizes, 1896)		450
Total Amount Issued for Courts of Justice		£515,714

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

	£
Interest, &c., on Russo-Dutch Loan	43,554
Towards the support of Greenwich Hospital	4,000
Receiver-General Duchy of Lancaster, Annuity in lieu of Prisage and Butlerage on Wines imported into that County	803
Receiver-General Duchy of Cornwall, Compensation for loss of Duties on the Coinage of Tin	16,217
Total	£17,020

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—*Continued.*

	£
Annuity to H.M. Commissioners of Woods (Public Offices Site Act, 1882)	16,244
Annuities for 10 years to redeem Perpetual Pensions and Payments	20,216
	£101,033
Exchequer Contribution to Ireland	40,000
Annuity under Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, 1885	150,000
Total Miscellaneous Services	£291,033

SUPPLY SERVICES.

Finance Accounts, pp. 70-71.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Army	18,459,800
Ordnance Factories	200
Navy	19,724,000
Total Military and Naval Services	£38,184,000

CIVIL SERVICES.

CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Royal Palaces and Marlborough House	37,827
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens	106,267
Houses of Parliament (Buildings)	33,965
Public Buildings	205,675
Admiralty, Extension of Buildings	21,032
Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Gt. Brit.	54,606
Revenue Departments (Buildings)	399,166
Surveys of United Kingdom	218,098
Science and Art Department (Buildings)	27,934
Harbours, &c., under the Board of Trade	16,375
Peterhead Harbour	27,021
Rates on Government Property, U.K.	407,226

IRELAND.

Public Works and Buildings	200,999
Railways	78,101

ABROAD.

Diplomatic and Consular Buildings	20,603
Total Class I.	£1,854,898

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLAND.

House of Lords Offices	41,193
House of Commons Offices	51,688
Treasury, &c.	87,912
Home Office, &c.	109,953
Foreign Office, &c.	70,380
Colonial Office, &c.	41,389
Privy Council Office, &c.	13,311
Board of Trade, &c.	175,730
Board of Agriculture	122,268
Charity Commission, &c.	41,501
Civil Service Commission	36,929
Exchequer and Audit Department	58,849
Friendly Societies Register (U.K.)	6,857
Local Government Board	173,081
Lunacy Commission	13,920
Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid	47,504
National Debt Office	13,253
Public Works Loan Commission	9,852
Record Office	21,140

* See also under Circuit expenses.

CIVIL SERVICES—*Continued.*

CLASS II. (ENGLAND)—*Continued.*

	£
Registrar General's Office	39,761
Stationery, &c., United Kingdom	548,032
Woods, Forest, &c., Office of	19,354
Works and Public Buildings, Office of.	52,313
Secret Service	21,004
SCOTLAND.	
Secretary of Scotland's Office	11,519
Fishery Board	26,289
Lunacy Commission	5,289
Registrar General's Office	4,733
Board of Supervision, &c.	11,550
IRELAND.	
Lord Lieutenant's Household	4,726
Chief Secretary's Office	41,777
Charitable Donations & Bequests Office	1,718
Local Government Board	136,455
Public Works Office	35,735
Record Office	5,214
Registrar General's Office	15,647
Valuation and Boundary Survey	12,469
Total Class II.	£2,130,294

CLASS III.—*LAW AND JUSTICE.

ENGLAND.	
Law Charges	76,117
Miscellaneous, Legal Expenses	46,330
Supreme Court of Judicature	329,034
County Courts	..
Land Registry	7,470
Police Courts (London and Sheerness)	2,278
Police (England and Wales)	52,174
Prisons (England and the Colonies)	618,614
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain)	265,000
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	30,745
SCOTLAND.	
Law Charges and Court of Law	97,729
Register House, Edinburgh	39,307
Crofters' Commission	4,812
Prisons	94,073
IRELAND.	
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	66,445
Supreme Court of Judicature, and other Legal Departments	113,966
Land Commission	64,268
County Court Officers, &c.	113,378
Dublin Metropolitan Police (including Police Courts)	88,578
Constabulary	1,363,661
Prisons	105,549
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	108,329
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum	5,018
Total Class III.	£3,692,874

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

ENGLAND.	
Public Education, England and Wales.	6,930,175
Science and Art Department, United Kingdom	738,815
British Museum	187,832
National Gallery	18,067
National Portrait Gallery	3,698
Scientific Investigations, &c., United Kingdom	26,515
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain	106,583

CIVIL SERVICES—*Continued.*

CLASS IV.—*Continued.*

	£
SCOTLAND.	
Public Education	1,089,621
National Gallery	4,400
IRELAND.	
Public Education	1,142,245
Endowed Schools Commissioners	1,002
National Gallery	2,429
Queen's Colleges	4,950
Total Class IV.	£10,256,334

CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES.

Diplomatic and Consular Services	447,161
Slave Trade Services	2,032
Colonial Services, including South Africa	165,575
Subsidies to Telegraph Companies	67,100
British Protectorates in Uganda and Central Africa	68,200
Cyprus, grant in aid	35,000
British East Africa	100,975
Uganda Railway	20,000
Treasury Chest	18,725
Total Class V.	£924,767

CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES.

Superannuations & Retired Allowances	524,145
Merchant Seamen's Fund (Pensions, &c.)	7,565
Miscellaneous Charitable Allowances	1,837
Pauper Lunatics (Ireland)	126,206
Hospitals and Charities (Ireland)	17,817
Trustee Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Deficiency	27,154
Total Class VI.	£704,724

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Temporary Commissions	22,973
Repayments to Civil Contingencies Fund	1,052
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,000
Highlands and Islands of Scotland (Public Works and Communications)	23,031
Repayment to Local Loans Fund	135,253
Relief of Distress (Ireland)	50,800
Total Class VII.	£236,108
Total Civil Services	£19,800,000

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Customs	860,000
Inland Revenue	1,842,000
Post Office	7,018,000
Telegraph Service	2,744,000
Packet Service	715,000
Total Revenue Departments	£13,179,000

SUMMARY.

Consolidated Fund	26,601,357
Naval and Military Services	38,184,000
Civil Services	19,800,000
Revenue Departments	13,179,000
	£97,764,357

* A curious but doubtless correct title—"Law and Justice."

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1874-1895.

In the Budget statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates the amount of the Expenditure for the coming year, and also of the Revenue from existing taxes. If the estimated Revenue exceed the Expenditure, he has a surplus at his disposal, and can dispose of it either by reducing taxation, thereby reducing his Revenue; or by launching out into additional Expenditure—or both. If, on the other hand, the estimated Expenditure exceed the anticipated Revenue, he finds himself faced with a Deficit, to meet which he must either increase taxation, reduce expenditure, or increase the Debt by borrowing. After he has announced his intentions, he gives the full anticipated result from the changes in a Revised Budget Estimate; and the first thing the Chancellor in the succeeding Budget speech does is to state how far the revised Estimate has agreed with the actual results.

The following table shows (1st) the original estimates based on the results of the previous year; (2nd) the estimates as revised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and agreed to by the House of Commons; (3rd) the final results. It is for this purpose only the Table is given, and—owing to the various changes in the method of keeping the accounts—it is not suitable for comparisons of Income or Expenditure at different periods.

Deficits are given in italics.

Year.	Original Estimate Based on Previous Years' Results.			Revised Estimates (exclusive of Supplementary Estimates).			Final Result.		
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1874-5	77,995,000	72,503,000	5,492,000	74,425,000	73,958,000	467,000	74,921,873	74,328,040	593,833
1875-6	75,685,000	75,268,000	417,000	75,625,000	75,523,000	102,000	77,131,693	76,621,773	509,920
1876-7	77,270,000	78,044,000	*774,000*	78,412,000	78,044,000	368,000	78,565,036	78,125,227	439,809
1877-8	79,020,000	78,794,000	226,000	79,020,000	78,794,044	225,956	79,763,298	82,403,495	*2,640,197*
1878-9	79,460,000	81,019,676	*1,559,676*	83,230,000	81,019,666	2,210,324	83,115,972	85,407,789	*2,291,817*
1879-80	83,055,000	81,153,573	1,901,427	83,055,000	81,153,573	1,901,427	81,265,056	84,105,754	*2,840,698*
1880-1*	81,560,000	81,486,472	73,528	82,260,000	82,075,972	184,028	..	..	..
†	..	..	..	82,657,000	82,275,000	382,000	84,041,288	83,107,924	933,364
1881-2	85,990,000	84,805,504	1,184,496	85,100,000	84,805,504	294,496	85,822,282	85,472,556	349,726
1882-3‡	84,935,000	84,629,491	305,509	85,182,000	84,629,491	552,509	89,004,456	88,906,278	98,178
1883-4	88,480,000	85,789,000	2,691,000	86,029,000	85,789,000	240,000	87,205,184	86,999,564	205,620
1884-5	85,555,000	85,291,825	263,175	85,555,000	85,291,825	263,175	88,043,110	89,092,883	*1,049,773*
1885-6‖	85,140,000	100,072,088	*14,932,088*	92,640,000	95,399,110	*2,759,000*	..	..	..
	..	..	..	90,790,000	93,617,171	*2,827,171*	89,581,301	92,223,844	*2,642,543*
1886-7	89,835,000	90,428,599	*543,599*	89,869,000	89,610,229	258,771	90,772,758	89,996,752	776,006
1887-8	91,155,000	90,180,211	974,789	88,135,000	87,846,294	288,706	89,802,254	87,423,645	2,378,609
1888-9	89,287,000	86,909,944	2,377,056	86,827,000	86,614,944	212,056	88,472,812	87,683,830	788,982
1889-90	88,050,000	86,966,827	*1,916,827*	86,150,000	85,966,827	183,173	89,304,316	86,683,314	3,221,002
1890-1	90,406,000	86,627,000	3,779,000	87,610,000	87,377,000	233,000	89,489,112	87,732,855	1,756,257
1891-2	90,430,000	88,319,000	2,111,000	90,430,000	90,264,000	166,000	90,994,786	89,927,773	1,067,013
1892-3	90,477,000	90,253,000	224,000	90,453,000	90,253,400	200,000	90,395,376	90,375,365	20,011
1893-4	89,890,000	91,464,000	1,574,000	91,640,000	91,464,000	176,000	91,133,410	91,302,846	*169,436*
1894-5	90,956,000	95,458,000	4,502,000	94,175,000	93,884,000	291,000	94,684,000	93,918,000	776,000
1895-6	95,662,000	95,981,000	*319,000*	96,162,000	95,981,000	181,000	101.974.000	97,764,000	4,210,000
1896-7	101,755,000	100,047,000	1,708,000	100,480,000	100,047,000	433,000	..	..	..

* From 1874 to 1880 the Beaconsfield Government was in power, Sir Stafford Northcote (afterwards Lord Iddesleigh) being Chancellor of the Exchequer. From 1880 to 1885 the Gladstone Government was in power, Mr. Gladstone being Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1880-2, Mr. Childers, 1883-5. From June, 1885, to February, 1886, the Salisbury Government held office, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach being Chancellor of the Exchequer. From February to June, 1886, the Gladstone Government was in power, Sir W. V. Harcourt being Chancellor of the Exchequer. From August, 1886, to August, 1892, the Salisbury Government was in office, and, with the exception of a few months, during which the office was filled by Lord R. Churchill, Mr. Goschen was Chancellor of the Exchequer. In August, 1892, the Gladstone Government succeeded to office, and Sir W. V. Harcourt was again appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. In June, 1895, the Conservatives succeeded to office and Sir M. Hicks-Beach became Chancellor of the Exchequer.

† Transition year, two Budgets being brought in, the first by Sir S. Northcote, the second by Mr. Gladstone.

‡ The method of keeping accounts changed, Army and Navy Extra Receipts and Contribution s by India, for Military Charges, being excluded for both Revenue and Expenditure.

‖ Transition year two Budgets being brought in, the first by Mr. Childers, the second by Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

Duties Collected for Local Authorities by Imperial Officers.

Years ended March 31.	Additional Beer and Spirit Duties. Customs.	Additional Beer and Spirit Duties. Excise.	Excise Licences.	*Moiety of Probate Duty.	Total.
1889	..	..	..	£1,410,520	£1,410,520
1890	..	..	£2,994,419	2,264,401	5,258,820
1891	£205,657	£1 094,814	3,359,737	2,413,668	7,073,876
1892	214,110	1,180,641	3,391,627	2,811,187	7,597,565
1893	197,699	1,159,681	3,434,253	2,398,030	7,189,663
1894	199,795	1,158,666	3,496,942	2,363,059	7,218,462
1895	194,415	1,124,683	3,514,102	2,140.042	6,973,242
1896	202,885	1,188,590	3,579,880	2,448,708	7,420,063

Payments to Local Taxation Accounts.

Years ended March 31st.	Paid to Local Taxation Account, England, out of— Additional Beer and Spirit Duties.	English Licences.	*Share of Probate Duty and of Estate Duty.	Total.	Paid to Local Taxation Account, Scotland, out of— Additional Beer and Spirit Duties.	Scottish Licences.	*Moiety of Probate Duty.	Total.
1889	..	.	£1,120,000	£1,120,000	..	..	£154,000	£154,000
1890	..	£2,970,000	1,778,416	4,748,416	..	..	240,157	240,157
1891	£991,673	3,024,419	1,931,521	5,947,613	£130,854	£310,000	260,084	700,938
1892	1,125,621	3,062,304	2,238,935	6,426,860	155,776	329,433	310,503	795,712
1893	1,089,633	3,099,328	1,920,949	6,109,910	149,885	334,299	268,231	752,415
1894	1,077,255	3.140,518	1,888,424	6,106,197	143,223	331,735	261,783	736,741
1895	1,052,473	3,203,362	1,720,447	5,976,282	145,978	335,580	231,937	713,495
1896	1,116,539	3,188,449	1,952,034	6,257,022	152,098	335,653	267,404	755,155

Years ended March 31st.	Paid to Local Taxation Account, Ireland, out of— Additional Beer and Spirit Duties.	*Share of Probate Duty and of Estate Duty.	Total.	Total Payments to Local Taxation Accounts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, out of— Additional Beer and Spirit Duties.	Licences.	*Moiety of Probate Duty.	Total.
1889	..	£126,000	£126,000	..	..	£1,400,000	£1,400,000
1890	..	196,947	196,947	..	£2,970,000	2,215,520	5,185,520
1891	113,065	212,796	325,861	£1,235,592	3,334,419	2,404,401	6,974,412
1892	115,030	244,230	359,260	1,396,427	3,391,737	2,793,668	7,581,832
1893	131,871	220,007	351,878	1,371,389	3,433,627	2,409,187	7,214,203
1894	112,191	208,823	321,014	1,332,669	3,472,253	2,359,030	7,163,952
1895	123,090	200,675	323,765	1,321,541	3,538,942	2,153,059	7,013,542
1896	120,836	233,104	353,940	1,389,473	3,524,102	2,452,542	7,366,117

Loans for Local Works, &c.

On 31st March.	Advances to Borrowers.	Principal repaid by Borrowers.	Principal remitted.	Principal Outstanding against Borrowers. Written off from the Account of the Assets of the Local Loans Fund.	Principal Outstanding against Borrowers. Other Sums Outstanding.
1882	£96,071,810	£50,831,441	£11,947,216	—	£33,293,153
1883	98,459,069	52,278,964	11,947,216	—	34,232,889
1884	100,416,251	53,604,587	11,953,415	—	34,858,249
1885	102,413,018	55,173,397	11,963,265	—	35,276,356
1886	104,552,855	56,402,427	11,988,749	—	36,161,679
1887	106,992,121	57,759,919	12,020,323	—	37,211,879
1888	110,099,954	59,751,832	12,020,323	£633,588	37,694.211
1889	113,031,535	61,600,190	12,020,323	665,778	38,745,244
1890	115,324,223	63,978,966	12,020,323	664,300	38,660,634
1891	117,956,319	66,246,251	12,020,607	663,586	39,025,875
1892	120,407,199	67,935,224	12,150,608	581,839	39,789,528
1893	123,145,812	69,818,849	12,150,607	638,352	40,538,004
1894	125,738,124	72,036,233	12,150,607	705,581	40,845,703
1895	128,116,957	75,090,441	12,150,607	706,596	40,169,313
1896	129,867.817	78,153,554	12,167,211	691,018	38,856,034

* In 1888-9 one-third of Probate Duty; in the years 1889-90 to 1893-94, one-half of the Probate Duty; and in the year 1894-5, one-half of the Probate Duty paid on the property of persons dying before 2nd Aug., 1894, and also a share of the Estate Duty (1894) paid on the personal property of persons dying after the 1st. Aug., 1894, such share being equivalent to one and a half per cent. on the net value of the property on which the duty was leviable (57 and 58 Vict., c. 30).

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Years ended 31st March.	Funded Debt.	Estimated Capital Value of Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded Debt.	Russian Dutch Loan.	Estimated liability in respect of sums borrowed under (*a*) Imperial Defence Act 1888 (Part 1). (*b*) Russian Dutch Loan Act, 1891.	(*c*) Barracks Act, 1890. (*d*) Telegraph Act, 1892. (*e*) N'val Wrk Acts, 1895.	Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Deficiencies.	Aggregate *Gross* Liabilities of the State as represented by the totals of Columns 1 to 7.	Sundry Assets.	Aggregate *Net* Liabilities of the State.	Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland.	Years ended 31st March.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1860	789,718,208	17,207,307	16,228,300	1,164,710	....	....	3,469,643	827,728,168	14,884,062	*812,904,106*	7,972,864	1860
1865	780,202,103	22,843,092	10,742,500	1,060,715	....	....	3,615,402	818,463,812	14,722,768	*803,741,044*	7,690,922	1865
1870	741,514,681	46,633,630	6,761,500	956,720	....	....	3,778,170	799,644,701	15,837,865	*783,806,836*	8,606,648	1870
1871	732,043,270	51,050,196	6,091,000	935,921	....	....	4,007,693	794,128,080	15,720,194	*778,407,886*	7,023,435	1871
1872	731,756,962	49,013,769	5,155,100	915,122	....	....	4,081,087	790,922,040	15,399,114	*775,522,926*	9,342,652	1872
1873	727,374,082	47,018,928	4,829,100	894,323	....	....	4,269,635	784,386,068	15,540,220	*768,845,848*	11,992,705	1873
1874	723,514,005	44,941,333	4,479,600	873,524	....	....	4,382,232	778,190,694	17,051,730	*761,138,964*	7,442,854	1874
1875	714,797,715	48,908,742	5,239,300	852,725	....	....	4,552,421	774,350,903	18,731,366	*755,619,537*	6,265,322	1875
1876	713,657,517	45,847,366	11,401,800	831,926	....	....	4,457,882	776,196,491	24,896,830	*751,299,661*	*5,119,587	1876
1877	712,621,355	43,449,568	13,943,800	811,127	....	....	4,521,727	775,347,577	27,576,200	*747,771,377*	*5,988,650	1877
1878	710,843,007	40,705,718	20,603,000	790,328	...	....	4,386,368	777,328,421	†30,228,464	*747,099,957*	6,243,389	1878
1879	709,430,593	37.664,369	25,870,100	769,529	....	....	4,583,433	778,318,024	32,668,802	*745,649,222*	6,915,756	1879
1880	710,476,359	33,784,649	27,344,900	748,730	....	....	4,149,701	776,504,339	†37,002,734	*739,501,605*	3,273,429	1880
1881	709,078,526	34,988 435	22,077,500	727,931	....	....	3,900,541	770,772,933	36,102,917	*734,670,016*	5,923,662	1881
1882	709,498,547	33,181,875	18,007,700	707,132	....	....	2,144,562	763,539,816	†32,899,975	*730,639,841*	5,976,585	1882
1883	712,698,994	27,570,876	14,185,400	686,333	....	....	1,804,417	756,946,020	32,011,196	*724,934,824*	6,972,730	1883
1884	640,631,095	91,682,269	14,110,600	665,534	....	....	2,124,333	749,214,331	31,646,101	*717,568,230*	5,632,569	1884
1885	640,181,896	86,115,658	14,033,100	644,735	....	....	2,149,300	743,124,689	31,234,153	*711,890,536*	4,993,207	1885
1886	638,849,694	85,829,917	17,602,800	623,936	....	....	2,133,497	745,039,644	31 584,864	*713,454,980*	5,625,944	1886
1887	637,637,640	81,123,148	17,517,900	603,137	....	....	1,897,351	738,779,176	31,982,467	*706,796,709*	5,950,107	1887
1888	609,740,743	78,449,230	17,385,100	582,338	....	....	570,170	706,727,581	5,522,917	*701,204,664*	*7,647,072	1888
1889	607,057,811	75,279,438	16,093,322	561,539	....	....	308,659	699,300,769	5,311,136	*693,989,633*	*5,592,002	1889
1890	585,959,852	71,731,969	32,252,305	540,740	....	....	179,072	690,663,838	5,709,688	*684,954,150*	5,220,261	1890
1891	579,472,082	68,458,798	36,140,079	519,940	*a*797,780	....	565,339	685,954,018	5,272,437	*680,681,581*	6,370,897	1891
1892	577,944,665	64,421,912	35,312,994	....	*a*764,558 *b*531,359	....	1,566,279	680,541,767	5,209,428	*675,332,339*	6,255,169	1892
1893	589,533,082	60,761,490	20,748,270	....	*a*689,299 *b*502,779	*c*542,544 *d*86,474	783,626	673,647,564	5,214,792	*668,432,772*	5,082,535	1893
1894	587,631,096	57,076,898	21,446,300	....	*a*611,783 *b*473,353	*c*1,215,754 *d*249,887	398,953	669,104,024	4,940,883	*664,163,141*	5,977,119	1894
1895	586,015,919	53,582,722	17,400,300	....	*a*531,941 *b*443,045	*c*1,856,210 *d*330,470	‡	660,160,607	§25,109,571	‖	6,300,827	1895
1896	589,146,878	49,351,465	9,975,800	....	*a*449,705 *b*411,827	*c*2,387,362 *d*436,113 *e*380,955	....	652,540,105	23,566,354	‖	8,975,201	1896

* For the purpose of comparison the following additions should be made to the Exchequer balances (Col. 11), owing to there not being received within the year the full consideration money for Debt created, viz. : 1876, £700,000; 1877, £338,980; 1888, £678,835; 1889, £69,937.

† The Assets in 1877-8, 1879-80, and 1881-2 were reduced by the deduction of a large accumulation of "irrecoverable loans."

‡ Assets exceeded debts by £1,249,498.

§ Of which £23,892,955 is for estimated value (at this date) of Suez Canal Shares.

‖ Owing to the fluctuating character of value of Suez Canal Shares, the *Net* Liability cannot be given.

Return showing the Gross and Net Expenditure charged against the Public Revenue on Account of the National Debt, and other Payments connected with Capital Liabilities.

Financial Year ending 31st March.	Issues on Account of Interest and Management.	Issues on Account of Capital (including New Sinking Fund from 1875).	Total Issues.	Sundry Receipts to be set off.		Net Expenditure.		Total of Columns 6 and 7.
				Against the Issues on Account of Interest and Management.	Against the Issues on Account of Capital.	Representing Interest and Management.	Representing Repayment of Capital.	
	1.	2.	3.	* 4.	5.	6.	7.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1866	24,673,482	1,662,042	26,335,524	145,933	4,013	24,527,549	1,658,029	26,185,578
1867	24,452,935	1,703,162	26,156,097	158,732	4,156	24,294,203	1,699,006	25,993,209
1868	24,423,872	2,220,218	26,644,090	152,788	4,302	24,271,084	2,215,916	26,487,000
1869	24,280,425	2,408,939	26,689,364	152,752	4,454	24,127,673	2,404,485	26,532,158
1870	24,642,503	2,499,039	27,141,542	152,401	4,610	24,490,102	2,494,429	26,984,531
1871	24,097,850	3,270,896	27,368,746	152,403	4,775	23,945,447	3,266,121	27,211,568
1872	23,986,527	3,076,127	27,062,654	152,507	4,943	23,834,020	3,071,184	26,905,204
1873	23,859,376	3,011,663	26,871,039	152,469	5,117	23,706,907	3,006,546	26,713,453
1874	23,639,917	3,179,171	26,819,088	151,960	5,298	23,487,957	3,173,873	26,661,830
1875	23,536,589	3,648,162	27,184,751	619,491	5,484	22,917,098	3,642,678	26,559,776
1876	23,394,114	4,113,020	27,507,134	757,574	5,678	22,636,540	4,107,342	26,743,882
1877	23,392,684	4,712,064	28,104,748	935,721	15,879	22,456,963	4,696,185	27,153,148
1878	23,569,161	5,050,987	28,620,148	1,166,814	66,887	22,402,347	4,984,100	27,386,447
1879	23,709,022	5,142,468	28,851,490	1,329,279	69,201	22,379,743	5,073,267	27,453,010
1880	23,658,252	5,287,409	28,945,661	1,419,331	71,724	22,238,921	5,215,685	27,454,606
1881	23,687,217	6,068,011	29,755,228	1,457,837	74,155	22,229,380	6,993,856	28,223,236
1882	23,365,395	6,437,032	29,802,427	1,446,225	76,793	21,919,170	6,360,239	28,279,409
1883	23,119,437	6,664,564	29,784,001	1,478,979	79,540	21,640,458	6,585,024	28,225,482
1884	22,984,692	6,769,919	29,754,611	1,426,985	82,296	21,557,707	6,687,623	28,245,330
1885	22,613,881	7,035,903	29,649,784	1,292,334	7,760	21,321,547	7,028,143	28,349,690
1886	22,300,832	1,252,511	23,553,343	1,476,250	165,834	20,824,582	1,086,677	21,911,259
1887	22,290,053	5,791,790	28,081,843	1,323,089	91,418	20,966,964	5,700,372	26,667,336
1888	21,245,762	5,079,925	26,325,687	387,861	94,612	20,857,901	4,985,313	25,843,214
1889	21,149,629	5,184,406	26,334,035	336,085	161,814	20,813,544	5,022,592	25,836,136
1890	20,038,964	5,292,397	25,331,361	354,445	178,846	19,684,519	5,113,551	24,798,070
1891	19,313,950	6,147,269	25,461,219	304,071	185,161	19,009,879	5,962,108	24,971,987
1892	18,818,559	6,505,541	25,324,100	307,316	191,699	18,511,243	6,313,842	24,825,085
1893	18,790,698	6,594,781	25,385,479	267,110	198,467	18,523,588	6,396,314	24,919,902
1894	18,614,155	6,860,915	25,475,070	230,873	205,474	18,383,282	6,655,441	25,038,723
1895	18,531,594	6,686,970	25,218,564	229,673	10,979	18,301,921	6,675,991	24,977,912
1896	17,976,872	7,310,571	25,281,443	201,985	11,366	17,768,887	7,299,205	25,068,092

* In Column 4, interest on Local Loans is included from 1874-75 to 1886-87, both inclusive, and interest on the purchase money of the Suez Canal Shares is included from 1876-77 to 1893-94, both inclusive. The redemption of the Debt created in connection with the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares having been completed in 1893-94, the receipts on account of the Interest and Dividend on the Shares are, consequently, not set off against the Debt charges from that date.

WAR AND WAR PREPARATIONS.

DURING the past year there has been much to encourage, much to discourage Financial Reformers. We do not in any way desire to saddle the Government with blame in regard to the Transvaal raid; on the contrary we would praise them for the manner in which they prevented further complications in that matter; but the fatal policy of attempting the reconquest of the Soudan must be condemned by all thinking men. The Government may point out the successful result so far, and the small cost, but, unfortunately, the direct cost of these expeditions is often the smallest portion of the financial burden imposed upon the people. This policy exasperates other nations, and in order to be prepared for any open and hostile manifestation of that exasperation we require to be constantly adding to our fleet, and many would have us add to our military strength also. Again, these little wars of ours excite the other nations to follow in our footsteps, and though we enjoy an insular position, so far as these islands are concerned, we find ourselves bordered by Continental nations in various parts of the globe.

It is greatly to be regretted that successive Governments pander to the real or fancied scares of "panic mongers." Year after year the war burden becomes heavier, and, rich though this nation may be, as a whole, yet there is a large portion of our taxation that presses very hardly upon a class of people who cannot afford it. Nor is the money well spent. But notwithstanding this fact, we find that any attempts to insist upon economy in regard to our military or naval expenditure is denounced as "un-patriotic." Let us remind our readers that "patriotism" is no excuse for this absence of criticism. Waste does not imply efficiency, but generally the opposite. Money ought not to be wasted in needless wars or needless preparations for war. We are slowly—very slowly—reducing the amount of our National Debt, but even a short modern war would cause it to swell once again to enormous dimensions.

The pleasant feature of the year, in this matter, has been the decision to refer the dispute in regard to the boundary in Venezuela to arbitration, and we sincerely trust that it will be the precursor to the establishment of a regular Court of Arbitration between this country and the United States, to which all such disputes shall be referred. It is owing to the fact that Mr. Gladstone had the courage to thus refer the dispute in reference to the Alabama claims to arbitration that made the settlement of this question comparatively easy. Thanks to that act of justice, no one in this country dreams of war between Great Britain and the United States, and consequently this nation kept perfectly cool during the negotiations.

Why cannot the Government get this principle introduced with respect to other nations also? War is a most senseless method, as every one who has examined the history of this, or any other nation, must admit. It would occupy too much space to trace the rise of the National Debt, otherwise it would not be difficult to show that almost all, if not every one, of the wars, the cost of which has gone to build up this huge debt, could have easily been avoided as far as this country is concerned, and also, that if the landowners had borne their proper share of taxation there need have been no National Debt.

The following memoranda, compiled principally from Dowell's "History of Taxation," and Wilson's "National Budget," will, however, serve to give some idea how the National Debt has grown:—

Year.		Debt. £	Annual Cost £
1688	"The King's Debt" incorporated by William III. (contracted by Charles II. and James II.)	664,264	
1702	The National Debt at death of William III. amounted to .... Owing to wars with France into which he had drawn the country.	12,750,000	1,200,000
1714	At death of Anne it amounted to..... Increase owing to continuation of war with France, under Marlborough (the war of the Spanish succession). **This war cost 50 millions.**	37,000,000	3,100,000

Year.		Debt. £	Annual Cost. £
1727	At death of George I. it amounted to..... Increase owing to war with Spain. Due to George I.'s love for Hanover. (Interest on debt reduced by Walpole.)	52,500,000	2,360,000
1775	Year before the outbreak of the American War of Independence it amounted to... Increase owing to war of the "Right of Search" with Spain, a war directly due to the commercial jealousy aroused by "Protection." This, and a war with France about the succession to the throne of Austria, which arose out of the war with Spain, **cost over 43 millions.** In this war we fought *on behalf* of Maria Theresa against, amongst others, Frederick the Great. The war closed in 1745, and in 1760 we commenced the Seven Years' War *against* Maria Theresa and supporting Frederick. **This war, which arose out of the previous one, cost over 82 millions.**	126,000,000	4,650,000
1792	The year before the outbreak of the great war with France the debt amounted to Owing to our landowners having, in 1767, reduced their Land Tax from 4s. to 3s. in the £, and refusing to allow it to be assessed at the annual value: the people were burdened with Customs and Excises, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was at his wits' end for new sources of taxation to make up for the reduction in the Land Tax. In his extremity he sent the taxgatherer to America, and the result was the American war of Independence, **which cost over 97 millions.** This war was cowardly, needless, and, we are glad to say, useless, for the Independence of the States was acknowledged in 1783.	237,400,000	9,300,000
1816	The year after the battle of Waterloo the debt amounted to..... This fearful war, **which cost us 831 millions,** was altogether unnecessary, and arose from our meddling in matters which the French people could have managed perfectly well themselves. Our landlord legislators knew well, however, that unless they crushed liberty in France they could not hope to preserve their unjust privileges in Britain. The cry for reform had already been raised, and therefore our legislators plunged into an iniquitous war with the French people, and, under the plea of national danger, introduced Coercion laws for governing Britain so strict that juries refused to convict notwithstanding evidence. They loaded the people with taxes, of which they refused to pay their own share, although, thanks to war prices, their rent rolls had increased many fold. In fact, they loved their native land solely on account of the rent they received from it, and when the war came to an end they starved the people by passing Corn Laws, so that the price of bread—and consequently the rent paid by the farmers should remain on the old war scale.	846,000,000	32,100,000
1854	Year before the outbreak of the Crimean War, the debt amounted to ..... After the close of the Napoleonic wars an effort was made to reduce the enormous debt, which effort was greatly interfered with by the following: **Insurrection in Canada (1838-43), total of votes of credit £2,096,046; First China War (1840-43), £2,201,028; Kaffir War (1848-53), total votes of credit £2,060,000.**	794,713,000	25,662,000
1856	Close of the Crimean War the debt had risen to ..... This war, which was perfectly useless, and should never have been entered into, cost us 70 millions, of which 34 millions were added to the debt.	826,000,000	25,545,000

Year.		Debt. £	Annual Cost. £
1896	At close of last financial year the debt amounted to (less value of Suez Canal shares estimated at £22,627,000)	651,601,000	17,769,000

Since the close of the Crimean War, though we have had no great wars, we have had an abundant crop of "small ones," which, though small, have been very costly. We have also been afflicted by periodic scares, invariably involving considerable outlay upon fortifications or ships which science in a few years rendered useless and antiquated. We have the official estimate for the cost of the following wars from 1856 to 1868: **Second China War, 1856-7—1860-61, total votes of credit £6,640,693; 1856-7, Persian Expedition, total votes of credit £900,000; 1864-5, New Zealand War, £764,829; 1866-8, Abyssinian Expedition, £8,600,000**; and Mr. Wilson estimates the cost of all subsequent wars, and precautionary expeditions on account of wars down to 1881 at **£23,120,000** making total war cost from **1856 to 1881, £40,025,522.** For wars since 1881 another **£24,616,900** must be added.

But however much the aristocracy may have been to blame for the wars of the past, we must remember that now the people have practically the power in their own hands, and are themselves to blame for any wars into which we may now enter. But there is, among many, the idea that "what we want is a good war." This is a most contemptible cry when we come to think it out. The people who say so want a war, because they think there are too many people in the country, and hope that in a war a lot of *the others* would be killed. They also think there are too many things produced, and that a war might destroy some of *other people's* wealth, and thus make an opportunity for disposing of their own wares at a good profit.

If a reduction of the population is all that is necessary, surely a better method than war can be found. No one can even read of the horrors of a battlefield without perceiving that such a method of killing a surplus population is about as cruel as can be devised. It would be much more sensible and humane to put these men out of existence unconsciously and painlessly than allow them to be butchered on the battlefield.

Again, it is true that war destroys a vast amount of property; but war is not necessary to accomplish this. In case of a collision between ships, the first care is to save all the lives; in a burning house or warehouse the first question asked is "Are there any people inside?" We remember the horror excited by the description of the collision between the Victoria and the Camperdown, yet that would probably be a common occurrence if war broke out. In a bombardment places are set on fire and people burnt to death. In fact, almost everything that takes place in war would any other time excite feelings of horror, pity, or disgust. Neither for destruction of life nor property is war a good or common-sense method.

Is there any need for such a violent method of creating demand? Surely not. There are thousands who have such poor accommodation that they would be very glad of a better. Have we too much wealth of any sort? No. Nor are there too many people even in this island of ours. Each man is endowed with wondrous power, and hands whereby he ought to be able to minister to his own wants. What is wrong is that the object upon which his labour can be exercised is closed against him. Give him access to land and there will be no need to wish for a war. The more people we then have the better it will be for all. Many hands make light work.

So far from war being good for trade in any general sense, it is exactly the opposite. If the working men of this country could only perceive where their interest lies they would insist upon war and the war-policy being speedily put an end to. The military burden is becoming far too great a strain for even our rich and powerful nation to bear. The Army and Navy Expenditure in 1864-65 was £25,281,000; in 1874-5 it was £25,779,000; in 1884-5 it was £27,000,000; and in 1894-5 it reached £35,449,000, an increase

of £8,379,000 in the ten years, and £38,334,000 last year. Yet we are told that despite all the vast sums lavished upon the navy we most spend more. How long is this suicidal policy to go on. As fast as we build one ironclad another nation builds one also, so that we have once again to build so as to preserve our supremacy.

Were war the only possible method of settling disputes no one would hesitate to spend money lavishly upon both army and navy. Force decides might, not right. We do not settle affairs within the nation by an appeal to force, for though duelling was the recognised method of settling disputes by our grandfathers, if any one adopted that method now-a-days he would be put either in prison, or, more suitable, in a lunatic asylum. Why is not the principle of referring matters in dispute between nations to an International Court of Arbitration adopted? All that is wanted is some leading nation to start the idea; the other nations would be forced to adopt it very soon. Again, why not have partial disarmament? If we have twenty ironclads, and France and Russia ten between them, the proportion would be the same if we reduced our number to twelve and theirs to six, but the financial strain would be halved for each nation.

The principle of arbitration has already proved itself good; and the present condition of things in Turkey shows the boon it would be to Europe. With an international tribunal such a condition of affairs as now disgraces humanity in Armenia would be impossible. It would have been no more difficult for Europe to have put these massacres down than it would be for the British Government to put down a local riot. But because each nation is afraid of the others getting an advantage, each has acted the part of the dog-in-the-manger, while rape, robbery, and torture have reigned triumphant. Before law took the place of might in this country a baron could inflict misery upon the inhabitants of a district by letting loose a band of robber soldiers upon them. But if he tried to do that now he and his men would simply be imprisoned, or, if murder had been committed, hanged. War is simply a relic of barbarism, and half the exertions now spent upon preparations for war by our rulers would suffice to get a court of arbitration established. This is a workingman's question, for he has not only to provide the powder and shot, but also the food for powder and shot.

"The Peace Society" has issued the following table:—

The Armed Peace of Europe, 1895.

	Population.	Army. Peace Footing.	Army. War Footing.	Army. With Reserves.	Annual cost of Army and Navy. £	Interest on National Debt. £	Total. Revenue. £
Austria	43,212,044	354,252	1,872,178	4,000,000	17,817,042	28,543,342	99,205,966
Belgium	6,262,272	49,766	155,566	—	1,889,186	5,476,787	14,001,554
Bulgaria.....	3,305,458	35,919	264,000	—	874,000	554,000	3,574,773
Denmark	2,185,335	42,200	60,000	—	947,767	369,380	3,088,089
France	38,343,192	598,024	2,500,000	4,375,000	37,024,084	49,413,888	137,561,240
Germany	49,428,470	579,646	2,228,753	3,350,000	26,535,900	3,586,990	64,258,720
Great Britain..	39,134,166	219,121	717,700	—	35,595,000	25,000,000	94,683,762
Greece.....	2,187,208	26,238	100,000	175,600	802,622	1,444,705	3,549,986
Holland	4,732,912	21,571	61,600	nearly	3,116,345	2,932,359	10,562,366
Italy	30,535,848	279,982	2,448,308	3,000,000	13,169,840	23,053,050	69,368,397
Portugal.....	4,708,178	40,000	125,057	—	1,921,566	4,897,053	9,146,674
Roumania	5,376,000	51,436	160,000	about	1,640,645	2,990,890	7,403,114
Russia.....	124 000,000	868,672	2,532,496	8,947,000	51,635,270	43,344,846	169,312,737
Servia.....	2,205,131	13,000	180,000	337,323	498,600	867,661	2,550,224
Spain	17,550,216	120,000	480,000	1,083,595	6,255,000	12,368,786	30,765,074
Sweden and Norway	6,825,150	63,160	465,160	—	2,410,000	1,205,815	8,372,196
Switzerland ..	2,933,334	No standing Army.	488,526	—	910,781	170,418	3,061,400
Turkey	32,500,000	700,620	1,195,000	—	6,900,000	2,545,268	16,836,363
Total	415,425,014	4,063,607	16,034,344	—	209,943,648	208,765,268	747,302,635

THE INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

THE house tax has in the eyes of financial reformers many advantages, as compared with most of our other taxes, if properly levied. One great blot is that, though it professes to be a tax upon inhabited houses, it is frequently levied upon business premises, and becomes in that way a grievous burden upon some trades.

To equitably adjust the inhabited house duty, Assessors should be appointed to survey all mansions and other premises occupied by the owners, and to assess the value of the residential portion of premises on which an uniform poundage should be pa yable. If this were fairly done, any loss resulting on business premises would be more than supplied by taxing the mansions at something like their real value.

Number and Annual Value of Houses, and Gross Amount of Duty charged.

Great Britain.*

	Annual Value.		Number.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
DWELLING-HOUSES CHARGED TO HOUSE DUTY:	£	£	No.	No.
Shops	13,122,632	13,160,624	262,453	263,334
Beer-houses	6,632,488	6,588,291	86,091	85,656
Farmhouses	780,923	785,231	31,652	31,835
Lodging-houses	1,075,502	935,267	16,478	15,048
Total	21,611,545	21,519,413	396,674	395,873
Dwelling-houses	47,606,242	47,224,117	960,134	946,275
Total charged to House Duty	69,217,787	68,743,530	1,356,808	1,342,148
DWELLING-HOUSES NOT LIABLE TO HOUSE DUTY				
Under £10	19,483,825	19,387,781	3,231,198	3,221,094
£10 and under £15	14,605,814	14,238,964	1,250,716	1,219,151
£15 and under £20	10,510,177	10,233,307	621,918	607,439
Houses belonging to Her Majesty and houses occupied by Foreign Ambassadors	39,648	36,646	143	206
Hospitals, schools, and houses for the relief of poor persons	2,216,414	2,151,205	26,044	25,724
Total	46,855,878	46,047,903	5,130,019	5,073,614
Messuages and tenements not used as dwelling-houses	29,129,083	28,805,658	460,531	447,594
41 Vict. c. 15, sec. 13. Parts of houses used solely for trade purposes (sub-sec. 1)	826,738	739,884	2,156	2,268
41 Vict. c. 15, sec. 13. Houses used solely for trade purposes (sub-sec. 2)	2,272,541	2,107,743	10,552	8,948
Artizans' dwellings	334,330	250,560	22,117	18,670
Total not charged to House Duty	79,418,576	77,952,748	5,625,375	5,551,094
Total	148,636,363	146,696,278	6,982,183	6,893,242

Note.—These totals do not agree with the aggregate totals of the annual value and number of houses according to the income tax assessment, Schedule A., because farmhouses are charged according to their value for House Duty, *i.e.*, if of the value of £20 or upwards, but are not separately charged to Income Tax, being comprehended in the charge on lands.

Under the Budget Act of 1890, occupiers of dwelling-houses not exceeding value of £40 and £60 respectively, pay duty at rates of 3d. and 6d. in the £ as compared with 9d. previously, and for occupiers of shops of corresponding values, the rates of 2d. and 4d. in the £ were imposed as compared with 6d. previously.

Lodging-houses are assessed at reduced rates of duty.

* There is no Inhabited House Duty in Ireland.

FREE TRADE.

"One effect of such (Protective) duties was undoubtedly to very materially enhance the price of the produce of the land, and thus to increase its value."—RIGHT HON. HENRY CHAPLIN, M.P., February 27th, 1891.

"The owners of property, those who are interested in the existing state of things, the men who have privileges to maintain, would be glad to entrap you from the right path by raising the cry of 'Fair Trade,' under which they cover their demand, 'protected industry,' and in connection with which they would tax the food of the people in order to raise the rent of the landlord." RIGHT HON. JOS. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., 5th January, 1885.

IT is a pity that the question of Free Trade is seldom properly discussed in this country. The fact that whenever we have a period of bad trade fiscal heresies, such as Protection, Fair Trade, Reciprocity, &c., are brought forward as remedies shows that the mass of the people do not really understand the underlying principles of Free Trade. It is quite true that these quack remedies cannot stand the test of criticism, but at the same time the fact remains that the Protectionists are merely repulsed and not convinced they are in the wrong.

We again are constantly twitted with the fact that Foreign Countries do not adopt Free Trade; that our own Colonies are Protectionist, and that generally these fiscal principles we hold to be true are not making headway. This is not true. It was asserted by, amongst others, Mr. Chamberlain—who ought to be the last man to use this sneer; but within a short time of his making the assertion, the Canadian Elections resulted in the defeat of the Protectionists and the return of a Free Trade Premier to power. Sir Charles Tupper asserts that the fiscal question had nothing to do with the election, but did anyone ever hear of a Protectionist who would admit he was defeated on this question. Had it been the other way about, and the Free Traders been defeated in place of victorious, the Fiscal Question would have assumed very large importance in the eyes of the Protectionists.

But what about New South Wales? The one issue there was Protection *v.* Free Trade. The Free Traders have won and have carried such measures of tariff reduction as have not only already made that Colony by far the most advanced on Free Trade lines in Australasia, but which, when carried out to the full, which will be in a few weeks now, will make New South Wales a freer country, so far as tariffs are concerned, than the United Kingdom even.

And what has been the result of their partial Free Trade? We have the reply in the Budget Speech. In place of a deficit there is a surplus of £333,000 of income over expenditure; while, owing to the New Land Settlement Act, 2,000 settlers have been placed upon the soil during the past year. The numbers of the unemployed have been greatly reduced, population has increased, and the trade of the Colony is in a flourishing condition.

One point was raised by the Protectionist members. They said that, though Customs Duties had been taken off, the prices of articles had not fallen. This the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Reid) pointed out was due to the fact that prices of these articles had gone up all over the world. He twitted them with being pleased at the rise in the price of wool, while they grumbled at any rise in the price of woollen goods. He showed that if the duties had not been taken off, the prices, in place of remaining stationary, would have been increased by, at least, the amount of the duty. But he said:—

"I am happy to say that I can give this House one of the most convincing tests in the world of the advantage of buying in a Colonial Free Trade market instead of in a Colonial Protective market. As this Committee knows, the Government of New South Wales takes large contracts each year for supplies to the Civil Service. In these contracts there are articles which can be obtained in the Sydney and Melbourne markets in precisely the same conditions as to quality. Our Superintendent of Stores went to Melbourne and made enquiries concerning the 121 lines of articles required, with this result: that according to the Melbourne contract, the Victorian people would have to pay for these articles £21,069, while, according to the Sydney price, the New South Wales people would have to pay, for precisely the same articles, £10,400."

The whole speech teems with proofs of the soundness of the Free Trade position. And it must be remembered that Free

Trade has been placed upon its trial in New South Wales under peculiarly disadvantageous circumstances. It had to face all the difficulties of a disastrous drought, during which millions of pounds worth of national wealth was destroyed; but its adoption has assisted the Colony to pull through these disasters, and, as the results have been so encouraging during the past year, we may look forward, with confidence, to still better results next year, when still further remissions of duties take place. To quote the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, "The present Free-trade policy is no temporary thing, 'sneaked in' by political accident, like the late tariff. It has been adopted by the imperative mandate of the people, twice repeated; so that there can be no immediate prospect of its repeal. Free Trade and Direct Taxation have both come to stay, and, knowing this, the capital that was expected to depart, cheerfully remains to take all the consequences."

Throughout the whole of our Australasian Colonies the Free-Trade fight is being waged, and we can confidently predict an early triumph of our principles. But there are many issues involved in the fight which are not apparent on the surface to render progress difficult. On the Continent militarism is the chief factor. If the taxation were raised directly, and the people knew how much they are called upon to pay for their army and navy, there would be a revolt against the burden. All military states are fond of indirect taxes, for the people pay these in the price of the articles they purchase, and while grumbling at the cost of living, do not perceive that this is due, not to the cost of the goods themselves, but to the duties charged on them. Again, the so-called "protected" trades are willing to spend money lavishly in preserving the artificial aid they obtain. Duties are frequently imposed to assist an infant industry, but the peculiarity of these "infant" industries is that they always continue in a state of infancy, and never gain sufficient strength to make headway by their own unaided exertions. We have seen in this country what a power the liquor interest can put forth when its interests are threatened, how whole constituencies can be debauched, and so it is in regard to protected trades abroad. The capitalists can and do afford to spend money like water to preserve their privilege of fleecing the people.

But there is one great reason why our example does not cause the inhabitants of other countries to rise and insist upon having Free Trade as we have it. It is quite true that Free Traders abroad can point to the splendid results of Free Trade in this country; but the Protectionists also can point to the awful poverty and misery that exist here as well. This they put to the charge of Free Trade. This poverty that has accompanied our progress is frequently made use of to show that Free Trade cannot be the ideal system we would fain make it out to be. Owing to the better land systems of some of these "protected" countries, they can bear their tariffs without the bad effects such tariffs would have in this land. If they are handicapped by tariffs they enjoy the benefit of lower mine-rents and royalties, lower railway freights, &c. This is where we fail. So long as our land system is as at present, we cannot be said to have Free Trade. Our article on "Mineral Royalties" shows this clearly, so far as minerals are concerned; but the whole land monopoly must be broken down before we have freedom to produce, which is, after all, the most important part of Free Trade.

A great deal has been said about German competition, and the book "Made in Germany" has created a sensation totally undeserved. The facts and figures in this work have been so exposed by the articles in the *Daily Graphic*, and other papers, and recently in Mr. Medley's admirable pamphlet, "The German Bogey,"* that it is unnecessary for us to devote space to it here. When Mr. G. W. Medley sets to work to demolish a Protectionist, there is no need for anyone else doing it. Suffice it to say that the figures have in every case been taken to prove a certain point and not to present a fair statement of the truth. The whole of the statistics may be said to be cooked, and as a guide to the progress of the trade of this country and Germany respectively, "Made in Germany" is absolutely useless. So far from the results of an impartial investigation

* "The German Bogey," a reply to "Made in Germany," by G. W. Medley. London: Cassell and Co. (The Cobden Club.)

showing that we are going back while Germany is progressing, the very opposite is the case, and no one can go into the progress of the respective countries without coming to the conclusion, that so far from damning it conclusively proves the wisdom of the Free Trade policy.

The solution of the commercial problem recommended by Mr. Williams—Fiscal Federation with our Colonies—is fully dealt with in the following pages, and whatever may be the trade of other countries the table below shows our progress is very good.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GROSS AMOUNT OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF PROPERTY AND PROFITS ASSESSED TO THE INCOME TAX, UNDER EACH SCHEDULE IN EACH OF THE UNDER-MENTIONED YEARS ENDED APRIL 5TH, IN QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS, WITH ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR EACH PERIOD. Compiled from Inland Revenue Returns.

Year.	†A. Mill. £	*B. Mill. £	C. Mill. £	D. Mill. £	E. Mill. £	Total Mill. £
1855	125	50	27	91	15	308
1856	126	50	26	88	17	307
1857	128	50	28	89	18	313
1858	137	52	29	91	18	327
1859	138	52	29	90	19	328
Average 1855-9	131	51	28	90	17	317
1860	139	52	30	95	19	335
1861	142	52	27	95	20	336
1862	149	54	29	100	20	352
1863	150	54	31	103	21	359
1864	152	54	32	112	21	371
Average 1860-4	147	53	30	101	20	351
1865	162	56	32	124	22	396
1866	166	56	33	134	24	413
1867	†137	56	34	†173	24	424
1868	143	58	33	172	24	430
1869	145	58	35	173	24	435
Average 1865-9	151	57	33	155	24	420
1870	147	58	36	178	26	445
1871	153	59	38	189	27	466
1872	154	59	38	203	28	482
1873	156	59	40	229	30	514
1874	160	60	42	250	31	543
Average 1870-4	154	59	39	210	28	490

Year.	†A. Mill. £	*B. Mill. £	C. Mill. £	D. Mill. £	E. Mill. £	Total Mill £
1875.....	162	*67	42	267	33	571
1876.....	165	67	41	272	34	579
1877.....	174	69	40	257	30	570
1878.....	177	69	40	261	31	578
1879.....	180	69	40	257	32	578
Average 1875-9	172	68	40	263	32	575
1880.....	185	69	40	250	33	577
1881.....	188	69	40	255	33	585
1882.....	190	69	40	267	35	601
1883.....	192	66	40	279	36	613
1884.....	193	66	41	291	38	629
Average	190	68	40	268	35	601
1885.....	194	65	41	293	38	631
1886.....	196	63	42	289	39	629
1887.....	196	63	44	286	40	629
1888.....	197	62	47	289	41	636
1889.....	196	59	45	302	43	645
Average 1885-9	196	62	44	292	40	634
1890.....	198	58	43	325	45	669
1891.....	199	58	42	351	48	698
1892.....	201	58	40	362	49	710
1893.....	203	58	38	‡362	51	712
1894.....	207	56	‡39	‡352	52	706
Average 1890-4	202	58	40	350	49	699

Imports and Exports.

The goods we receive from foreign countries are termed Imports; those we send to foreign countries, Exports. Fair Traders talk a great deal about the value of the goods we import being so much greater than that of the goods we send out, or export, but there is nothing to be frightened at in this. A working man knows that if he buys anything he pays for it in money, and if he sells anything he receives money for it, and there is a wide impression that the same rule holds good in international trade and that for all the goods we import from foreign

* In the years prior to 1874-5 *net* figures only were returned for Ireland under this Schedule.
† The assessments on quarries, mines, ironworks, fisheries, canals, railways, gasworks, &c., were transferred from Schedule A to Schedule D from April 5th, 1866.
‡ All assessments on interest of Municipal and Corporation Stocks are included under Schedule D in 1892-3 and 1893-4, instead of partly under Schedule C and partly under Schedule D as formerly.

countries we send money to pay for them; and, on the other hand, for all the goods we send out or export to foreign countries we receive money in payment. But this is not the case at all. Our imports, *i.e.*, goods we received from abroad, amounted in 1894 to £408,344,810 while the goods we sent abroad, our exports, only amounted to £273,785,867, or £134,658,943 less. Nor was that an exceptional year. For many years past our imports have exceeded our exports by over 100 millions a year.

Value of the Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise into and from the United Kingdom.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.				Total.		Year.
			British Produce.						
	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Value British and Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
1874	370,082,701	11 7 9	239,558,121	7 7 5	58,092,343	297,650,464	667,733,165	20 10 11	1874
1875	373,939,577	11 7 9	223,465,963	6 16 1	58,146,360	281,612,323	655,551,900	19 19 3	1875
1876	375,154,703	11 6 0	200,639,204	6 0 10	56,137,398	256,776,602	631,931,305	19 0 8	1876
1877	394,419,682	11 14 11	198,893,065	5 18 6	53,452,955	252,346,020	646,765,702	19 5 3	1877
1878	368,770,742	10 17 3	192,848,914	5 13 8	52,634,944	245,483,858	614,254,600	18 1 11	1878
1879	362,991,875	10 11 8	191,531,758	5 11 8	57,251,606	248,783,364	611,775,239	17 16 8	1879
1880	411,229,565	11 17 7	223,060,446	6 8 10	63,354,020	286,414,466	697,644,031	20 3 0	1880
1881	397,022,489	11 7 4	234,022,678	6 14 0	63,060,097	297,082,775	694,105,264	19 17 5	1881
1882	413,019,608	11 14 7	241.467,162	6 17 2	65,193,552	306,660,714	719,680,322	20 8 10	1882
1883	426,891,579	12 0 10	239,799,473	6 15 4	65,637,597	305,437,070	732,328,649	20 13 3	1883
1884	390,018,569	10 18 4	233,025,242	6 10 6	62,942,341	295,967,583	685,986,152	19 4 1	1884
1885	370,967,955	10 6 0	213,115,114	5 18 4	58,359,194	271,474,308	642,442,263	17 16 9	1885
1886	349,863,472	9 12 8	212,725,200	5 17 2	56,234,263	268,959,463	618,822,935	17 0 10	1886
1887	362.227,564	9 17 11	221,913,910	6 1 3	59,348,975	281,262,885	643,490,449	17 11 8	1887
1888	387,635,743	10 10 3	234,534,912	6 7 2	64,042,629	298,577,541	686,213,284	18 12 2	1888
1889	427,637,595	11 10 1	248,935,195	6 13 11	66,657,484	315,592,679	743,230,274	19 19 10	1889
1890	420,691,997	11 4 6	263,530,585	7 0 7	64,721,533	328,252,118	748,944,115	19 19 7	1890
1891	435,441,264	11 10 5	247,235,150	6 10 10	61,878,568	309,113,718	744,554,982	19 14 0	1891
1892	423,793,882	11 2 5	227,077,053	5 19 2	64,563,113	291,640,166	715,434,048	18 15 6	1892
1893	404,688,178	10 10 7	218,094,865	5 13 6	59,043,405	277,138,270	681,826,448	17 14 9	1893
1894	408,344,810	10 10 7	215,824,333	5 11 3	57,961,534	273,785,867	682,130,677	17 11 9	1894
1895	416,689,658	10 13 0	225,890,016	5 15 6	59,942,391	285,832,407	702,522,065	17 19 1	1895

Trade is simply barter or exchange, whether it be between individuals or nations (a nation is only a collection of individuals), and consequently for every pound's worth of goods we bring in, or, as it is termed, import, into this country, we must export, or send out, goods to an equal value, unless these goods have been sent to us in payment of a debt; and, *vice versa*, for every pound's worth we export, unless in payment of debt, there must be a corresponding import.

This may be termed the Golden Rule of Free Trade, and if we steadily keep in mind that we are exchanging goods for goods it will be easy to perceive the folly of tariffs or artificial barriers in the way of such exchange. But some of our readers may say "We can understand that for all the goods we export we are paid by the goods we receive in return, but according to the Table we have been importing goods to a much greater amount than would be paid for by our exports. Have we not therefore to pay the balance in money?" No, we have not. In the first place there is not enough gold or silver in the country to do so. Our total stock, including bullion, coin, jewellery, &c., is estimated at under £200,000,000, so that to pay these balances in money would, in less than three years, have used up every particle and article of gold and silver we have in the country. That is sufficient to show that we have not paid in money. Indeed, so far from that being the case, during the past 20 years, in place of having exported some two thousand millions of gold and silver, we have actually imported 33 millions more than we have exported.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF BULLION AND SPECIE) OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN EACH OF THE UNDER-MENTIONED YEARS, WITH THE ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR EACH QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD AND THE AMOUNTS PER HEAD OF THE POPULATION.

Year.	Imports.		Re-Exports.		Net Imports (Imports less Re-Exports).		Exports of British and Irish Produce.		Total Gross Imports and Exports		Transhipment Trade.
	Amnt.	Amount per Head.	Amnt.	Amount per Head.	Amnt.	Amount per Head.	Amnt.	Amount per Head.	Amnt.	Amount per Head.	Amnt.
	Mil.£	£ s. d.	Mil.£	£ s. d.	Mil.£	£ s. d.	Mil.£	£ s. d.	Mil.£	£ s. d.	Mil.£
1854.....	152	5 10 2	19	0 13 6	133	4 16 9	97	3 10 2	268	9 14 0	5·0
1855.....	143		21		122		96		260		3·6
1856.....	172		23		149		116		311		4·6
1857.....	188		24		164		122		334		4·5
1858.....	164		23		141		117		304		4·5
1859.....	179		25		154		130		334		6·6
Average 1855-9	169	6 0 3	23	0 16 7	146	5 3 7	116	4 2 4	308	10 19 2	4·8
1860.....	210		29		181		136		375		5·1
1861.....	217		35		182		125		377		4·4
1862.....	226		42		184		124		392		4·7
1863.....	249		50		199		147		446		5·3
1864.....	275		52		223		160		487		6·0
Average 1860-4	235	8 1 2	42	1 8 5	193	6 12 9	138	4 14 8	415	14 4 3	5·1
1865.....	271		53		218		166		490		6·5
1866.....	295		50		245		189		534		7·7
1867.....	275		45		230		181		501		6·7
1868.....	295		48		247		179		522		7·3
1869.....	295		47		248		190		532		8·1
Average 1865-9	286	9 8 2	49	1 11 11	237	7 16 3	181	5 19 0	516	16 19 1	7·3
1870.....	303		44		259		200		547		10·9
1871.....	331		61		270		223		615		11·4
1872.....	355		58		297		256		669		13·9
1873.....	371		56		315		255		682		13·8
1874.....	370		58		312		240		668		11·4
Average 1870-4	346	10 17 2	55	1 14 10	291	9 2 4	235	7 7 3	636	19 19 3	12·3
1875.....	374		58		316		223		655		12·1
1876.....	375		56		319		201		632		10·8
1877.....	394		54		340		199		647		12·2
1878.....	369		52		317		193		614		11·2
1879.....	363		57		306		192		612		11·0
Average 1875-9	375	11 3 5	55	1 13 1	320	9 10 4	202	6 0 0	632	18 16 6	11·5
1880.....	411		63		348		223		697		12·5
1881.....	397		63		334		234		694		12·6
1882.....	413		65		348		242		720		12·0
1883.....	427		65		362		240		732		11·7
1884.. ..	390		63		327		233		686		11·9
Average 1880-4	408	11 11 8	64	1 16 5	344	9 15 4	234	6 13 2	706	20 1 3	12·1
1885.....	371		58		313		213		642		11·0
1886.....	350		56		294		213		619		10·7
1887.....	362		59		303		222		643		10·0
1888.....	388		64		324		234		686		10·9
1889.....	427		67		360		249		743		10·2
Average 1885-9	379	10 7 6	61	1 13 4	318	8 14 2	226	6 3 8	666	18 4 5	10·6
1890.....	421		65		356		263		749		9·8
1891.....	435		62		373		247		744		9·9
1892.....	424		64		360		227		715		10·6
1893.....	405		59		346		218		682		11·5
1894.....	408		58		350		216		682		9·6
Average 1890-4	419	10 19 7	62	1 12 4	357	9 7 3	234	6 2 11	715	18 14 10	10·3
1895.....	417		60		357		226		703		11·1

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie.

Year.	GOLD. Imports. £	GOLD. Exports. £	SILVER. Imports. £	SILVER. Exports. £	TOTAL. Imports. £	TOTAL. Exports. £	Year.
1874	18,081,019	10,641,636	12,298,169	12,211,957	30,379,188	22,853,593	1874
1875	23,140,834	18,648,296	10,123,955	8,979,746	33,264,789	27,628,042	1875
1876	23,475,975	16,515,748	13,578,269	12,948,334	37,054,244	29,464,082	1876
1877	15,441,985	20,373,886	21,710,814	19,436,733	37,152,799	39,810,619	1877
1878	20,871,410	14,968,507	11,551,545	11,718,039	32,422,955	26,686,546	1878
1879	13,368,675	17,578,818	10,786,863	11,006,094	24,155,538	28,584,912	1879
1880	9,454,861	11,828,822	6,799,022	7,060,681	16,253,883	18,889,503	1880
1881	9,963,006	15,498,837	6,901,402	7,003,982	16,864,408	22,502,819	1881
1882	14,376,559	12,023,804	9,242,925	8,965,454	23,619,484	20,989,258	1882
1883	7,755,800	7,091,365	9,468,002	9,322,846	17,223,802	16,414,211	1883
1884	10,744,408	12,012,839	9,633,495	9,986,383	20,377,903	21,999,222	1884
1885	12,576,561	11,930,818	9,433,605	9,852,287	22,010,166	21,783,105	1885
1886	12,950,846	13,783,706	7,471,639	7,223,699	20,422,485	21,007,405	1886
1887	9,955,326	9,323,614	7,819,438	7,807,404	17,774,764	17,131,018	1887
1888	15,787,588	14,944,143	6,213,940	7,615,428	22,001,528	22,559,571	1888
1889	17,914,039	14,455,318	9,185,400	10,666,312	27,099,439	25,121,630	1889
1890	23,568,049	14,306,688	10,385,659	10,863,384	33,953,708	25,170,072	1890
1891	30,275,620	24,167,925	9,315,598	13,060,866	39,591,218	37,228,791	1891
1892	21,583,232	14,832,122	10,746,382	14,078,568	32,329,614	28,910,690	1892
1893	24,834,727	19,502,273	11,913,395	13,589,745	36,748,122	33,092,018	1893
1894	27,572,347	15,647,551	11,005,417	12,165,049	38,577,764	27,812,600	1894
1895	36,005,999	21,369,323	12,669,662	10,357,436	46,675,661	31,726,759	1895
TOTAL	£399,698,866	£331,446,039	£228,254,596	£235,950,427	£625,953,462	£567,396,466	

There are several causes for this excess of imports over exports. A large amount comes as interest on the capital we have lent to other countries. Now if that capital be profitably invested we receive interest for it. This interest comes in goods. Money, as such, plays a very small part—only about two per cent—in international trade.

The following table gives the amount we receive in interest upon Foreign and Colonial Loans, as given in the Income Tax Returns.

Profits from Foreign and Colonial Investments.

Year ending 5th April.	Foreign and Colonial Government Securities.	Other Foreign* and Colonial Securities and Possessions.	Railways out of the United Kingdom.	Total.
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1877	19·1	7·4	1·7	28·2
1879	18·9	7·2	2·4	28·5
1880	18·3	7·2	2·1	28·6
1881	19·3	8·0	2·6	29·9
1882	19·5	8·4	2·7	30·5
1883	19·9	8·8	3·3	32·0
1884	20·4	9·7	3·8	33·9
1885	21·1	9·9	3·8	34·8
1886	22·3	12·6	4·0	38·9
1887	24·0	16·6	3·9	44·5
1888	24·5	18·0	4·2	46·7
1889	25·4	19·8	4·8	50·0
1890	25·3	21·0	5·9	52·2
1891	24·6	23·5	7·4	55·2
1892	22·7	24·0	8·0	54·7
1893	23·1	24·5	7·6	55·2
1894	23·8	17·2	14·1	55·1

* Including Coupons, Act 48 and 49 Vict.

Some people urge that imports, whether in payment of debt or not, deprive our workers of employment. The way to test this is to consider what would be the result if the comparatively few capitalists receiving interest on foreign investments were to leave this country and reside in some other land. The goods would no longer come here, but would our people be any better off? The capitalists could make use of the interest they received—in whatever form it came—only by exchanging it for the labour or products of labour of others; and if they were to emigrate, the people who had been employed in ministering to their enjoyment would be thrown out of work. Under proper conditions this would mean a transference of work from unreproductive to reproductive labour, and be a gain to the nation; but under the present bad conditions, brought about by our bad land laws, it would mean their being deprived of the means of earning a livelihood.

"But," say others, "by putting a tax on these goods, the foreigner would be compelled to send gold and silver, in place of commodities, to pay his debts; and then the capitalists could employ people in this country in place of foreigners." This phase was admirably dealt with by the late Augustus Mongredien in his "Free Trade and English Commerce." He says:—

"But let us suppose it possible for a country to export largely without importing in return any commodity except bullion, by prohibiting its re-exportation, would that country be the richer for it? Certainly not. Let us work it out. There could be no increase of real wealth, for the bullion being in over-supply in respect to the commodities which it represents, would fall in value in the exact proportion of such over-supply; in other words, the money price of all commodities would rise in that ratio. No one would be the richer for that, for the exchangeable value of all commodities (that is, in their relation to each other) would remain precisely the same. If the working man received twice his former wages he would have to pay double for all he consumed, which would leave him where he was; indeed, the cost of living would rise upon him far more rapidly than he could, by remonstrance or strikes, &c., enforce a rise of wages from his employers. The gold and silver coins being but the counters used to represent the various objects that constitute the wealth of the country, the result of doubling the number of the counters would be, not to increase the wealth of the country, but simply to diminish the purchasing power of the counters, and make two of them necessary to represent the same commodity which was before represented by one. Meanwhile the money-cost of production would have become so great that the foreigner could no longer afford to purchase the productions of that gold-glutted country, and exportation would cease. Foreign trade would, therefore, be totally suppressed, and the happy country would, like Japan of yore, live within itself and be independent of the foreigner—a model result of the perfection of protective policy. True that there would be an accumulation of twice as much bullion as before, but as its purchasing power would be diminished by one-half, the possessors would be no richer than those men abroad who had but half the quantity. The only way to obtain the full value of accumulated bullion would be to allow its export, and sell it to the foreigner. But to export bullion means the importing of goods, for what else could be got in exchange for it? And that means a total abandonment of the gold-accumulating policy. Yet what is to be done? Gold may be piled up in mounds, but if it loses its purchasing power it ceases to be wealth. Bullion is only worth what it will fetch in the commodity market. It would buy twice as much abroad as it would at home. To utilise it, therefore, it must be sold to the foreigner. Then there would occur the converse of the operations that produced the glut of bullion. There would be large imports and small exports of goods, the protected interests would be ruined, internal commerce would be disorganised for a time, and everything would be unsettled until the superfluous bullion had been worked off, and its quantity reduced to the level of legitimate circulation requirements. But what can be said of a policy that led to such disasters as its reversal alone could remedy?"

Another factor is that the goods we export are entered at the Custom House at their value in this country, not including the cost of freight, &c.; but our imports include the cost of freight, commission agents' charges, &c.

Imports should be greater than exports. When we exchange we expect to get something which is of more value to us than the article we have parted with. In every prosperous country the imports exceed the exports. A good example of international trade was given in the Hudson's Bay Company, which used to trade throughout the North-West territory of British America. That company sent out powder, guns, blankets, clothing, tobacco, tea, &c., which were bartered for the furs, skins, &c., which the Indians brought to their forts. The company sent out goods and received goods in exchange, and the more goods they received in Britain in exchange for the goods they sent out the better they were pleased. When their imports vastly exceeded their exports they felt they were doing good business; but if the value of the goods they exported exceeded the value of those imported, they knew they were losing instead of gaining. And so it is with nations. Excess of imports over exports, unless the imports come as a loan—which we know is not the case with this country—implies wealth and prosperity, while excess of exports—unless as a loan—shows the opposite.

"Britain the Dumping Ground for Foreign Goods."

The point protectionists have to get over is that imports are not paid for in money but in goods. They assume in their arguments, but cannot prove it, that money is that which is sent in payment, and their inability to prove it is the ruin of their whole position. If goods are exchanged the more we get the better. The absurd idea as to the evil of "Britain being the 'dumping ground' for foreign goods" is well shown in the following extract from *Protection or Free Trade*, by Mr. Henry George. He, by way of illustration, takes the case of Robinson Crusoe, and says:—"Robinson Crusoe, we will suppose, is still living alone on his island. Let us suppose an American protectionist is the first to break his solitude with the long-yearned-for music of human speech. Crusoe's delight we can well imagine. But now that he has been there so long he does not care to leave, the less since his visitor tells him that the island, having now been discovered, will often be visited by passing ships. Let us suppose that after having heard Crusoe's story, seen his island, enjoyed such hospitality as he could offer, told him in return of the wonderful changes in the great world, and left him books and papers, our protectionist prepares to depart, but before going seeks to offer some kindly warning of the danger Crusoe will be exposed to from the 'deluge of cheap goods' that passing ships will seek to exchange for fruit and goats. Imagine him to tell Crusoe just what protectionists tell larger communities, and to warn him that, unless he takes measures to make it difficult to bring these goods ashore, his industry will be entirely ruined. 'In fact,' we may imagine the protectionist to say, 'so cheaply can all the things you require be produced abroad that unless you make it hard to land them I do not see how you will be able to employ your own industry at all.'

"'Will you give me all these things?' Robinson Crusoe would naturally exclaim. 'Do you mean that I shall get all these things for nothing, and have no work at all to do? That will suit me completely. I shall rest, and read, and go fishing for the fun of it. I am not anxious to work if without work I can get the things I want.'

"'No, I don't quite mean that,' the Protectionist would be forced to explain. 'They will not give you such things for nothing. They will, of course, want something in return. But they will bring you so much, and will take away so little, that your imports will vastly exceed your exports, and it will soon be difficult for you to find employment for your labour.'

"'But I don't want employment for my labour,' Crusoe would naturally reply. 'I did not spend months in digging out my canoe and weeks in tanning and sewing these goatskins because I wanted employment for my labour, but because I wanted the things. If I can get what I want with less labour, so much the better. And the more I get and the less I give in the trade you tell me I am to carry on—or as you phrase it, the more my imports exceed my exports—the easier I can live, and the richer I shall be. I am not afraid of being overwhelmed with goods. The more they bring the better it will suit me.'

"And so the two might part, for it is certain that, no matter how long our protectionist talked, the notion that his industry would be ruined by getting things with less labour than before would never frighten Crusoe."

There is one phase of the protectionist agitation which calls for special notice; that is,

Fiscal Federation with our Colonies.

During the past few years a great deal has been said about the trade advantages we would secure by making arrangements with our colonies, whereby we would continue to admit their goods duty free, but put a duty on similar goods coming from foreign countries. Most of our colonial imports are either raw materials or food stuffs, and the proposed fiscal federation will mean that we shall have to put a tax on these.

The colonies do not propose to take their customs taxes off our goods if we will agree to admit their goods free, and put a tariff against the goods coming from foreign countries. No; all they say is that if we will put them in this favourable position as compared with other countries, they, on their part, will still continue to tax the goods we send them, but they will put a *higher* tax on those from foreign countries. If they can possibly manage

to do without taking any goods from us at all they will do so. They will try to protect and develop their home industries, and then, for the goods they cannot manufacture, will kindly put us on better terms than foreigners. No one would have expected that, seeing they were going to ask us to make a positive sacrifice for them, they would have been prepared to have made a similar sacrifice for us. And the favour they profess to confer of putting us on better terms than the foreigner is not needed.

The colonies are governed by no considerations of sentiment; they buy their goods at the cheapest and best markets, and it is because we can supply them cheaper and better than other nations that we have so large a share of the colonial trade. The colonies have been large purchasers in the European market simply owing to the fact that we have been lending them capital to a very large amount. Their spendings have been largely from borrowed money. These loans are not sent in money but in goods. So that this great colonial trade really resolves itself into this: we have been lending to the colonies and therefore they were able to spend, and they have spent these loans in this country chiefly, not because they are our colonists, but because we can supply them with what they want cheaper and better than any other nation.

It must be remembered that the protection of home industries is the first desire of the colonists. New South Wales puts a tax on the goods that Victoria sends her, Victoria on those of New South Wales. Each colony wishes to have the exclusive trade of that colony. It is trade jealousy that has prevented the Federation of the Australasian Colonies.

Fiscal Federation and the British Farmers.

But let us see how this plan will help us. The greatest industry in this country which cannot at present hold its own against foreign competition is agriculture. Fiscal federation with our colonies will do absolutely nothing to help the British farmer. At present he is being undersold by wheat coming from the United States and other foreign countries. We are told that in a few years we could get all the wheat, &c., we require from our colonies, that Canada and the other provinces of British North America can supply all our wants. But if the colonies send us the wheat we require, what about the British farmer? He makes no difference between wheat coming from British North America and that from the United States; to him both are foreign wheats, and it will be no consolation to him when he finds that wheat is so low priced that he cannot make both ends meet, that the wheat no longer comes from the United States, but from our North American Colonies. All he knows is that he is ruined. Again, it is access to the British markets that the colonists want, and if the British farmer is protected against the Colonial, the latter will complain that he has got no benefit from the arrangement. The two interests are opposite, and to suit one you *must* injure the other.

Many of the advocates of a tax on wheat, &c., say that it will not raise the price of food, because the foreigner will pay it: the people who impose the duty have to pay the duty. We have a tax of 3s. 6d. a pound on tobacco; no one contends that the foreigner pays this. He only gets about 1s. a pound for the goods, and out of that he certainly could not pay 3s. 6d. duty. The same in regard to tea, or any of the other articles we tax; it is we, the consumers, not the foreigner, who pay the duty. The tax on goods may be so high that no foreign goods can be sold in a country; for instance—under the United States tariff some goods have such a heavy import duty put on them that we cannot compete with American producers. What does that show? Simply that if it were not for that tax we could sell the same goods at a cheaper rate than the native manufacturers, and the Americans pay so much more for the articles than if there were no tariff. It is all very well to say "tax the foreigner," it *cannot* be done; it is ourselves we tax.

But if it were possible to make the foreigner pay the tax on wheat, the fiscal federationists would object. If we put a tax of say 5s. a quarter on wheat, and the American farmers found that they were forced to sell their wheat 5s. per quarter cheaper, what would be the result? The British farmer would complain that the new arrangement was as bad as the old, for he was still undersold by the United States farmer; the colonist would say that he was no more able to send his wheat into

this country than before, and both would clamour for an increase of the duty. The 5s. would have to be increased to such an amount as would prevent the farmers of the United States competing ; that is, the price of food would have to be raised to a very appreciable extent.

The Value of the Colonial Trade.

It is argued that we ought to cultivate our Colonial Trade because it is our most valuable trade. Let us examine this. Our export trade with the Colonies amounted in 1870 to, in round numbers, £52,000,000, and in 1894 £78,000,000, made up as follows :—

	1870.	1894.
	£	£
British North America ..	7,000,000	7,000,000
British West Indies and Guiana	3,000,000	3,000,000
Australia and New Zealand	10,000,000	18,000,000
British India	19,000,000	30,000,000
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	2,000,000	9,000,000
Other British Possessions	11,000,000	11,000,000
	£52,000,000	£78,000,000

The increase, it will be observed, is practically confined to the trade with Australasia, £18,000,000; India, £30,000,000; and the Cape £9,000,000. Now we can regulate the Indian tariff, so that we do not get any greater return from India by the proposed fiscal federation than we are getting now. Then in regard to the Cape of Good Hope. At the second Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in London in June and July, 1892, Mr. J. W. Jaggers, one of the Representatives of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, referring to the proposed fiscal federation scheme, said :—

"Now it is not necessary for me to say how Great Britain treats her colonies. We are allowed to buy in the cheapest markets of the world, and what is the consequence? We still do by far the biggest part of our trade with the mother country, as the following figures will show. The total imports of Cape Colony in 1892 were £9,572,766 ; from the United Kingdom we imported £7,020,493 ; from British possessions £641,599 ; from foreign countries £910,674. In fact we did 89·4 per cent. of our import trade with you. Now referring to the imports from foreign countries amounting to £910,674, or 10·6 per cent. of the whole, if you come to analyse that you will find that it consists mostly of the articles that you could not possibly supply. For instance, included in that amount is the import of coffees, almost entirely from Brazil, amounting to £389,962, and timber from the Baltic £71,033, or a total in those two articles alone of £460,000. Now the next question to deal with is why do we buy most of our goods from the United Kingdom? Simply because she is the cheapest market in which to buy. Will any Colonial man here tell me that if he could buy goods 5 per cent. cheaper in, say, France or Germany than in England, he would not place his order there? Why, however strong his inclination might be to give the preference to the home manufacturer, competition in his own market would simply force him to buy of the foreigner. Why are you our cheapest market? Mainly because you get your raw material at bottom prices, and that is one of the results of free trade. Under the present condition of free trade not only do you do a large foreign business, but you have practically a monopoly of the external trade of all your colonies except Canada."

Thus we see that of this great increase in the trade with our colonies as compared with the increase of trade with foreign countries, we have got as much as we could get, and there is no need to alter the present arrangements, at any rate as far as India and the Cape are concerned. How about Australia? Here again we are confronted with the facts so well urged by Mr. Jagger. We have the trade with Australia simply because we afford them the cheapest market in which to buy, and any preferential treatment of the colonies to benefit them, must, as we have pointed out, increase prices in this country, and therefore take away from the advantage of the cheap market we offer to all the world. It is simply cheapness that has obtained for us the Australasian market.

Now let us look at the trade we may expect to get by the proposed Fiscal Federation of the Colonies in another way. We have been dealing so far only with exports. The goods we send to the colonies are exports to us, but imports to them. The whole of the imports into our colonies amounted to £178,500,000 in 1893. Of this amount we supplied no less than £106,201,558, or more than half. Of the

remainder £83,700,000 came from other British possessions, and only £50,126,093 came from foreign countries. This amount is made up as follows :—

Countries.	Their Imports. £
Straits Settlements	12,000,000
Cape of Good Hope	1,500,000
Natal	300,000
Canada	15,800,000
West Indian Islands	2,900,000
Australasia	4,000,000
India and Burmah	7,000,000
Other Colonies	3,600,000
Total	£47,100,000

The chief items here are Straits Settlements, Canada, and India. In regard to the first, Mr, William Adamson, the representative of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, at the meeting to which we have alluded, said, in reference to Fiscal Federation of the Colonies, "I believe the place I represent furnishes an object lesson of great value on this subject we are discussing. Sixty years ago Singapore was a mere fishing village, and now, in conjunction with the sister Settlements of Penang and Malacca, making what is known as the Straits Settlements, it possesses a trade of over forty millions sterling per annum, and if you were to ask any mercantile man of these Settlements what is the origin and what is the foundation on which rests this great trade, you would be told without a moment's hesitation that it was free trade, pure and absolute. For here there are no Customs Houses, and no duties export or import, nothing but excise duties and municipal taxes. Sir Stamford Raffles, the founder of the Settlement, laid the foundations of its trade, broad and deep, on the grand principles of free trade long before those principles were adopted by the mother country. Free trade is the very life blood of our commerce, and nothing would induce us to depart from it. The island of Singapore itself produces nothing or next to nothing, and though this cannot be said of Penang and Malacca, yet the amount of trade which is native to these places is of small value compared to the general total. We derive our trade from all those countries which lie between China on the north and New Zealand on the extreme south, and I wish you to note this very important fact, because it is of the greatest importance as bearing on the question now under discussion, that a not inconsiderable portion of our trade is derived from the possessions of Holland in these Eastern seas, and from the French possessions in Cochin China. You may ask why do the native subjects of Holland pass by their own Island of Java and travel 500 miles to the north to bring their trade to the British colony of Singapore ? The Dutch have done all they could to keep the trade to themselves, as the merest tyro in colonial history well knows. The answer is (and it is the only answer) that their subjects prefer the freedom which is given by the entire absence of restriction which they find in British ports, and which they cannot get to the same degree in ports under the rule of Holland . . . There is no country which has had a more exclusive colonial policy than that of the Dutch; none which has attempted to carry out to its logical conclusion the doctrines advocated by Sir Charles Tupper, and it is notorious that their system has hopelessly broken down, and that their efforts of late have been slowly but steadily directed to greater freedom. And if you turn from the colonies of Holland in the Eastern seas to those of France, what do you find ? I may tell you as a fact beyond all dispute, that the attempt to turn the trade of their possessions in Cochin China to France by the imposition of heavy differential duties directed against the foreigners has almost ruined Cochin China."

Here it is evident that the proposed fiscal federation of our colonies is not wanted by the people of the Straits Settlements, and that British trade there is progressing. We may think that the fact that in addition to the trade with this country there is also a trade with foreign countries is an evil, but the inhabitants of the Straits Settlements do not look upon it as such. By fiscal federation we may destroy that trade, but it is evident we shall never divert it to ourselves. It is because France and Holland have been pursuing the very plan these fiscal federationists wish us to adopt that the trade has come to Singapore in place of the Dutch or French possessions.

That takes about 12 millions away from the £47,100,000, leaving only £35,000,000 that we could get by the adoption of fiscal federation. But we can control the Indian tariff. India cannot give us any special advantage, unless they go in for absolute protection for British industries, and we do not require that for India any

more than we do for this country. So we must take away another £7,000,000 from the £35,000,000, reducing the trade we could possibly obtain by this fiscal federation to £28,000,000. But that includes £1,500,000 from the Cape of Good Hope, and, as we have seen, the imports from foreign countries to the Cape consist for the most part of things we could not supply, even though we had preferential treatment. The same applies in a great measure to Natal; so we must take away two millions from the £28,000,000. Then we have Canada, £15,800,000. Here again we find that the imports into Canada from foreign countries consist chiefly of articles from the United States which we could not supply. In the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* for July 14th, 1892, there was an article on "Canada as a consumer of British and American productions," in the course of which it says:—

> Generally speaking it may be stated that Canada imports from Great Britain most of her staple manufactures, and that they have increased since the higher duties have been in force, or, at any rate, have maintained their volume, notwithstanding the great development of similar industries in the Dominion; and further, that while Canadian imports from the United States of raw material and other articles which Great Britain does not export, or in the export of which she cannot compete with a contiguous country like the United States, have largely increased, American manufactures have improved to a comparatively small extent, and the trade does not appear to be expanding.

Here again we find that the trade with foreign countries is such that were fiscal federation adopted we could not obtain it. Out of the $53,686,000 of Canadian imports from the United States, $35,470,618 consisted of goods we could not supply We must, therefore, deduct at least another £10,000,000 from the £26,500,000 of the total trade to be got by this proposed plan. This reduces the amount to £16,000,000. But why go farther? The very fact that we have almost all the trade that our colonies do with other countries is a clear proof that the trade they do with foreign countries must consist of special articles which we cannot manufacture at all, or, at any rate, which we cannot manufacture so well as some foreign countries, and such trade would undoubtedly still go to those countries which have it now. The trade with our colonies can only be increased to a tangible extent by the increase of the population of these colonies, and we cannot afford to damage the trade we have with foreign countries merely in the trust that in course of generations the growth of our colonies will enable them to take the place of these foreign markets.

We have so far endeavoured to show that there is practically no benefit to be gained by entering into a fiscal federation with our colonies; we now proceed to show a few of the disadvantages which must follow such a step. Some of our colonies complain that, owing to treaties entered into by this country, and which are binding on the colonies as well, they are prevented giving special terms to this or any other country which is willing in return to grant them special advantages. These treaties, however, secure for us, and them, the advantages of being placed on the footing of 'the most favoured nation" in regard to trade with the different countries. If we entered into the proposed fiscal federation with our colonies we would no longer be put on this footing, and in many cases would have heavier duties imposed on our goods than on similar goods coming from other countries, thus being placed at a serious disadvantage. The result of the arrangement would be to interfere for the worse with our trade with foreign countries, and very probably to lose much of it. The export trade alone with foreign countries amounted in 1894 to £195,199,909, while to our colonies and possessions it amounted to £78,585,958. We thus see that the foreign trade is far too important to admit of our trying rash experiments, for even though we got—and we have shown we would not and could not get—the whole of the foreign trade of the colonies, it would be many many years before their trade amounted to the value of our present foreign trade.

And if the present arrangement whereby we gain an advantage has its inconveniences also, what would be the result of an arrangement such as the fiscal federationists wish to bind us to? What if the United States were to adopt free trade, at any rate to the same extent as free trade has been adopted in this country? We would then either have to allow the United States to enter into this fiscal federation, or refuse to allow her to enter into it; but in either case the result would be bad. If we allowed the United States

to enter into the federation, and treated her the same as we treat the colonies, then the Canadian farmers would protest that they were no better off than they were before the fiscal federation scheme was put in force. To get an advantage over the farmers of the United States was the inducement held out to persuade them to join the federation. The entrance of the United States would in fact break up the scheme, and create great dissatisfaction amongst the colonists. If, on the other hand, we refused to allow the United States the same treatment that we gave to our colonies we would offend a most valuable customer.

We hear a great deal about the value of our colonial as compared with our foreign trade. Mr. W. H. Mitchell, of Burley-in-Wharfdale, near Bradford, a good exponent of fiscal federation, says in a pamphlet on that subject:

"If we take the statistics of trade between Great Britain on the one side, and the three countries from which we draw our chief foreign supplies of food and raw materials—the United States, France, and Russia—on the other, we find that these countries do not take half as much from us as we do from them, or, in other words, that they spend less than ten shillings with us for every sovereign we spend with them. But if we compare with this the trade between ourselves and our colonies and possessions, we find that they take from us nearly as much as we take from them; in fact, that for every twenty shillings we spend with them, they spend nineteen shillings with us. I need scarcely ask which of these trades gives the most employment to our people. Again, if we take the value to us as customers, of our fellow-subjects in the colonies, and compare it with the value of foreigners, man for man, we find that one Canadian takes more of our productions than three, one South African more than ten, and one Australian more than fifteen citizens of the United States, France or Germany."

A statement like the above is extremely misleading. It is true the colonies, chiefly Australia, have been spending largely, because we have been advancing the capital to them to spend. Some British investors wish they had not been so ready to advance money for colonial enterprises. True their purchases have been made chiefly in this country, but simply because we have given them best value for their money. But still the trade is no better than trade with foreign countries, and it certainly is not nearly so great. We exported to Canada goods to the value of £7,000,000; to South Africa £9,000,000; and to Australia £17,000,000; but our exports to the three despised foreign countries the same year were, the United States £30,000,000; Germany £29,000,000; and France £19,000,000. Or the exports to the three colonies amounted to £33,000,000, and to the three foreign countries, £78,000,000.

Nor would that be all. At present we do not need to fear foreign competition wherever we have a chance of competing on equal terms. This is due to our free trade policy. This it is that has made it possible for us, a small country, to send to all parts of the earth for the raw materials, manufacture these up and send them away to, among other places, the very countries we get the raw materials from. We interpose no tariff obstacles in the way of goods coming into this country, and as the result get everything as cheap as possible. Our imports are chiefly food and raw materials, for many of the so-called "manufactured articles" are raw materials to a still higher stage of manufacture. Paper is a manufactured article to the paper manufacturer, but raw material to the printer, builder, &c.; leather is a manufactured article to the currier, but raw material to the bootmaker, saddler, &c. And though the amount saved by free imports on any one article may be but small, yet in the aggregate they mount up to a very considerable saving, with the result that we can undersell the various protectionist countries, even though, as in the case of the United States, they have equal resources, and as clever workmen as our own. But if we, to please our colonies, begin to put duties even on food stuffs, the result will assuredly be that we shall lose the markets of the world. Again, while a section of the British people and of the colonials are in favour of fiscal federation, a very powerful movement is springing up in several of our colonies, notably Australia and New Zealand, in favour of absolute free trade; and the progress of events shows that there is little doubt but that within a very few years there will be a true federation of the colonies with the mother country for mutual assistance, but upon a free trade basis for all the world.

Protection for Native Industries.

Notwithstanding the remarkable progress of our country under free trade, there are many people who still cry out for protection for native industries. Up to a comparatively recent period this took the form of an agitation for protective duties only upon manufactured goods, but of late propositions for taxing the food of the people have been urged in many quarters. It is said that agriculture is not a paying industry, and that without protection the British agriculturist must go to the wall. There is, however, something clearly wrong when the production of food—that necessity of human existence—is unprofitable. If protective duties added any fertility to the soil, or nutriment to its products, then one could understand their being imposed, but the "benefit" of the duty is simply this: the grocer, bootmaker, weaver, &c., agree by means of the duty to pay the producer of food a higher price for his products than they would need to pay some foreign food producer; that is, for the food they purchase from the British producer they pay the proper price, and, in addition, so much extra. This extra money allows the food producer to buy goods from some of them in return. It is contended that without this extra amount paid in the shape of duty the British producer would not be able to buy any goods; but it is clear that the transaction is not a very profitable one for the grocer, bootmaker, &c., since they have practically to sell their goods below their ordinary price. This extra amount would come out of the pockets of the community, raising the cost of living, and thus making it more difficult for our manufacturers to compete with their rivals. Mr. Julius Ephraimson, Bradford, in his able pamplet, "Colonel Howard Vincent and the Empire Trade League," shows that a 5s. duty on wheat, and a corresponding duty on other food, will mean a burden of £100,000,000 a year to the working classes.

Let us consider the case of imposing a duty to protect the British farmer. This is paid by the community, but into whose pockets does it go? The quotations from the two eminent authorities we give at the commencement of this article tell unmistakably the destination of the duty. It will simply go into the pockets of the landowner. He will raise the rent of the farmer to a corresponding extent; or, what is just the same, will be able to get a rent for land which, in the ordinary way, would not be capable of yielding any.

The protection that the farmer requires is not from the foreigner, but from the landowner and titheowner.

In a recent Parliamentary Return on "The Relation of Wages to Cost of Production" a list of farms is given, showing the value of the produce, total expenditure, cost of labour, &c. In regard to twelve of these the rent is given, viz.:—

No.	Cost of Labour.	
1	£177	Rent £260
2	1,693	Rent, rates and taxes £1,098
3	458	Rent £505
4	243	Rent £475
5	576	Rent and tithes, £1,085
6	480	Rent £555
7	822	Rent, rates, and taxes £942
8	80	Rent and tithes £136
9	20	Rent, rates, and taxes £197
10	718	Rent £880
11	348	Rent £443
12	360	Rent and tithes £1,203

In these cases we see that rent comes to considerably more than the amount paid for wages.

In the same return various calculations are given as to the amount paid in wages to the agricultural labourers:—

Date.	Estimated by	Amount.
1867	Mr. Dudley Baxter.....	£52,000,000
1878	Major Cragie.....	58,000,000
1884	Prof. Leone Levi	52,000,000
1886	Sir James Caird.....	25,200,000
1887	Mr. J. C. Morton	43,300,000
1888	Major Craigie.....	50,000,000

Now, Schedule A of the income tax gives the value of agricultural land. The figures are:—1867, £69,400,000; 1878, £69,300,000; 1884, £65,400,000; 1886, £63,300,000; 1887, £62,400,000; 1888, £61,300,000. This decline from £69,000,000 to £61,000,000 of an annual income, the reader will please observe, represents the decline and ruin of the "*agricultural interest.*" The fact is, this "great agricultural interest" about which we hear so much, in reality only means the rural landowners. The agricultural labourer has no more right to the land he is tilling, no more claim to the fruits of his labour, than any town artisan has. He is only employed on the land at the will of the farmer. Again, the farmer himself is only allowed to cultivate the land upon payment of a heavy rent; he

also is at the mercy of the landlord. If the "agricultural interest" would work for its living like ordinary folk, instead of acting the part of a leech, it would admit of a modest rise of one hundred per cent in the wages of every agricultural labourer in the kingdom; but such a thing, of course, would be beneath its dignity. The Fair Trader now comes forward and says, "Put a tax on food, and then there will be no need to lower the landlords' rents."

Is is said that if the land could be had rent free, yet it would not pay to cultivate it. In regard to this W. E. Bear, an admitted authority, said in his "British Farmer and his Competitors,"—"It has frequently been contended that a vast area of land in this country could not be farmed at a profit if held rent free; but a good deal of exaggeration has been indulged in upon this point. That it is true in the case of some poor, heavy land, expensive to work, not well suited to live-stock, and burdened with a heavy tithe-rent charge, may be admitted. The area of such land, however, is very small. If a return were made of farms in Great Britain which have been offered rent free, and refused, I believe it would show a number ridiculously small."

In his speech to the deputation of hop growers that waited upon him on the 22nd November, 1895, Lord Salisbury referred to the question of protection and in terms that must have satisfied every free-trader, so far as that particular speech was concerned. He said: "There is another matter you must consider and deal with—the general question of protection. You must remember England is not the only country that has tried the experiment. We have tried the experiment of free trade, and you think it a terrible failure. If you cross the water you find that the French have tried the experiment of protection in its extremest form, and there agriculture is suffering as greatly, if not more so, than here. There is some other cause at work than the mere question of imports or no imports, and, merely speaking as one desirous of judging the political forces of the time, I cannot honestly say that I see any probability of any prospect of any import duty being imposed on any article of foreign production which is generally used in this country."

No; protection has not benefited the farmer in those countries where it is in vogue. It has failed to benefit them in France, in Germany, in the United States, or wherever it is tried. It did not benefit the British farmer when it was in vogue in this country, as the evidence given before the various select committees, which were appointed from time to time to inquire into the causes of agricultural distress, abundantly testify. A host of witnesses bore testimony to the fact that rents, as now, had been for years paid out of capital; labourers were in a pitiable and starving condition; farmers were in such a desperate plight that rates and taxes could not be collected except by distraint.

Food is the only thing upon which protection could possibly be of any use (and of course we deny that it would be of any use in that case), but for the rest protection would be absurd. We are a manufacturing and exporting nation, and if foreign manufacturers can undersell us in our own country, where they have to be at the cost of carriage, &c., it is certain that even though there were no tariffs in existence, we could not hold our own against them in other countries where we would need to add the cost of carriage on to our goods. If we need to protect our home markets from foreign competition by means of a tariff wall, then good-bye to our foreign trade. Nor do we need protection here, except, as in the case of the farmer, from the landlord.

Unfortunately Lord Salisbury does not always speak in accordance with the extract we have given above. He is fond of an occasional flirt with protection, thus raising false hopes in the minds of a section of the people. The reason lies in the existence of that "other cause" for distress to which he alluded. That cause is the land monopoly, with its high rents, mineral royalties and other forms of extortion whereby trade is time after time being strangled. Until that is broken down we can have no true solution of the free trade question. The land of this country is fertile, and well stored with mineral resources; but we have allowed it to be distorted from its true purpose—the supplying of the wants of the people—into being a mere rent-yielding machine. Agricultural or commercial depressions are artificial creations and will pass away when the people get access to their native land.

IMPORTS.—QUANTITIES.

Quantities of the Principal Articles (entered by Quantity) Imported into the United Kingdom.

		1880.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, & Calves	No.	389,724	373,078	642,596	475,440	415,565
Sheep and Lambs	,,	941,121	750,886	358,458	484,597	1,065,470
Bacon and Hams	Cwts.	5,334,648	4,058,454	5,000,016	4,819,388	5,352,936
Beef	,,	1,017,956	1,141,866	2,129,319	2,346,415	2,410,993
Bones, except Whalebone	Tons	89,449	73,823	79,563	96,590	85,850
Books, Maps, and Charts	Cwts.	16,036	22,309	32,268	41,409	47,095
Brimstone	,,	927,784	720,048	568,641	467,925	498,386
Bristles	Lbs.	2,164,736	2,954,740	2,988,100	3,677,311	3,964,750
Butter *Margarine	Cwts.	2,326,305	2,401,373	{2,027,717 {1,079,856	2,574,835 1,109,325	2,825,662 940,168
Buttons and Studs, not of Metal	Gross	†	3,811,914	4,321,044	3,203,058	3,580,333
Candles of all sorts	Cwts.	132,433	64,651	45,433	14,878	21,388
Caoutchouc	,,	169,587	180,141	264,008	302,451	341,553
,, Manufactures of	Lbs.	915,083	3,139,632	3,563,469	3,202,377	3,909,569
Cheese	Cwts.	1,775,997	1,833,832	2,144,074	2,266,145	2,133,819
China, Porcelain, and Earthenware	,,	108,257	146,830	184,787	201,689	237,811
Clocks	No.	870,029	785,446	‡	‡	‡
Cocoa	Lbs.	23,511,101	23,414,892	28,112,210	39,115,963	42,769,307
Coffee	Cwts.	1,546,451	1,034,562	864,454	730,746	774,253
Confectionery & Succades Milk, Condensed	,,	206,590	362,434	{ 99,427 { 407,426	183,825 529,465	205,412 545,394
Cork: Unmanufactured	Tons	7,765	12,601	18,111	14,673	17,554
,, Manufactured	Lbs.	5,303,094	6,666,547	9,734,200	9,407,079	10,118,249
Corn, Wheat	Cwts.	55,261,924	61,498,864	60,474,180	70,126,232	81,749,95
,, Barley	,,	11,705,290	15,366,160	16,677,988	31,241,384	23,618,865
,, Oats	,,	13,826,732	13,057,189	12,727,186	14,979,214	15,528,317
,, Maize	,,	37,224,733	31,526,735	43,437,334	35,365,043	33,944,350
,, Other kinds	,,	4,881,253	5,963,743	5,867,470	* 8,676,631	7,644,370
,, Flour of Wheat	,,	10,558,312	15,832,843	15,773,336	19,134,605	18,368,419
,, ,, of other kinds	,,	714,286	766,929	662,979	773,953	969,750
Total of Corn	,,	134,172,530	144,012,463	155,620,973	180,297,068	181,824,022
Cotton, Raw	,,	14,541,648	12,730,503	16,013,350	15,965,326	15,687,881
,, Yarn	Lbs.	9,001,127	8,362,281	8,302,439	7,451,439	7,424,649
Drugs:—						
Bark, Peruvian	Cwts.	79,623	128,104	116,811	58,352	32,206
Opium	Lbs.	400,374	710,099	451,193	445,582	383,066
Dyeing or Tanning Stuffs:—						
Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust	Cwts.	28,381	14.228	7,808	4,577	5,813
Cutch and Gambier	Tons	32,107	26,312	27,445	27,470	25,545
Indigo	Cwts.	58,283	94,314	81,854	59,922	83,071
Sumach	Tons	11,620	11,157	11,432	12,616	15,618
Valonia	,,	33,773	29,487	25,272	24,508	35,605
Unenumerated	Cwts.	1,053,389	1,376,784	1,305,982	1,472,891	1,287,459
Dye Woods	Tons	96,510	95,540	87,840	81,301	79,218
Eggs	Thousands	747,409	1,002,788	1,234,949	1,425,236	1,526,710
Feathers, Ornamental	Lbs.	323,896	751,261	804,666	916,123	993,163
Fish	Cwts.	1,343,434	1,520,570	2,295,974	2,555,977	2,458,643
Flax and Hemp:—						
Flax, Dressed and Undressed	,,	1,536,459	1,372,211	1,581,849	1,238,540	1,756,880
Tow or Codilla of Flax and Hemp	,,	469,637	384,311	341,436	262,340	382,700
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Dressed and Undressed	,,	1,248,634	1,451,731	1,854,079	1,741,960	2,063,900
Jute	Tons	231,945	285,674	369,958	338,884	392,025

* Included with butter prior to 1886. † The quantity cannot be given before 1882.
‡ Entered by value only.

IMPORTS.—VALUES.

Declared Value of the Principal and Other Articles Imported into the United Kingdom.

	1880.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves..	£7,793,960	£7,046,477	£10,505,525	£8,285,044	£7,183,040
Sheep and Lambs	2,266,436	1,625,029	696,312	804,823	1,782,544
Bacon and Hams	10,985,642	8,685,668	9,847,176	10,855,715	10,823,997
Beef	2,424,943	2,798,050	4,304,749	4,556,502	4,562,059
Bones, except Whalebone	525,997	437,347	449,526	468,614	388,617
Books, Maps, and Charts	176,029	211,356	274,251	257,251	283,299
Brimstone	250,695	183,373	129,498	102,628	99,367
Bristles	308,212	417,644	443,200	532,733	556,004
Butter *Margarine	12,141,034	11,563,508	10,598,848 3,083,241	13,456,699 3,044,810	14,245,230 2,557,170
Buttons and Studs, not of Metal.	665,415	299,157	367,792	265,387	310,515
Candles of all sorts	358,688	173,263	96,853	31,606	47,875
Caoutchouc	2,387,947	1,981,735	3,265,088	3,272,104	3,760,178
,, Manufactures of	122,522	397,730	360,123	445,327	550,103
Cheese	5,091,514	4,069,344	4,975,134	5,474,940	4,675,130
Chemical Manufactures & Products	1,139,335	1,356,291	1,441,909	1,375,489	1,276,670
China, Porcelain, & Earthenware	468,563	518,496	633,279	619,572	686,575
Clocks	555,018	408,809	†512,419	†442,161	†474,556
Cocoa	868,183	822,626	887,762	1,255,201	1,296,190
Coffee	6,861,130	3,295,995	4,004,490	3,521,731	3,777,423
Confectionery and Succades Milk, Condensed	606,610	1,001,622	240,277 847,625	334,104 1,079 235	370,820 1,083,559
Cordage, Twine, and Cable Yarn.	376,133	450,392	541,275	559,969	647,109
Cork, Unmanufactured	181,877	227,960	236,610	163,892	205,537
,, Manufactured	376,844	493,221	715,288	575,875	589,455
Corn, Wheat	30,621,711	24,085,913	23,583,844	18,760,505	22,531,176
,, Barley	5,011 159	4,532,386	4,985,406	7,090,579	5,538,405
,, Oats	4,934,468	4,250,707	3,908,497	3,900,096	3,723,465
,, Maize	11,163,080	8,488,695	9,863,033	7,952,238	7,808,860
,, Other kinds	1,988,124	1,894,669	1,804,266	2,247,256	2,018,408
,, Flour, of Wheat	8,706,109	9,650,445	9,074,288	7,994,673	7,679,013
,, ,, of other kinds	432,618	358.040	265,250	274,878	423,966
Total of Corn	62,857,269	53,260,855	53,484,584	48,220,225	49,723,293
Cotton, Raw	42,772,088	36,472,612	42,756,575	32,944,341	30,429,428
,, Yarn	536,031	492.492	446,359	379,386	379,349
,, Manufactures	2,529,552	1,979,166	2,356,488	2,840,062	2,980,976
Drugs: Bark, Peruvian	1,183,361	874,332	341,377	106,527	58,804
Opium	358,613	456,134	282,779	222,501	193,569
Unenumerated	665,387	789,822	863,534	797,312	1,012,466
Dyeing or Tanning Stuffs:—					
Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust..	427,111	85,380	51,067	26,774	38,411
Cutch and Gambier	656,861	563,565	717,320	577,810	556,120
Extracts Dyes from Coal Tar	682,299	374,793 487,459	487,250 594,378	406,062 598,963	441,127 709,993
Indigo	1,712,995	2,119,840	1,521,369	1,149,057	1,392,534
Sumach	145,665	162,951	126,074	135,705	157,221
Valonia	520,054	465,112	501,669	311,119	395,943
Unenumerated	737,398	908,895	753,484	657,881	576,292
Dye Woods	635,354	531,526	545,861	554,740	527,081
Eggs	2,235,451	2,931,237	3,428,806	3,786,329	4,003,446
Embroidery and Needlework	45,240	153,652	444,182	546,906	690,641
Farinaceous Substances & Manufactures thereof, unenumerated, including Sago and Sago Flour	965,355	985,650	1,427,278	1,468,677	1,367,258
Feathers, Ornamental	1,367,128	1,494,079	1,056,657	981,459	1,031,987
Fish	1,666,710	1,994,614	2,811,455	2,647,080	2,978,471
Flax and Hemp:—					
Flax, Dressed and Undressed..	3,544,214	2,855,798	2,655,500	2,296,365	2,998,778
Tow or Codilla of Flax & Hemp.	643,647	434,809	312,265	291,846	347,230
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Dressed & Undrsd.	1,781,730	2,226,225	2,923,610	1,955,404	2,165,418
Jute	4,018,800	3,240,796	4,921,991	4,622,137	4,358,036
Flowers, Artificial	463,109	298,288	410,168	375.366	412,559

* Included with butter prior to 1886. † Clocks and parts thereof since 1887.

QUANTITIES—*Continued.*

		1880.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Fruit—						
Almonds	Cwts.	86,763	81,326	98,546	136,437	121,120
Apples, Raw	Bush.	‖	2,387,685	2,574,957	4,968,669	3,292,262
Currants	Cwts.	820,146	1,128,383	1,139,939	1,307,403	1,093,080
Grapes, Raw	Bushs.	—	—	—	832,893	805,287
Pears, ,,	,,	—	—	—	1,310,074	407,146
Plums ,,	,,	—	—	—	777,411	401,080
Raisins	,,	395,290	591,234	561,848	721,306	711,241
Oranges and Lemons	Bushs.	3,658,799	4,356,739	5,746,135	7,882,994	8,874,209
††Raw, Unenumerated	,,	5,133,432	2,822,401	3,584,668	1,611,733	1,445,195
Unenumerated, Dried or Preserved without Sugar	Cwts.	§	605,585	938,600	1,016,856	938,069
Glass of all Kinds	,,	1,275,986	1,522,394	2,110,239	**2,095,820	1,996,065
Guano	Tons	80,497	25,258	27,095	28,582	49,842
Gum of all Sorts	Cwts.	289,521	400,198	306,052	369,708	388,396
Gutta Percha	,,	65,856	53,839	70,176	46,746	48,077
Goats' Hair or Wool	Lbs.	13,566,019	14,371,140	15,880,314	19,169,452	25,758,928
Hay	Tons.	§§	§§	§§	254,214	118,816
Hides, Raw, Dry and Wet.	Cwts.	1,241,788	1,230,035	1,040,046	1,027,789	1,262,680
Hops	,,	195,987	266,952	188,028	189,155	217,161
Ice	Tons	178,949	268,728	356,341	402,124	409,505
Lard	Cwts.	927,512	871,210	1,273,236	1,400,516	1,742,688
Leather	Lbs.	60,248,660	80,846,465	101,056,394	127,790,314	141,953,430
Leather Manufactures:—						
Boots and Shoes	Dz. Prs.	95,487	102,782	99,613	115,429	132,058
Leather Gloves	Pairs	17,469,180	16,434,456	19,541,772	23,600,616	24,367,428
Linen, Yarn	Lbs.	5,958,731	5,892,025	17,365,236	16,321,160	25,658,917
¶Margarine		—	—	—	—	—
Meat, Unenumerated, Salted or Fresh	Cwts.	149,010	27,776	103,878	189,757	237,468
,, Preserved, other than Salted	,,	655,800	527,759	734,811	554,366	856,153
Metals:—						
Copper Ore and Regulus,	Tons	145,475	189,573	215,935	161,650	191,624
,, Unwrought, Part Wrought, and old Copper	,,	39,740	43,997	52,028	60,296	45,761
Iron Ore	,,	2,632,601	2,822,598	4,471,790	4,413,652	4,450,311
Iron in Bars	,,	120,021	122,597	92,899	63,247	67,749
Iron and Steel, Wrought or Manufactured	,,	155,444	173,747	222,775	224,357	234,370
Lead, Pig and Sheet	,,	95,049	108,012	158,649	161,861	162,924
Manganese, Ore of	,,	16,085	47,581	140,174	127,981	131,519
Quicksilver	Lbs.	3,715,526	4,136,519	4,455,733	3,843,791	3,724,053
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots Bars, or Slabs	Cwts.	389,967	509,322	540,769	782,951	832,028
Zinc, Crude, in Cakes	Tons	33,301	60,129	56,205	52,897	62,525
,, Manufactures	Cwts.	333,544	393,282	350,852	370,923	387,212
*Milk, Condensed.		—	—	—	—	—
Nuts and Kernels, used for expressing Oil therefrom	Tons	49,635	55,820	47,526	75,102	68,245
Oil, Fish	Tuns	15,231	18,380	20,307	24,213	24,597
,, Palm	Cwts.	1,032,823	905,439	873,923	1,137,767	1,262,933
,, Cocoa Nut	,,	318,454	185,496	184,409	299,131	255,016
,, Olive	Tuns	20,260	24,227	20,187	26,711	14,834
,, Seed	,,	16,754	12,940	†22,988	†29,967	†36,031
,, Turpentine	Cwts.	271,699	308,323	424,453	406,877	503,683
Oil Seed Cake	Tons	241,157	282,960	282,616	274,351	313,618
Onions, Raw	Bushs.	2,256,897	3,537,616	3,871,195	5,288,512	5,734,768
Paper and Pasteboard:—						
Printed, Unprinted, or Coated	Cwts.	‡	720,148	1,215,650	2,049,741	2,160,822
Strawboard, Millboard, and Wood-pulp Boards	,,	‡	673,949	1,058,143	1,331,991	1,529,740
Paraffin	,,	49,191	232,667	499,489	618,051	720,704
Petroleum, Unrefined	Galls.	309,336	73,873,641	105,080,863	163,002,262	177,146,628
,, Refined	,,	38,184,035				
Phosphate of Lime & Rock.	Tons	‡	238,572	343,501	380,269	359,659

* See under confectionery and succades. † Tons from 1887. ‡ Quantity cannot be given before 1882.
‖ Included with fruit, raw, unenumerated. § Entered by value only. ¶ See under butter.
** Exclusive of bottles. †† Exclusive of nuts used as fruit. §§ Not separately entered in these years.

VALUES—*Continued.*

	1880.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Fruit:—					
Almonds	£334,713	£254,615	£352,154	£402,474	£340,409
Apples, Raw	*	717,031	786,072	1,389,421	960,273
Currants	1,072,926	1,458,183	1,346,810	860,510	773,069
Grapes, Raw	*	*	*	470,428	486,981
Pears ,,	*	*	*	411,316	166,696
Plums ,,	*	*	*	302,105	166,045
Raisins	728,934	966,220	1,006,898	895,460	888,769
Nuts, used as Fruit	510,277	447,295	600,936	513,061	547,882
Oranges and Lemons	1,463,019	1,481,010	1,756,852	2,206,217	2,476,510
Raw, unenumerated	2,239,473	1,421,747	1,806,811	730,758	609,308
Unenumerated, dried or preserved without sugar	545,969	694,889	1,010,597	859,730	874,013
Glass of all kinds	1,776,472	1,632,026	2,084,865	¶2,259,107	¶2,113,040
Guano	810,177	245,013	164,451	146,361	392,309
Gum of all sorts	1,123,134	1,329,223	993,614	1,288,415	1,319,618
Gutta Percha	527,872	347,133	798,296	446,279	389,258
Hair, Goats' Hair or Wool	1,233,855	952,749	696,738	833,614	1,378,992
,, Manfrs. of, and Goats' Wool	107,902	86,973	142,774	142,814	138,514
Hay	‖	‖	‖	1,174,619	403,633
Hides, Raw, Dry and Wet	3,879,582	3,870,328	2,514,416	2,231,080	2,804,126
Hops	900,891	1,001,728	877,704	774,378	644,505
Ice	141,978	216,025	248,660	247,319	229,336
Lace and Articles thereof	474,140	1,032,311	907,647	1,279,352	1,141,791
Lard	1,852,160	1,606,485	2,091,704	2,758,416	2,941,941
Leather	4,511,699	5,768,840	6,376,430	7,094,046	8,050,471
Leather Manfs—Boots & Shoes	381,579	346,884	333,011	348,220	399,065
Leather Gloves	1,742,591	1,502,571	1,749,739	2,114,985	2,177,926
Linen: Yarn	269,301	231,962	681,607	641,223	998,416
,, Manufactures	246,281	271,775	432,556	407,448	381,930
†Margarine	—	—	—	—	—
Matches	‡	‡	368,916	381,126	362,900
Meat, Unenumertd, Salted or Fresh	429,073	80,156	227,572	410,724	490,650
,, Preserved, other than Salted	1,905,717	1,549,796	1,946,195	1,490,902	2,040,006
Metals:—Copper Ore and Regulus	2,582,334	2,883,598	3,910,968	2,261,580	2,807,363
Unwrgt., Part Wrgt. & old Copper	2,571,072	2,033,158	2,857,842	2,465,000	1,917,697
Iron Ore	2,789,929	1,957,199	3,596,056	2,978,597	2,977,952
Iron in Bars	1,214,626	1,220,191	925,318	555,558	549,534
Iron & Steel, Wrought or Manufc.	2,425,522	2,361,384	3,193,597	3,061,174	3,298,355
Lead, Pig, and Sheet	1,562,959	1,210,768	2,099,046	1,514,785	1,654,073
Manganese, Ore of	67,070	162,084	434,738	338,400	296,948
Quicksilver	354,793	326,959	588,761	303,362	334,558
Silver Ore	633,360	1,085,227	2,637,232	2,439,955	1,746,444
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, Slabs	1,736,096	2,181,891	2,547,416	2,718,499	2,631,038
Zinc, Crude, in Cakes	630,839	848,187	1,288,358	819,841	933,894
,, Manufactures	387,921	360,883	440,167	375,015	375,192
§Milk, Condensed	—	—	—	—	—
Musical Instruments	706,878	729,576	990,203	942,989	996,123
Mutton:—Fresh	—	1,486,317	3,447,776	4,341,227	4,595,678
Nuts and Kernels used for expressing oil therefrom	748,814	730,796	603,569	856,871	768,783
Oil, Fish	477,357	520,412	419,401	413,974	406,448
,, Palm	1,519,701	1,217,816	1,000,535	1,237,720	1,320,690
,, Cocoa Nut	540,233	276,224	261,683	360,737	321,550
,, Olive	907,308	981,348	785,779	894,151	522,811
,, Seed	517,812	368,130	618,490	654,065	721,807
,, Turpentine	378,838	387,927	644,886	431,382	520,065
Oil Seed Cake	1,942,834	2,030,433	1,743,279	1,707,358	1,603,650
Onions, Raw	534,357	492,328	724,020	765,040	696,428
Colours and Pigments	822,157	794,848	1,024,911	910,801	873,911
Paper—					
Printed, Unprinted, or Coated.	—	1,063,035	1,519,206	2,136,909	2,300,325
Strawboard, Millboard, and Wood-pulp Boards	—	351,030	457,688	517,161	545,405
Paraffine	113 202	414,020	636,600	633,209	755,790
Petroleum, Unrefined	12,889	2,289,525	2,397,187	2,484,976	3,368,904
,, Refined	1,296,390				
Phosphate of Lime and Rock	‡	628,027	849,452	723,205	633,314
Pictures and Drawings by Hand, Prints, Engravings, & Photos.	467,298	6606,008	798,747	791,697	735,354
Plants, Shrubs, Trees, Flower Roots	158,869	223,634	307,923	350,460	364,615

* Included with Fruit, Raw, unenumerated. † See under Butter. ‡ Included with all other articles.
§ See Confectionery and Succades. ‖ Not separately entered prior to 1892. ¶ Exclusive of Bottles.

QUANTITIES—*Continued.*

		1880.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Pork	Cwts.	409,267	383,636	300,106	405,402	508,452
Potatoes	,,	9,754,514	2,299,934	1,940,100	2,703,803	3,758,156
Pyrites of Iron or Copper.	Tons	658,047	654,521	656,891	616,050	582,463
Rags & Paper-making Materials:—						
Rags	Tons	29,612	35,470	34,889	20,931	25,033
†Esparto and Vegetable Fibre	,,	228,580	201,036	217,028	184,960	186,408
Pulp of Wool and other Materials	,,	*	98,064	183,235	314,427	322,153
Rice	Cwts.	7,889,710	5,588,650	5,957,555	5,194,934	5,431,248
Rosin	,,	1,083,402	1,322,354	1,627,446	1,454,489	1,427,569
Saltpetre	,,	272,538	324,737	312,767	289,363	228,477
,, Cubic Nitre	,,	915,493	2,247,785	2,177,842	2,506,000	2,453,740
Seeds :—						
Clover and Grass	,,	271,569	315,698	379,593	345,118	396,286
Cotton	Tons	229,520	270,486	314,050	366,886	374,111
Flax or Linseed	Qrs.	1,675,271	2,046,352	1,933,165	2,087,969	1,969,987
Rape	,,	398,804	539,825	230,547	299,046	325,393
Silk Knubs or Husks, and Waste	Cwts.	55,002	53,047	70,634	58,469	56,435
,, Raw	Lbs.	3,673,949	2,081,600	1,961,281	1,436,631	1,585,835
,, Thrown	,,	203,567	230,299	584,589	398,266	460,444
Skins and Furs :—						
Goat, Undressed	No.	2,541,060	5,691,659	8,888,298	10,774,963	13,906,969
Seal	,,	653,276	580,718	470,230	701,773	663,719
Sheep and Lamb, Undressed	,,	6,786,865	8,525,662	11,793,116	13,831,508	15,682,442
Furs of all Sorts	,,	15,499,820	24,831,958	33,725,808	39,133,592	45,397,180
Spices :—						
Pepper	Lbs.	21,729,968	31,588,870	29,691,858	29,213,004	26,710,660
Of all other Sorts	,,	25,820,190	21,814,503	23,508,493	25,492,169	27,328,872
Spirits :—	Pf					
Rum	Galls.	6,107,661	6,877,581	6,237,773	6,123,269	5,684,186
Brandy	,,	3,006,335	2,783,056	3,100,450	3,401,538	2,603,646
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	,,	936,471	2,094,881	3,375,826	2,495,122	1,989,219
Total of Spirits	,,	10,050,467	11,755,518	12,714,049	12,019,929	10,277,051
Sponge	Lbs.	*	1,393,321	1,577,127	1,325,133	1,288,727
Stones, Marble, and Slate :—						
Rough, Hewn, or Manufactured (other than Works of Art)	Tons	298,243	338,083	443,901	585,476	574,884
Straw Plaiting for making Hats or Bonnets	Lbs.	*	*	8,558,542	11,629,352	10,598,797
Sugar :—						
Refined, and Sugar Candy	Cwts.	3,036,074	5,329,046	9,976,665	13,944,792	14,145,143
Unrefined	,,	17,001,613	19,416,559	15,717,476	14,306,004	17,009,997
Molasses	,,	211,541	392,875	563,687	853,478	904,158
Glucose	,,	405,760	460,524	736,905	1,062,074	1,315,866
Tallow and Stearine	Cwts.	1,316,376	1,608,960	1,383,593	1,837,587	2,175,822
Tea	Lbs.	206,971,570	212,143,820	223,494,511	244,310,500	255,360,128
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, and Sea Horse	Cwts.	13,435	9,896	14,349	10,394	10,911
Tobacco :—						
Manufactured — Cigars and Snuff	Lbs.	3,502,928	4,247,257	3,678,846	3,811,402	4,240,770
Unmanufactured	,,	59,571,973	79,123,339	65,729,970	87,781,317	72,879,623
Wine	Galls.	17,385,496	14,629,738	16,194,107	14,368,621	15,864,323
Wood and Timber :—						
Hewn	Loads	2,130,541	1,935,854	2,278,171	2,338,062	2,260,761
Sawn or Split	,,	4,116,749	4,235,508	4,778,676	5,446,487	5,061,986
Staves	,,	103,536	124,849	156,003	132,145	144,751
Mahogany	Tons	41,349	56,053	39,842	65,494	34,848
Unenumerated, Exclusive of House Frame	,,	37,846	55,983	82,519	87,108	98,638

* Not separately entered. † Esparto and all other materials.

VALUES—*Continued.*

	1880.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Pork	£684,192	£689,731	£451,188	£772,102	£934,775
Potatoes	2,847,027	727,806	714,257	1,030,091	1,169,922
Poultry, Game, and Rabbits	421,645	655,397	895,967	778,702	920,754
Pyrites of Iron or Copper	1,522,724	1,252,623	1,219,488	1,049,311	987,165
Rags & Paper-making Materials:—					
Rags	451,782	466,928	354,306	192,314	229,645
Esparto & other Vegetable Fibre	—	1,149,434	1,045,722	819,265	791,236
Pulp of wood & other Materials	**	640,470	1,062,028	1,697,518	1,756,015
Rice	3,755,199	2,185,664	2,548,445	1,979,119	1,982,406
Rosin	336,787	319,586	376,625	331,486	346,798
Saltpetre	302,105	273,074	282,669	265,564	213,653
,, Cubic Nitre	701,493	1,115,032	903,632	1,166,800	998,897
Seeds, Clover and Grass	587,423	736,738	758,294	825,155	855,524
,, Cotton	1,818,046	1,853,590	1,749,215	2,052,085	1,750,437
,, Flax or Linseed	4,280,469	4,384,466	3,951,557	3,941,995	3,366,113
,, Rape	805,095	877,179	416,377	319,189	307,348
,, Unenumerated	666,543	750,996	632,963	706,886	718,075
Sewing Machines	§	252,407	241,673	213,247	236,931
Shells, all kinds	§	249,832	349,691	454,311	391,272
Silk, Knubs or Husks, and Waste.	750,456	675,191	792,323	566,193	506,940
,, Raw	3,130,656	1,464,844	1,392,460	938,295	1,002,206
,, Thrown	252,361	231,862	532,485	352,240	374,811
Silk Manufactures—Broad Stuffs	7,869,224	5,596,454	5,314,246	7,057,139	8,986,393
Ribbons	2,033,520	2,267,024	2,656,659	2,772,369	3,235,669
Other Manufactures	3,422,191	2,405,212	3,347,978	2,919,524	3,015,236
Total of Silk Manufactures	13,324,935	10,268,690	11,318,883	12,749,032	15,237,298
Skins and Furs—Goat, Undressed	291,980	528,597	892,866	900,884	1,201,066
Seal	623,278	459,801	465,844	550,594	490,720
Sheep and Lamb, Undressed	943,923	1,034,343	1,218,102	1,394,827	1,465,282
Furs of all Sorts	945,574	911,910	899,284	1,040,464	1,384,155
Manufactures of, incldng. Rugs.	‡263,399	456,365	572,825	645,456	740,518
Spices, Pepper	398,087	967,781	724,968	332,876	299,468
,, Of all other sorts	863,607	504,357	557,996	501,339	551,177
Spirits, Rum	528,825	546,420	552,997	424,344	371,024
,, Brandy	1,337,997	1,242,424	1,401,949	1,437,312	1,195,066
,, Other Foreign & Col. Spirits	229,301	345,061	390,389	401,310	396,317
Total of Spirits	2,096,123	2,133,905	2,345,335	2,262,966	1,962,407
Sponge	§	219,866	244,198	183,595	158,837
Stones, Marble, and Slate—					
Rough, Hewn, or Manufactured (other than Works of Art)	494,336	520,056	664,118	724,446	680,977
Straw Platting for Hats & Bonnets	§	§	659,892	910,337	749,421
Sugar, Refined and Sugar Candy.	4,436,872	4,835,742	8,140,510	10,824,353	9,409,538
,, Unrefined	18,457,963	13,486,640	9,935,097	8,347,711	8,274,875
,, Molasses	86,251	139,010	184,416	226,568	212,696
,, Glucose	387,737	326,065	446,147	542,195	605,780
Tallow and Stearine	2,311,689	1,580,015	1,725,255	2,344,773	2,575,071
Tea	11,613,398	10,656,990	9,919,666	9,764,652	10,242,999
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow & Horse	554,494	496,558	755,164	422,735	467,976
Tobacco, Manufcrd., Cigars & Snuff	1,130,288	1,237,745	1,415,758	945,066	1,256,313
,, Unmanufactured	1,746,919	2,609,535	2,092,665	2,527,190	2,097,603
Toys	577,397	572,792	748,113	964,465	997,647
Vegetables, Raw, unenumerated.	369,717	467,287	773,590	1,090,370	1,277,266
Watches	427,663	626,482	*674,654	*863,580	*828,143
Wine	6,465,944	5,126,392	5,886,867	5,018,108	5,448,088
Wood and Timber—Hewn	5,252,149	4,636,997	5,004,574	4,187,763	4,181,436
Sawn or Split	10,645,948	9,598,001	11,093,179	11,899,533	10,695,916
Staves	469,847	539,235	669,243	541,797	594,615
Mahogany	358,865	487,751	360,965	521,859	270,712
House Frames, Fittings, Joiners' and Cabinet Work	†186,881	†271,495	616,479	668,325	762,838
Unenumerated	364,714	450,066	633,801	604,262	629,592

* Watches and parts thereof since 1886. † Not including cabinet work. ‡ Not including rugs.
§ Included with all other articles. **See note opposite page.

QUANTITIES—*Continued.*

	1880.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Wool— Sheep, Lamb, Alpaca, and the Llama Tribe.. Lbs.	463,508,963	506,918,010	635,340,110	707,337,613	777,009,329
Woollen Rags ..... Tons	41,266	32,642	34,659	31,117	37,616
Woollen and Worsted Yarn :— Berlin Wool and Yarn for Fancy Purposes .. Lbs.	752,700	1,255,425	1,235,931	1,219,965	1,221,104
Yarn for Weaving..... ,,	14,194,979	14,632,653	15,144,054	14,991,494	18,376,407
Woollen Manufactures :— Stuffs..... Yds.	*	55,120,889	68,600,522	75,458,938	90,135,913
Yeast, Dried ..... Cwts.	208,123	293,238	250,932	213,153	192,576

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom (stated in Cwts. according to present system of Entry).

Wheat—Grain.

COUNTRIES.	1881. Cwts.	1885. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1894. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.
Russia, Northern Ports.....	426,852	4,613,436	2,416,585	52,277	935,250
,, Southern Ports.....	3,619,797	7,362,208	16,972,440	16,723,604	22,081,785
Sweden	—	—	1,126	—	—
Denmark	829	3,958	55,156	3,600	—
Germany	1,361,402	1,980,236	1,100,843	715,043	752,990
France.....	6,693	2,662	590	3,968	2,900
Austrian Territories	10,412	95,024	18,285	—	—
Roumania..	214,855	398,709	4,653,735	108,089	2,022,200
Turkey	29,277	653,035	903,514	339,577	1,300,230
Bulgaria.....	10,804	669,605	351,165	12,600	—
Egypt	1,070,710	109,983	425,455	184	2,590
United States:					
Atlantic Ports 24,820,246		10,165,339	6,427,253	15,773,828	14,006,420
Pacific Ports 11,263,242		14,107,513	10,773,810	8,884,417	13,077,700
Argentine Republic	31	334,195	2,810,317	13,272,152	11,400,360
Chile.....	1,094,261	1,622,852	24,000	1,764,413	1,038,900
British North America	2,875,606	1,745,373	1,128,349	2,828,515	1,844,600
British India.....	7,334,616	12,170,251	9,111,582	5,349,056	8,802,950
Australasia	2,968,730	5,279,232	3,057,693	3,877,418	3,486,620
Other Countries	39,570	185,253	242,279	417,491	994,460
Total 57,147,933		61,498,864	60,474,180	70,126,232	81,749,955

Wheat—Meal and Flour.

Russia, Northern Ports.....	77	1,542	11,196	9,186	100
,, Southern Ports	42,582	83,856	185,028	24,215	34,740
Sweden	—	43,709	1,090	—	—
Denmark	293,745	120,146	21,744	7,241	380
Germany	1,387,939	1,415,171	894,838	198,543	243,870
France.....	203,296	187,097	102,763	480,819	1,125,990
Austrian Territories	1,097,417	1,810,719	1,369,887	1,106,971	1,305,760
Roumania	—	—	9,492	—	9,500
Turkey	18	116	—	4,411	490
Bulgaria.....	—	—	200	—	—
Egypt	1,472	200	1,758	3,330	—
United States:					
Atlantic Ports	6,678,322	10,172,849	10,729,188	15,378,304	12,778,050
Pacific Ports	1,014,852	11,559,054	1,296,612	547,182	353,800
Chile	61,422	13	—	1,600	1,200
British North America	259,862	280,002	933,422	1,195,421	2,343,300
British India.....	3,308	4,007	31	10,579	200
Australasia	276,648	131,485	131,140	61,156	73,110
Other Countries	36,421	22,877	84,947	105,647	97,920
Total 11,357,381		15,832,843	15,773,336	19,134,605	18,368,410

VALUES—*Continued.*

	1880.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Wool—Sheep, Lamb, Alpaca and the Llama Tribe	£26,375,407	£21,247,413	£27,309,308	£25,135,337	£26,384,514
Woollen Rags	820,366	681,995	716,379	635,367	730,743
Woollen Manufactures—Stuffs	7,649,778	5,114,799	6,072,744	5,665,282	6,473,945
Other kinds		2,260,009	3,249,186	4,062,374	4,506,241
Woollen & Worsted Yarn—Berlin Wool & Yarn for fancy purposes	128,176	221,412	219,567	224,435	216,435
Yarn for Weaving	1,713,959	1,774,399	2,715,494	1,511,924	1,826,452
Yeast, Dried	544,783	817,504	671,049	546,904	491,351
All Other Articles	14,395,244	15,277,927	16,628,608	18,297,140	18,667,725
Parcel Post	—	—	503,230	808,892	978,191
Total	£411,229,565	370,967,955	420,691,997	408,344,810	416,689,658

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom (stated in Cwts. according to present system of Entry).

Wheat—Total of Grain and Flour.

COUNTRIES.	1881. Cwts.	1885. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1894. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.
Russia, Northern Ports	426,948	4,615,465	2,432,135	65,035	935,389
,, Southern Ports	3,673,024	7,472,545	17,229,423	16,757,236	22,130,035
Sweden	—	57,512	2,640	—	—
Denmark	368,010	162,045	85,356	13,657	528
Germany	3,096,326	3,842,303	2,343,677	990,797	1,091,698
France	260,813	248,842	143,316	671,772	1,566,775
Austrian Territories	1,382,183	2,477,549	1,920,906	1,537,460	1,813,556
Roumania	214,855	398,709	4,666,918	108,089	2,035,395
Turkey	29,299	653,188	903,514	345,703	1,300,911
Bulgaria	10,804	669,605	351,443	12,600	—
Egypt	1,072,550	110,246	427,897	4,809	2,590
United States:					
Atlantic Ports	33,168,149	23,550,667	21,328,903	37,132,584	31,753,712
Pacific Ports	12,531,807	16,158,900	12,574,660	9,644,392	13,569,089
Argentine Republic	31	335,635	2,848,771	13,283,867	11,432,721
Chile	1,171,039	1,622,869	24,000	1,766,635	1,040,567
British North America	3,200,434	2,113,797	2,424,768	4,488,822	5,099,183
British India	7,338,751	12,175,523	9,111,625	5,363,749	8,803,228
Australasia	3,314,540	5,452,239	3,239,832	3,962,357	3,588,162
Other Countries	85,096	213,913	321,807	552,508	1,098,097
Total	71,344,659	82,331,552	82,381,591	96,702,072	107,261,636

Barley.

Russia	1,167,922	6,524,542	8,254,567	19,447,120	13,281,157
Sweden	229,129	169,648	61,772	75,188	11,140
Denmark	1,376,908	612,119	301,120	676,411	157,570
Germany	1,692,306	609,142	544,803	845,928	840,030
France	2,001,182	1,424,600	439,595	177,964	70,670
Austrian Territories	34,635	744,040	439,718	607,757	204,960
Roumania	1,887,134	2,377,519	1,964,612	3,020,182	2,370,000
Turkey	251,964	1,288,738	2,352,567	2,972,697	3,920,690
Bulgaria	146,316	124,496	30,700	97,301	106,200
Egypt	59,971	62,516	238,625	137,328	34,600
United States	273,859	135,913	415,333	1,514,751	734,250
Chile	3,397	152,583	65,040	633,208	980,400
Other Countries	681,221	1,140,304	1,569,536	1,035,549	607,200
Total	9,805,944	15,366,160	16,677,988	31,241,384	23,618,867

EXPORTS.—QUANTITIES.

Quantities of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce (Entered by Quantity) Exported from the United Kingdom.

Principal Articles.	1880	1885	1890	1894	1895
Alkali ..... Cwt.	6,888,412	6,661,800	6,331,700	5,982,200	6,248,800
Horses ..... No.	5,128	6,196	12,916	16,457	21,564
Arms & Ammunition :—					
Fire-arms, small ..... No.	267,003	256,740	184,078	132,284	129,130
Gunpowder ..... Lbs.	14,927,500	12,763,900	10,330,400	8,315,900	8,046,800
Bags, empty ..... D'zs	5,028,800	3,569,229	2,677,605	2,304,756	2,226,297
Beer and Ale ..... Bls.	412,192	436,765	503,221	412,590	432,742
Biscuits and Bread ..... Cwt.	206,183	171,829	228,545	204,090	209,020
Bleaching Materials ..... ,,	1,462,700	1,507,600	1,736,700	1,290,700	1,412,300
Books, printed ..... ,,	97,208	118,637	162,128	168,536	180,629
Butter ..... ,,	31,408	28,692	24,510	17,013	18,430
Candles, all sorts..... Lbs	5,051,800	7,803,200	13,556,800	19,250,900	23,380,400
Cement ..... Cwt	5,549,800	7,357,900	12,568,800	8,511,640	7,909,680
Cheese ..... ,,	11,903	12,708	12,211	10,205	10,476
Clay, unmanufactured .... Ton	151,550	183,505	250,990	286,198	311,734
Coal, Cinders, and Fuel .. ,,	18,719,971	23,770,957	30,142,839	33,073,698	33,101,452
Cordage and Twine ..... Cwt	118,307	177,128	209,093	203,307	230,518
Corn :—					
Wheat ..... ,,	675,239	54,669	143,105	15,477	17,013
Wheat Flour ..... ,,	107,093	108,433	222,124	271,553	288,428
Cotton Yarn ..... Lbs.	215,544,800	245,809,900	258,290,800	236,121,000	251,989,000
Cotton Manufactures :—					
Piece Goods,					
White or plain ..... yds.	3,058,965,900	3,149,905,600	3,581,715,200	3,668,386,200	3,386,768,900
Printed, checked, or dyed ..... ,,	1,416,348,200	1,224,423,800	1,543,206,300	1,613,842,900	1,645,698,300
Mixed materials ..... ,,	20,330,900	†187,100	†44,500	†133,800	†95,000
Total of Piece Goods ,,	4,495,645,000	4,374,516,500	5,124,966,000	5,312,362,900	5,032,562,200
Stockings and Socks.... Doz. prs.	1,227,858	1,731,745	1,304,564	854,607	812,723
Thread for Sewing ..... Lbs.	13,075,100	15,044,600	18,075,000	17,099,300	23,800,300
Fish :—					
Herrings..... Brls.	1,072,397	1,239,810	1,150,175	1,386,510	1,425,115
Glass :—					
Plate, rough or silvered.. Sq. ft.	2,380,400	3,886,894	3,070,456	1,336,600	1,446,000
Flint ..... Cwts.	112,166	131,573	111,855	84,753	94,211
Common Bottles ..... ,,	659,445	731,982	934,908	633,227	680,650
Of other Sorts ..... ,,	134,317	108,024	203,475	178,907	224,836
Grease :—					
Tallow and Animal Fat.. Cwts.	179,592	283,718	472,150	508,291	518,991
Hats of all sorts ..... Dozs.	922,658	1,041,849	1,328,561	1,144,405	1,206,239

† Large quantities of Piece Goods of Mixed Materials, in which wool predominated were erroneously entered as Cotton Manufactures prior to 1884, but this kind of goods is now included with Woollen Tissues and Worsted Stuffs.

EXPORTS.—VALUES.

Declared Value of Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce Exported from the United Kingdom.

Principal Articles.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Alkali	£2,398,082	£1,955,790	£2,089,295	£1,630,948	£1,557,533
Animals: Horses	311,302	371,406	687,978	449,804	549,882
Apparel and Slops	3,212,103	4,161,150	5,035,697	4,122,863	4,525,313
Arms and Ammunition:					
Firearms, small	307,059	384,124	273,820	207,744	237,622
Gunpowder	372,585	318,285	252,828	200,481	181,507
Of all other Kinds	777,307	1,109,566	1,342,383	1,462,565	2,074,358
Bags, empty	1 452,446	779,876	649,262	468,797	443,262
Beer and Ale	1,733,505	1,645,333	1,874,886	1,463,107	1,523,703
Biscuit and Bread	,583,119	502,379	651,603	541,271	553,296
Bleaching Materials	441,547	507,080	506,076	504,852	500,717
Books, printed	970,263	1,143,509	1,323,704	1,218,325	1,228,183
Butter	201,671	175,646	139,307	97,773	101,801
Candles of all Sorts	143,231	199,633	261,408	331,086	385,703
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of	833,837	910,763	1,222,400	1,152,854	1,190,885
*Carriages and Wagons, railway	290,272	1,038,736	3,029,565	801,748	790,719
Cement	692,575	811,000	1,281,963	703,389	641,551
Cheese	50,634	51,928	47,536	39,760	38,291
Chemical Products and Dye Stuffs	2,384,021	1,945,574	3,237,426	3,031,472	3,233,222
Clay, unmanufactured	163,052	191,051	272,720	319,726	347,654
Clocks and Watches	156,817	217,357	123,127	61,167	69,719
Coals, &c.:					
Coals, Cinders, and Fuel	8,372,933	10,633,151	19,020,269	17,371,331	15,433,803
Products of Coal, except Dyes	492,261	857,243	1,414,677	1,239,162	1,573,731
Cordage and Twine	295,607	383,607	494,653	391,489	428,159
Corn:					
Wheat	348,158	22,709	55,907	5,374	6,407
Wheat Flour	74,047	56,281	116,349	106,420	111,104
Of other Kinds	298,415	250,260	261,133	304,944	275,651
Cotton Yarn	11,901,623	11,865,294	12,341,307	9,285,645	9,291,195
Cotton Manufactures:—					
Piece Goods, white or plain	34,755,147	30,565,477	34,327,299	30,613,697	27,340,526
,, printed, checked, or dyed	22,377,370	17,706,137	19,829,868	19,601,837	19,416,920
,, of mixed materials	545,567	†5,241	†2,591	†3,789	†1,912
Stockings and Socks	401,858	519,346	355,861	228,708	220,414
Thread for Sewing	2,073,131	2,365,998	2,990,751	2,934,882	3,160,556
Lace and Patent Net	1,973,816	2,376,837	2,046,847	1,890,053	1,961,812
Hosiery and Small Wares	1,535,544	1,572,557	2,536,225	2,005,918	2,353,128
Total o Cotton Manufactures	63,662,433	55,111,593	62,089,442	57,278,884	54,455,268
Cycles and parts thereof	—	—	—	1,200,913	1,386,420
Earthen and China Ware, including Manufactures of Clay	2,256,421	2,005,278	2,514,472	1,904,176	2,170,322
Electric Lightg. Apparatus or parts thereof (except Steam Engines)	—	—	281,248	246,354	335,929
Fish:—Herrings	1,422,361	1,521,891	1,284,946	1,456,246	1,626,889
Of other Sorts	356.900	494,074	510,321	596,933	655,517
Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares	480,821	649,658	649,092	418,798	517,430
Glass:—					
Plate, Rough or Silvered	192,607	246,230	190,218	72,634	79,715
Flint	248.694	279,669	261,105	199,919	214,334
Common Bottles	332,886	350,393	433,390	301.453	324,901
Of other Sorts	147,321	89,919	180,720	141,392	170,758
Grease, Tallow, and Animal Fat	284,645	409,694	560,992	668,945	531,540
Haberdashery and Millinery	3,874,722	2,308,939	2,112,911	1,246,631	1,352,778
Hardware and Cutlery	3,520,878	2,851,920	2,764,446	1,834,481	1,856,532
Hats of all Sorts	1,025,568	1,111,546	1,272,013	1,023,943	1,090,281

* Including parts thereof subsequent to 1881.

† In previous years large quantities of Piece Goods of Mixed Materials, in which Wool predominated, were erroneously entered as Cotton Manufactures, but are now included with Woollen and Worsted Stuffs.

QUANTITIES—*Continued.*

Principal Articles.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Leather:—					
Tanned, Unwrought .... Cwts.	146,998	183,987	155,753	136,153	159,037
Wrought, Boots & Shoes Doz. prs.	420,189	560,309	695,802	668,563	674,620
Linen and Jute Yarn:—					
Linen Yarn ..... ,,	16,477,500	16,600,200	15,312,600	15,540,100	17,045,600
Jute Yarn ..... ,,	16,833,200	30,702,800	34,404,400	34,928,300	34,725,800
Linen and Jute Manufactures:—					
Linen Manufactures:					
White or Plain..... Yds.	156,689,600	138,186,600	165,498,900	135,157,200	178,865,500
Printed, Checked, or Dyed ..... ,,	4,987,600	7,219,200	14,859,300	16,875,200	20,235,800
Sailcloth and Sails .... ,,	3,289,400	4,062,800	3,681,600	4,221,600	4,486,300
Total of Piece Goods. ,,	164,966,600	149,468,600	184,039,800	156,254,000	203,587,600
Thread for Sewing ..... Lbs.	2,878,400	2,632,500	2,949,000	2,094,300	2,401,500
Jute Manufactures ..... Yds.	183,202,400	215,078,500	273,775,900	233,431,700	254,679,600
Manures..... Tons.	†	†	317,596	354,303	328,553
Metals:—					
Iron, Old, for remanufacture.....Tons.	243,613	85,236	149,902	83,256	97,100
Iron, Pig and Puddled .. ,,	1,632,343	960,931	1,145,268	830,985	866,568
,, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod ..... ,,	304,214	264,472	222,835	129,132	143,990
,, Railroad, of all sorts ,,	693,696	714,276	1,035,431	425,242	457,552
,, Wire ..... ,,	59,180	55,093	61,567	34,675	42,220
,, Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates..... ,,	283,194	330,954	335,592	296,735	307,132
,, Tinned Plates..... ,,	217,718	298,386	421,797	353,928	366,120
,, Black Plates for Tinning ..... ,,	—	—	—	—	34,361
,, Cast or Wrought, and all other Manufactures ..... ,,	275,714	347,963	454,171	265,883	288,864
,, Steel, Unwrought.. ,,	69,057	60,481	149,416	211,495	208,283
,, Manufactures of Steel, or Steel and Iron combined.... ,,	14,264	12,890	25,451	18,667	23,344
Total of Iron and Steel ,,	3,792,993	3,130,682	4,001,430	2,649,998	2,835,541
Copper, Unwrought: Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs Cwts.	308,954	375,309	900,538	390,717	590,927
Copper, Wrought or Partly Wrought:					
Mixed or Yellow Metal ,,	338,645	418,400	351,451	315,170	298,233
Of other Sorts ..... ,,	331,590	421,481	270,017	308,125	313,601
Brass of all Sorts..... ,,	76,379	91,856	106,211	109,156	107,182
Lead: Pig, Sheet, & Pipe Tons.	33,551	38,526	55,557	47,060	41,705
Tin, Unwrought ..... Cwts.	88,384	93,019	102,642	116,992	113,412
Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought..... ,,	160,458	153,763	164,176	183,077	197,568
Oil and Floor Cloth.....Sq. Yds.	6,126,200	11,265 100	16,616,400	20,185,700	22,433,200
Oil, Seed..... Gals.	14,508,000	16,573,700	Tons 65,118	Tons 58,165	Tons 49,154
Paper, other than Hangings Cwts.	472,168	733.110	904,997	844,074	842,526
Pictures ..... No.	11,408	11,415	17,064	9,684	10,909
Potatoes..... Cwts.	*	*	*	1,073,336	263,786
Rags and other Materials for Paper ..... Tons.	55,792	49,585	53,885	53,834	49,259
Salt ..... ,,	1,051,240	921,869	726,021	768,999	740,548

* Not separately entered prior to 1892. † Entered by value only.
‡ Prior to 1895 Iron Black Plates were included with Sheets (not Galvanised) &c., and Steel Black Plates with Steel Sheets.

VALUES—*Continued.*

Principal Articles.	1890.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Implements and Tools of Industry	£378,413	£876,490	£1,338,011	£1,194,594	£1,240,327
Instruments and Apparatus :—					
Surgical, Anatomical, and Scientific	*	238,115	307,656	248,718	277,804
Leather :—					
Unwrought	1,152,660	1,701,511	1,388,306	1,230,074	1,422,747
Wrought. Boots and Shoes	1,282,221	1,627,331	1,898,290	1,614,076	1,580,680
,, of other Sorts	374,634	294,501	349,746	279,389	355,912
Saddlery and Harness	436,373	385,786	642,388	423,239	474,641
Linen and Jute Yarn :					
Linen Yarn	978,318	986,538	866,393	939,202	965,926
Jute Yarn	233,224	272,027	386,405	376,084	355,854
Linen and Jute Manufactures :—					
Linen Manufactures :					
White or Plain	4,818,841	3,653,817	3,739,513	2,895,100	3,488,369
Printed, Checked, or Dyed	150,182	206,584	353,131	377,907	399,525
Sailcloth and Sails	166,477	183,390	162,280	189,491	192,367
Thread for Sewing	372,078	336,000	353,985	244,332	263,947
Of other Sorts	328,441	581,302	1,101,259	797,828	1,006,817
Total of Linen Manufactures	5,836,019	4,961,093	5,710,168	4,504,658	5,351,025
Jute Manufactures	2,255,503	1,904,360	2,625,835	2,047,849	2,168,912
Machinery :—					
Steam Engines	2,786,449	3,724,799	4,412,853	3,065,103	2,783,042
Of other Sorts	6,477,067	7,362,070	11,967,808	11,140,112	11,443,693
Manure	1,128,524	1,726,993	2,072,673	2,329,454	1,949,049
Medicines	814,412	842,725	1,060,397	973,894	1,048,310
Metals :—					
Iron, Old, for re-manufacture	1,165,069	261,435	502,223	221,316	252,540
,, Pig and Puddled	5,218,660	2,092,816	3,498,568	1,912,958	2,077,073
,, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod	2,376,279	1,620,484	1,658,800	823,365	854,017
,, Railroad of all Sorts	5,072,353	3,905,259	5,981,689	1,885,399	1,897,036
,, Wire	827,915	689,238	1,083,175	620,536	711,188
,, Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates	3,383,120	3,268,143	3,840,142	2,982,051	3,014,488
,, Tinned Plates	4,457,887	4,427,695	6,361,477	4,338,786	4,239,193
,, §Black Plates for Tinning	—	—	—	—	338,346
,, Cast or Wrought, and all other Manufactures	3,792,128	4,013,108	5,965,573	3,431,990	3,727,607
,, Steel, Unwrought	1,269,986	1,027,460	1,902,308	1,974,181	1,948,795
,, Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel & Iron combined	826,819	405,100	771,382	498,181	620,640
Total of Iron and Steel	28,390,316	21,710,738	31,565,337	18,688,763	19,680,923
(*See also* Telegraphic Wire.)					
Copper, Unwrought :					
Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs	1,053,603	901,109	2,629,214	853,755	1,344,913
Wrought or Partly Wrought :					
Mixed or Yellow Metal	1,021,967	972,194	1,004,830	682,026	629,906
Of other Sorts	1,257,998	1,232,504	917,510	829,247	844,031
Brass of all Sorts	323,473	363,415	501,058	406,831	418,601
Lead : Pig, Sheet, and Pipe	584,028	472,065	812,330	517,811	493,196
Tin, Unwrought	399,175	411,986	503,371	432,017	383,604
Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought	134,576	102,132	162,678	126,505	130,385
Musical Instruments	200,242	221,050	207,087	149,343	159,293
Oil and Floor Cloth	382,653	611,666	783,693	752,415	857,430
Oil, Seed	1,621,337	1,534,747	1,499,556	1,219,270	990,311
Painters' Colours and Materials	1,163,708	1,222,888	1,577,480	1,374,034	1,556,579
Paper, other than hangings	1,106,996	1,428,326	1,519,455	1,274,741	1,288,487
†Pickles, Vinegar, and Sauces	678,882	1,324,625	1,442,887	1,133,317	1,236,962
Pictures	310,244	236,652	326,172	294,409	338,731
Plate and Plated Ware	233,498	328,007	403,794	301,198	345,714
Potatoes	‡	‡	‡	207,333	54,618
Provisions, not otherwise descrbd.	1,035,182	897,324	947,100	814,706	944,422
Rags and other Materials for Paper	673,523	421,667	404,658	309,684	293,821
Salt	603,918	672,427	652,671	604,105	546,219

* Included partly with manufactures of Steel, and partly with all other articles.
† Confectionery and Preserved Fruits included subsequent to 1881.
‡ Separately entered prior to 1892. § See note on opposite page.

QUANTITIES—*Continued.*

Principal Articles.		1880.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Seeds of all Sorts	Cwts.	125,742	156,789	214,670	250,977	231,900
Silk, Thrown Twist, or Yarn	Lbs.	**	412,805	831,945	771,155	703,213
Silk Manufactures :—						
Broad Piece Goods	Yds.	6,218,510	6,016,042	9,507,367	5,535,111	6,830,300
Skins and Furs :—						
Foreign, British Dressed.	No.	4,042,600	3,455,525	4,060,916	3,675,560	3,636,406
Soap	Cwts.	391,808	402,112	496,930	576,537	728,398
Spirits*	Gals.	2,060,193	2,760,041	3,658,658	3,859,205	4,153,280
Slate by Tale	No.	31,189,500	45,482,000	50,409,600	40,459,000	30,083,300
Grindstones, Millstones, and other sorts of stones	Tons.	31,064	21,991	50,078	31,868	26,082
Sugar, Refined	Cwts.	965,446	994,353	709,416	1,037,821	966,210
Wool :—						
Sheep and Lambs'	Lbs.	17,197,300	23,459,500	¶19,495,100	¶12,984,900	¶21,667,200
Flocks and Ragwool	,,	12,967,900	12,087,700	16,070,400	16,197,300	15,597,400
Foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom	,,		7,126,000	..	..	..
Noils	,,	§	§	10,234,700	8,961,300	13,756,200
Waste	,,	§	§	2,397,600	2,078,800	3,491,900
Combed or Carded & Tops	,,	§	§	9,016,000	11,608,600	14,260,500
Woollen & Worsted Manufactures :—						
Woollen & Worsted Yarn.	,,	26,464,300	43,491,600	41,082,800	53,015,600	61,070,900
Woollen Tissues—						
Heavy Broad, all Wool.	Yds.	50,000,200	45,954,500	9,054,900	7,001,600	10,429,300
,, Mixed	Yds.	50,000,200	45,954,500	15,450,700	12,625,900	18,833,300
Heavy Narrow, all Wool	Yds.	50,000,200	45,954,500	1,663,100	912,300	993,100
,, Mixed	Yds.	50,000,200	45,954,500	1,176,400	462,800	551,100
Light Broad, all Wool	Yds.	50,000,200	45,954,500	5,465,300	5,501,300	7,991,700
,, Mixed	Yds.	50,000,200	45,954,500	9,343,200	7,962,200	11,197,300
Light Narrow, all Wool	Yds.	50,000,200	45,954,500	4,093,400	2,201,600	2,926,200
,, Mixed	Yds.	50,000,200	45,954,500	10,238,600	4,254,300	4,735,100
Worsted Coatings, Broad, all Wool	Yds.	50,000,200	45,954,500	14,202,900	11,169,700	26,278,100
,, Mixed	Yds.	50,000,200	45,954,500	5,046,500	3,850,700	5,030,500
Worsted Coatings, Narrow, all Wool	Yds.	50,000,200	45,954,500	3,136,100	2,167,200	1,842,000
,, Mixed	Yds.	50,000,200	45,954,500	4,956,300	2,724,000	2,676,800
Flannels	Yds.	6,697,800	11,096,300	13,568,400	8,935,900	11,465,500
Blankets	Pairs.	1,277,740	1,217,080	1,552,927	1,053,311	1,273,101
Worsted Stuffs, &c., all Wool	Yds.	† 189,940,700	† 198,764,100	†‡ 15,411,800	13,204,200	19,185,600
,, Mixed	Yds.	189,940,700	198,764,100	129,666,900	77,558,300	109,025,600
¶Carpets and Druggets	,,	9,328,300	11,082,500	10,737,100	7,763,300	8,279,500
Yarn, Alpaca, and Mohair, and other sorts, unenumerated	Lbs.	‖	12,193,300	12,959,600	13,952,200	17,742,600

** Entered by Value only.

* The Quantities of Spirits shipped as Merchandise only are here stated, and are exclusive of Ships' Stores, &c.

† Large quantities of Piece Goods of mixed materials in which Wool predominated were erroneously entered as Cotton Manufactures prior to 1884, but this kind of goods is now included with Woollen and Worsted Stuffs.

‡ Includes Worsted Stuffs only. Woollen Stuffs are included under Woollen Tissues.

§ The Classification of Wool was altered in 1890. Comparative figures cannot be given for these articles. They were principally included with "Foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom."

‖ Not separately entered.

¶ Raw or undressed only.

VALUES—*Continued.*

Principal Articles.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1894.	1895.
Seeds of all Sorts	£231,258	£197,451	£220,367	£318,721	£263,949
Sewing Machines	‖	372,212	697,411	770,190	913,787
Silk: Thrown, Twist, and Yarn	683,591	376,488	477,482	342,534	296,395
Silk Manufactures:—					
Broad Piece Goods	1,012,720	1,118,430	1,271,412	567,742	681,224
Of other Kinds	1,017,939	839,513	957,953	654,614	753,837
Total of Silk Manufactures	2,030,659	1,957,943	2,229,365	1,222,356	1,435,061
Skins and Furs:—					
British	970,294	437,765	550,351	386,197	460,097
Foreign, British Dressed	673,553	403,019	711,953	573,727	627,172
Soap	440,286	472,438	534,327	621,292	756,704
*Spirits	544,224	872,338	1,276,436	1,378,404	1,559,462
Stationery, other than paper	723,772	853,762	969,826	797,090	860,098
Stones and Slates:—					
Slate by Tale	176,533	242,484	276,226	230,813	176,023
Grindstones, Millstones, and other sorts of Stones	83,570	91,170	199,065	150,511	141,754
Sugar, Refined	1,126,827	762,183	505,777	728,892	574,013
Telegraphic Wire and Apparatus	1,300,908	770,054	1,602,205	1,336,614	782,375
Umbrellas and Parasols	457,880	508,082	577,498	454,415	455,939
Wood and Timber, Manufactured: Staves and Empty Casks and Unenumerated	364,020	431,965	591,588	348,318	381,305
Wool:—					
Sheep and Lambs'	1,187,113	933,612	†805,296	†491,014	858,560
Flocks and Ragwool	546,671	288,511	403,517	374,327	359,386
Foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom		485,304	..	..	..
Noils	§	§	646,313	492,985	692,960
Waste			118,174	73,956	112,408
Combed or Carded and Tops			625,578	753,874	932,902
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	3,344,740	4,382,898	4,086,458	4,718,205	5,372,313
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:—					
Woollen Tissues—					
Heavy Broad, all Wool	6,736,721	7,702,485	2,197,759	1,613,962	2,164,013
" Mixed			1,515,083	1,243,056	1,757,337
Heavy Narrow, all Wool			247,917	131,778	146,403
" Mixed			96,104	35,189	44,683
Light Broad, all Wool			735,146	697,809	957,275
" Mixed			563,597	520,080	750,246
Light Narrow, all Wool			288,780	160,400	192,760
" Mixed			371,929	167,259	191,954
Wrstd. Coatings, Broad, all Wool			3,113,910	2,157,233	4,307,357
" " Mixed			759,478	482,410	598,155
Wrstd. Coatings, Narrow, all Wool			576,251	382,747	300,821
" " Mixed			625,965	298,131	276,290
Flannels	310,508	437,830	495,396	305,961	369,258
Blankets	586,580	498,823	601,728	396,880	494,265
Worsted Stuffs, &c., all Wool	7,241,156	7,741,145	685,145	631,379	943,557
" " Mixed			4,565,505	2,713,706	3,793,097
Carpets and Druggets	1,133,545	1,188,482	1,115,091	762,884	853,056
Of all other Sorts	1,256,667	1,278,288	1,863,698	1,309,877	1,597,417
Total of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures	17,265,177	18,847,053	20,418,482	14,010,741	19,737,944
Yarn, Alpaca, and Mohair, and other sorts unenumerated	877,953	1,197,771	1,174,477	1,253,808	1,886,655
All other Articles	7,657,552	6,731,427	7,495,844	6,159,738	6,885,171
Parcel Post	‡	‡	1,000,593	1,109,136	1,337,931
Total	223,060,446	213,115,114	263,530,585	215,824,333	225,890,016

* The Value of Spirits shipped as Merchandise only is here stated, and is exclusive of the value of spirits taken for Ships Stores, &c. † Raw or undressed only.

§ The Classification of Wool was altered in 1890. Comparative figures cannot be given for these articles. They were principally included with "Foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom" in previous years.

‡ The Transmission of Articles by Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post commenced on 1st July, 1885. The year 1886 is the first for which there are complete records of the value of the goods exported by Parcel Post. ‖ Not separately entered.

IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES FROM 1854 TO 1895.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Imports into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned years, with the average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Percentage Proportion of Imports from each Country to the Total Imports.

(*Amounts given in millions of £. Thus,* 10 *equals* £10,000,000.)

YEARS.	RUSSIA.		GERMANY.		HOLLAND.		BELGIUM.		FRANCE.		ITALY.		TURKEY.*		EGYPT.†		U. STATES.		BRAZIL.		CHILI.		PERU.	
	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.†	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.
	Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £	
1854	4	2·6	16	10·5	7	4·6	4	2·6	10	6·6	2	1·3	3	2·0	3	2·0	30	19·7	2	1·3	1	0·7	3	2·0
1855	—		16		6		3		9		2		2		4		26		2		2		3	
1856	12		11		7		3		10		2		3		6		36		2		2		3	
1857	13		13		7		3		12		2		3		8		34		4		2		4	
1858	12		9		6		3		13		2		4		6		34		2		2		5	
1859	14		10		7		4		17		3		4		9		34		3		2		2	
Aver...	10	6·0	12	7·0	7	3·9	3	1·9	12	7·2	2	1·3	3	1·9	7	3·9	33	19·4	3	1·5	2	1·2	3	2·0
1860	16		15		8		4		18		3		5		10		45		2		3		3	
1861	13		14		8		4		18		3		5		8		49		3		2		3	
1862	15		15		8		5		22		3		5		12		28		4		3		2	
1863	12		14		9		5		24		3		6		16		20		4		2		4	
1864	15		15		12		6		26		3		6		20		18		7		3		3	
Aver...	14	6·0	15	6·2	9	3·8	5	2·0	22	9·2	3	1·3	5	2·3	13	5·6	32	13·6	4	1·7	3	1·1	3	1·3
1865	17		17		12		7		32		3		6		22		22		7		4		4	—
1866	20		19		12		8		37		4		6		15		47		7		3		3	
1867	22		19		11		8		34		3		5		15		41		6		4		4	
1868	20		18		11		8		34		4		8		18		43		7		4		3	
1869	17		18		13		9		34		4		9		17		43		7		4		4	
Aver...	19	6·7	18	6·4	12	4·1	8	2·8	34	11·9	4	1·2	7	2·4	17	6·1	39	13·7	7	2·4	4	1·3	4	1·2

1870	21		15		14		11		38		4		8		14		50		6		4		5	
1871	24		19		14		14		30		5		8		16		61		7		4		4	
1872	24		19		13		13		42		4		6		16		55		9		6		4	
1873	21		20		13		13		43		4		7		14		71		7		5		5	
1874	21		20		14		15		47		4		6		11		74		7		5		5	
Aver...	22	6·4	19	5·4	14	3·9	13	3·8	40	11·6	4	1·2	7	2·0	14	4·1	62	18·0	7	2·1	5	1·4	5	1·3
1875	21		22		15		15		47		5		7		11		70		7		4		5	
1876	18		21		17		14		45		4		9		11		76		5		4		6	
1877	22		26		20		13		46		4		7		11		78		6		3		5	
1878	18		24		21		12		41		3		6		6		89		5		2		5	
1879	16		22		22		11		38		3		5		9		92		5		4		3	
Aver...	19	5·0	23	6·1	19	5·1	13	3·5	43	11·6	4	1·0	7	1·8	10	2·5	81	21·6	6	1·5	3	0·9	5	1·3
1880	16		24		26		11		42		3		5		9		107		5		3		3	
1881	14		24		23		12		40		3		7		9		103		6		3		2	
1882	21		26		25		15		39		3		10		8		88		6		3		3	
1883	21		28		25		16		39		3		9		10		99		6		3		2	
1884	16		24		26		15		37		3		9		10		86		5		3		2	
Aver...	18	4·3	25	6·2	25	6·1	14	3·4	39	9·7	3	0·7	8	2·0	9	2·2	97	23·7	6	1·4	3	0·7	2	0·6
1885	18		23		25		15		36		3		8		9		86		4		2		2	
1886	14		21		25		14		37		3		7		7		82		3		2		2	
1887	16		25		25		15		37		3		7		8		83		5		2		2	
1888	26		27		26		16		39		3		8		7		80		5		3		2	
1889	27		27		27		18		46		3		9		9		95		5		3		1	
Aver...	20	5·3	25	6·5	26	6·8	16	4·1	39	10·2	3	0·8	8	2·0	8	2·1	85	22·5	4	1·2	2	0·7	2	0·4
1890	23·7		26·1		25·9		17·4		44·8		3·1		9·3		8·4		97·3		4·4		3·5		1·1	
1891	24·1		27·0		27·3		17·3		44·8		3·4		10·5		10·7		104·4		4·3		3·7		1·0	
1892	15·1		25·7		28·8		17·0		43·5		3·3		8·5		10·6		108·2		3·5		3·9		1·6	
1893	18·6		26·3		28·9		16·8		43·7		2·9		9·2		8·8		91·8		4·6		3·8		1·4	
1894	23·6		26·8		27·6		17·0		43·4		3·1		8·8		9·2		89·6		3·9		3·7		1·0	
Aver.....	21	5·0	26	6·3	28	6·6	17	4·1	44	10·5	3	0·8	9	2·2	9	2·3	98	23·5	4	1·0	4	0·9	1	0·3
1895	24·7		27·0		28·4		17·5		47·4		3·1		7·9		9·5		86·5		3·6		3·4		1·4	

NOTE.—The Returns have been made comparative as far as the records will permit.

* Including Asiatic Turkey. Also including Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia in the later years, in order to make the figures correspond throughout.

† Since the opening of the Suez Canal some articles formerly included in the imports from Egypt have been included in the imports from the countries from which they were exported.

Imports from Various Countries from 1854 to 1895—*Continued.*

Years.	China.		Other Foreign Countries.		Total from Foreign Countries.		British North America.		British West Indies and British Guiana.		Australia and New Zealand.		British India.		Cape of Good Hope and Natal.		Other British Possessions.		Total from British Possessions.		Total Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.	
	Amount	Per Cent of Total.	Amount	Per Cent of Total.	Amount	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.
	Mil £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £	
1854.....	9	5·9	24	15·8	118	77·6	7	4·6	6	4·0	4	2·6	11	7·2	1	0·7	5	3·3	34	22·4	152	100
1855.....	9		26		110		5		5		5		13		1		4		33		143	
1856.....	9		23		129		7		6		6		17		2		5		43		172	
1857.....	11		26		142		6		7		6		19				6		46		188	
1858.....	7		21		126		5		6		5		15		2		5		38		164	
1859.....	9		22		140		5		5		6		15		2		6		39		179	
Aver...	9	5·3	23	14·0	129	76·5	5	3·3	6	3·4	6	3·3	16	9·3	2	1·1	5	3·1	40	23·5	169	100
1860.....	9		26		167		7		6		6		15		2		7		43		210	
1861.....	9		26		165		9		6		7		22		1		7		52		217	
1862.....	12		27		161		8		6		7		34		2		8		65		226	
1863.....	13		32		164		8		8		7		48		2		12		85		249	
1864.....	13		34		181		7		9		10		52		2		14		94		275	
Aver...	11	4·8	29	12·3	167	71·2	8	3·3	7	3·0	7	3·1	34	14·5	2	0·8	10	4·1	68	28·8	235	100
1865.....	10		35		198		6		7		10		37		2		11		73		271	
1866.....	11		31		223		7		6		11		37		3		8		72		295	
1867.....	9		33		214		7		6		13		25		3		7		61		275	
1868.....	11		39		228		7		6		13		30		3		8		67		295	
1869.....	10		36		225		8		6		12		32		3		8		70		295	
Aver...	10	3·6	35	12·2	218	76·0	7	2·5	6	2·2	12	4·1	32	11·3	3	1·0	8	2·9	68	24·0	286	100

1870.....	9		39		238		9		6		14		25		3		8		65		303	
1871.....	12		40		258		9		7		15		31		3		8		73		331	
1872.....	13		51		275		9		6		16		34		4		11		80		365	
1873.....	12		55		290		12		6		17		30		4		12		81		371	
1874.....	11		48		288		12		6		19		31		4		19		82		370	
Aver...	11	3·3	47	13·5	270	78·0	10	3·0	6	1·8	16	4·7	30	8·7	4	1·0	10	2·8	76	22·0	346	100
1875.....	14		47		290		10		7		21		30		4		12		84		374	
1876.....	15		46		291		11		7		22		30		4		10		84		375	
1877.....	13		51		305		12		7		22		31		4		13		89		394	
1878.....	14		45		291		10		6		21		27		4		10		78		369	
1879.....	11		43		284		10		7		22		25		5		10		79		363	
Aver...	13	3·6	46	12·4	292	77·9	10	2·8	7	1·8	22	5·8	29	7·6	4	1·1	11	3·0	83	22·1	375	100
1880.....	12		53		319		13		6		26		30		6		11		92		411	
1881.....	11		48		305		11		6		27		33		5		10		92		397	
1882.....	10		57		314		10		7		25		40		6		11		99		413	
1883.....	10		57		328		12		5		26		39		6		11		99		427	
1884.....	10		48		294		11		5		28		34		6		12		96		390	
Aver...	11	2·6	52	12·9	312	76·5	11	2·8	6	1·4	27	6·5	35	8·7	6	1·4	11	2·7	96	23·5	408	100
1885.....	9		47		287		10		4		23		32		4		11		84		371	
1886.....	8		43		268		10		3		21		32		5		11		82		350	
1887.....	7		43		278		11		3		23		31		5		11		84		362	
1888.....	6		53		301		9		3		26		31		6		12		87		388	
1889.....	6		54		330		12		3		27		36		6		13		97		427	
Aver...	7	1·9	48	12·6	293	77·1	10	2·8	3	0·9	24	6·3	33	8·5	5	1·4	12	3·0	87	22·9	380	100
1890.....	4·8		54·7		324·5		12·4		2·7		29·4		32·7		6·1		12·9		96·2		420·7	
1891.....	4·7		52·8		336·0		12·6		2·4		31·3		32·2		6·3		14·7		99·5		435·4	
1892.....	3·6		52·7		326·0		14·6		2·9		30·5		30·5		5·5		13·8		97·8		423·8	
1893.....	3·9		52·0		312·9		13·3		2·5		29·9		26·2		5·6		14·3		91·8		404·7	
1894.....	3·5		53·2		314·4		12·9		2·7		31·8		27·6		4·9		14·0		93·9		408·3	
Aver...	4	1·0	53	12·6	323	77·1	13	3·2	3	0·6	31	7·3	30	7·1	6	1·4	14	3·3	96	22·9	419	100
1895.....	3·3		56·5		321·1		13·4		2·6		33·4		26·4		5·4		15·3		95·5		416·6	

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES FROM 1854 TO 1895.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Percentage Proportion of Exports to each Country to the Total Exports.

(*Amounts given in millions of £. Thus, 10 equals £10,000,000.*)

YEARS.	RUSSIA.		GERMANY.		HOLLAND.		BELGIUM.		FRANCE.		ITALY.		TURKEY.*		EGYPT.†		U. STATES.		BRAZIL.		CHILI.		PERU.	
	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.
	Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £		Mil. £	
1854	—	—	9	9·3	5	5·2	1	1·0	3	3·1	2	2·1	3	3·1	1	1.0	21	21·6	3	3·1	1	1·0	1	1·0
1855	—		10		5		2		6		3		7		1		17		3		1		1	
1856	2		12		6		2		6		3		5		2		22		4		1		1	
1857	3		13		6		2		6		4		4		2		19		6		2		1	
1858	3		13		5		2		5		4		5		2		14		4		1		1	
1859	4		11		5		1		5		4		4		2		22		4		1		1	
Aver.....	2	2·1	12	10·3	5	4·6	2	1·7	6	4·8	3	3·1	5	4·3	2	1·5	19	16·4	4	3·5	1	0·9	1	0·9
1860	3		13		6		2		5		5		5		2		22		4		2		1	
1861	3		13		6		2		9		6		4		2		9		5		1		1	
1862	2		13		6		2		9		5		4		2		14		4		1		1	
1863	3		13		6		2		9		6		7		4		15		4		1		1	
1864	3		15		7		2		8		6		7		6		17		6		2		1	
Aver.....	3	2·2	13	9·4	6	4·3	2	1·5	8	5·8	6	4·1	5	3·9	3	2·3	15	10·9	5	3·6	1	0·7	1	0·7
1865	3		18		8		3		9		5		7		6		21		6		2		1	
1866	3		16		9		3		12		6		8		8		28		7		2		1	
1867	4		21		9		3		12		5		7		8		22		6		3		1	
1868	4		23		10		3		11		5		8		6		21		5		2		1	
1869	6		23		11		4		11		8		8		8		25		7		2		1	
Aver.....	4	2·2	20	11·1	10	5·3	3	1·7	11	6·1	5	3·0	8	4·2	7	4·0	24	12·9	6	3·3	2	1·1	1	0·6

1870	7		20		11		4		12		5		8		9		28		5		3		2	
1871	7		27		14		6		18		6		7		7		34		6		2		2	
1872	7		32		16		6		17		7		8		7		41		8		3		3	
1873	9		27		17		7		17		7		9		6		34		8		3		3	
1874	9		25		14		6		16		6		8		4		28		8		3		2	
Aver.....	8	3·4	26	11·1	14	6·0	6	2·5	16	6·8	6	2·6	8	3·4	7	2·8	33	14·1	7	3·0	3	1·2	2	1·0
1875	8		23		13		6		15		7		7		3		22		7		2		2	
1876	6		20		12		6		16		7		6		3		17		6		2		1	
1877	4		20		10		5		14		6		6		2		16		6		2		1	
1878	7		19		9		6		15		5		8		2		15		6		1		1	
1879	8		19		9		5		15		5		8		2		20		6		1		1	
Aver.....	6	3·3	20	10·0	11	5·1	6	2·8	15	7·5	6	3·0	7	3·5	2	1·2	18	9·0	6	3·0	2	0·8	1	0·5
1880	8		17		9		6		16		5		8		3		31		7		2		—	
1881	6		17		9		7		17		7		8		3		30		7		3		1	
1882	6		19		9		8		17		6		7		2		31		7		3		1	
1883	5		19		10		8		18		7		8		3		27		7		2		1	
1884	5		19		10		9		17		7		7		3		24		6		2		1	
Aver.....	6	2·5	18	7·7	9	4·0	8	3·2	17	7·2	6	2·7	8	3·2	3	1·3	28	12·2	7	3·0	2	1·0	1	0·4
1885	4		16		9		8		15		7		7		3		22		5		1		1	
1886	4		16		8		7		14		6		7		3		27		6		2		1	
1887	4		16		8		7		14		8		7		3		30		6		2		1	
1888	5		16		9		7		15		6		6		3		29		6		2		1	
1889	5		18		10		7		15		7		7		3		30		6		3		1	
Aver.....	4	2·0	16	7·2	9	3·9	7	3·2	15	6·3	7	3·0	7	3·0	3	1·4	28	12·2	6	2·6	2	0·9	1	0·4
1890	5·7		19·3		10·1		7·6		16·6		7·8		8·0		3·4		32·1		7·5		3·1		1·1	
1891	5·4		18·8		9·5		7·4		16·4		6·3		8·2		3·8		27·5		8·3		2·0		1·0	
1892	5·3		17·6		8·8		6·9		14·7		5·6		7·5		3·2		26·5		7·9		3·7		·8	
1893	6·4		17·7		9·2		7·1		13·4		5·2		7·1		3·4		24·0		7·8		2·4		·8	
1894	6·8		17·8		8·8		7·6		13·5		5·6		7·8		4·0		18·8		7·5		2·2		·6	
Aver.....	6	2·5	18	7·8	9	4·0	7	3·1	15	6·4	6	2·6	8	3·4	3·5	1·5	26	11·0	7	3·3	3	1·1	·8	0·4
1895	7·0		20·5		7·3		7·3		13·9		5·5		6·2		3·3		27·9		7·3		3·2		·7	

NOTE.—The Returns have been made comparative as far as the records will permit.

* Including Asiatic Turkey. Also including Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia in the later years in order to make the figures correspond throughout.

† Since the opening of the Suez Canal some articles formerly included as exports to Egypt have been included as exports to the countries for which they were intended.

Exports to Various Countries from 1854 to 1895.—*Continued.*

Years.	China.* Amount. Mil. £	China.* Per Cent of Total.	Japan. Amount. Mil. £	Japan. Per Cent of Total.	Other Foreign Countries. Amount. Mil. £	Other Foreign Countries. Per Cent of Total.	Total Foreign Countries. Amount. Mil. £	Total Foreign Countries. Per Cent of Total.	British North America. Amount. Mil. £	British North America. Per Cent of Total.	British West Indies and British Guiana. Amount. Mil. £	British West Indies and British Guiana. Per Cent of Total.	Australia and New Zealand. Amount. Mil. £	Australia and New Zealand. Per Cent of Total.	British India. Amount. Mil. £	British India. Per Cent of Total.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal. Amount. Mil. £	Cape of Good Hope and Natal. Per Cent of Total.	Other British Possessions. Amount. Mil. £	Other British Possessions. Per Cent of Total.	Total British Possessions. Amount. Mil. £	Total British Possessions. Per Cent of Total.	Total Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Amount. Mil. £	Total Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Per Cent of Total.
1854	1	1·0	—	—	12	12·4	63	64·9	6	6·2	2	2·1	12	12·4	9	9·3	1	1·0	4	4·1	34	35·1	97	100
1855	1		—		12		69		3				6		10		1		5		27		96	
1856	1		—		16		83		4		2		10		11		1		5		33		116	
1857	2		—		15		85		4		2		12		12		2		5		37		122	
1858	2		—		16		77		3		2		10		17		2		6		40		117	
1859	3		—		17		84		4		2		11		20		2		7		46		130	
Aver.....	2	1·7	—	—	15	12·7	79	68·5	4	3·1	2	1·7	10	8·4	14	12·1	2	1·4	5	4·8	37	31·5	116	100
1860	3		—		19		92		4		2		10		17		2		9		44		136	
1861	3		—		19		83		4		2		11		16		2		7		42		125	
1862	2		—		17		82		4		3		12		15		2		6		42		124	
1863	2		—		23		96		5		4		12		20		2		8		51		147	
1864	3		1		24		108		6		4		12		20		2		8		52		160	
Aver.....	3	2·0	—	—	21	15·2	92	66·6	5	3·6	3	2·2	11	8·0	18	13·0	2	1·5	7	5·1	46	33·4	138	100
1865	4		2		25		118		5		3		13		18		2		7		48		166	
1866	5		1		26		135		7		3		14		20		1		9		54		189	
1867	5		2		25		131		6		2		10		22		2		8		50		181	
1868	6		1		23		129		5		2		12		21		2		8		50		179	
1869	7		1		21		142		5		2		13		18		2		8		48		190	
Aver.....	5	3·0	1	0·8	24	13·1	131	72·4	6	3·1	2	1·2	12	6·9	20	10·9	2	1·1	8	4·4	50	27·6	181	100

1870	6		2		26		148		7		3		10		19		2		11		52		200	
1871	7		2		27		172		8		3		10		18		2		10		51		223	
1872	7		2		32		196		10		3		14		18		4		11		60		256	
1873	5		2		35		189		9		3		18		21		4		11		66		255	
1874	5		1		33		168		10		3		19		24		4		12		72		240	
Aver.....	6	2·6	2	0·9	31	13·0	175	74·4	9	3·6	3	1·3	14	6·0	20	8·5	3	1·4	11	4·8	60	25·6	235	100
1875	5		2		30		152		9		3		20		24		5		10		71		223	
1876	5		2		27		136		7		3		18		23		4		10		65		201	
1877	4		2		31		129		8		3		19		25		4		11		70		199	
1878	4		3		26		127		6		3		20		23		5		9		66		193	
1879	5		3		24		131		5		3		16		22		6		9		61		192	
Aver.....	5	2·3	2	1·2	28	13·7	135	66·9	7	3·5	3	1·5	19	9·1	23	11·3	5	2·5	10	5·2	67	33·1	202	100
1880	5		3		28		148		8		3		17		30		7		10		75		223	
1881	6		3		31		155		8		3		21		29		7		11		79		234	
1882	5		2		34		157		10		3		25		29		7		11		85		242	
1883	4		2		35		156		9		3		24		32		5		11		84		240	
1884	4		2		36		152		9		3		24		31		4		10		81		233	
Aver.....	5	2·1	2	1·0	33	14·0	153	65·5	9	3·8	3	1·3	22	9·4	30	12·9	6	2·6	11	4·5	81	34·5	234	100
1885	5		2		30		135		7		2		25		29		4		11		78		213	
1886	5		2		29		137		8		2		22		31		3		10		76		213	
1887	6		4		31		147		8		3		20		31		5		8		75		222	
1888	6		4		35		150		8		3		25		33		6		9		84		234	
1889	5		4		45		166		8		3		23		31		9		9		83		249	
Aver.....	5	2·5	3	1·4	34	15·0	147	65·0	8	3·4	3	1·2	23	10·2	31	13·7	5	2·4	9	4·1	79	35·0	226	100
1890	6·6		4·1		43·2		176·2		7·2		3·6		23·0		33·6		9·1		10·9		87·4		263·5	
1891	6·5		2·9		37·3		161·3		7·2		3·0		25·5		31·1		8·0		11·2		86·0		247·2	
1892	5·8		3·0		35·1		152·4		7·4		3·0		19·3		27·9		7·9		9·1		74·6		227·0	
1893	4·6		3·5		33·5		146·1		7·2		3·3		15·1		28·8		8·6		9·0		72·0		218·1	
1894	4·5		3·7		34·6		143·2		6·3		2·9		16·0		29·3		8·3		9·8		72·6		215·8	
Aver.....	6	2·4	3	1·5	38	15·5	159	66·5	7	3·0	3	1·3	20	8·4	30	12·9	8	3·6	10	4·3	78·5	33·5	234	100
1895	5·3		4·6		33·2		155·9		5·5		2·6		17·3		24·7		10·6		9·2		70·0		225·9	

* Exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao.

STATISTICS OF TRADE—IMPORTS.

STATEMENT COMPARING THE AVERAGE ANNUAL AMOUNTS (QUANTITIES AND VALUES) OF THE UNDER-MENTIONED GOODS IMPORTED IN 1854-94, IN FIVE-YEARLY PERIODS, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE, AND AVERAGE PRICES.

Raw Cotton.

Average of	Quantities Imported. Amount. Mil. Cwt.	Quantities Imported. Increase on previous Period. Amount. Mil. Cwt.	Quantities Imported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Imported. Amount. Million £.	Values Imported. Increase on previous Period. Amount. Million £.	Values Imported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Cwt. £ s. d.
1854	7·92	..	..	20·18	..	..	2 10 11
1855-9.....	9·19	1·27	16·0	28·25	8·07	40·0	3 1 6
1860-4.....	8·45	(—) 0·74	(—) 8·1	48·00	19·75	69·9	5 13 6
1865-9.....	11·01	2·56	30·3	61·51	13·51	28·2	5 11 9
1870-4.....	13·61	2·60	23·6	53·63	(—) 7·88	(—)12·8	3 18 10
1875-9.....	12·76	(—) 0·85	(—) 6·2	38·31	(—)15·32	(—)28·6	3 0 1
1880-4.....	15·31	2·55	20·0	44·56	6·25	16·3	2 18 2
1885-9.....	15·36	0·05	0·3	40·08	(—) 4·48	(—)10·0	2 12 2
1890-4.....	15·66	0·30	2·0	38·07	(—) 2·01	(—) 5·0	2 8

Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 4·65 million cwts., or 42·2 per cent.

Decrease in 1890-4 compared with 1865-9:—Amount, 23·44 million pounds, or 38·1 pr. cent.

Raw Wool, Sheep and Lambs.

Average of	Amount. Million Lbs.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Million Lbs.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per lb. £ s. d.
1854.....	104·85	—	—	6·37	—	—	0 1 2·58
1855-9	118·66	13·81	13·2	8·43	2·06	32·3	0 1 5·04
1860-4.....	167·24	48·58	40·9	11·60	3·17	37·6	0 1 4·65
1865-9	236·29	69·05	41·3	15·29	3·69	31·8	0 1 3·53
1870-4	307·01	70·72	29·9	18·07	2·78	18·2	0 1 2·13
1875-9	392·42	85·41	27·8	23·28	5·21	28·8	0 1 2·24
1880-4.....	481·30	88·88	22·6	25·54	2·26	9·7	0 1 0·73
1885-9	599·56	118·26	24·6	24·36	(—)1·18	(—)4·6	0 0 9·75
1890-4.....	691·25	91·69	15·3	26·17	1·81	7·4	0 0 9·09

Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 454·96 million lbs., or 192·5 per cent.

Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 10·88 million pounds, or 71·2 per cent.

Woollen Cloths and Stuffs.

Average of	Amount. Mill. Pieces.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Mill. Pieces.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Piece. £ s. d.
1860-4.....	*0·18	—	—	*0·67	—	—	3 13 2
1865-9.....	0·41	0·23	127·8	1·21	0.54	80·6	2 18 9
1870-4.....	0·48	0·07	17·1	1·69	0·48	39·7	3 9 10
1875-9.....	0·45	(—) 6·3	(—)0·03	1·93	0·24	14·2	4 5 1
	Million Yds.	Million Yds.					per Yard.
1880-4.....	‡38·95	†—	†—	3·81	1·88	97·4	‡0 1 11¼
1885-9.....	64·76	25·81	66·3	5·94	2·13	55·9	0 1 10
1890-4.....	75·59	10·83	16·7	6·46	0·52	8·8	0 1 8½

Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Cannot be given.

Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Average, 5·25 million pounds, or 433·9 per cent.

* Average for the four years, 1861-4.
† Cannot be given. Entered by Pieces in 1880-81 and by Yards in 1882 and subsequent years.
‡ Average for the three years, 1882-4.

Statement showing the Quantity of Raw Cotton Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom in each of the Years from 1854 to 1895 inclusive, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period; also the estimated Annual Consumption for each Year and Quinquennial Period, and the estimated Average Annual Amount consumed per Head of Population in the United Kingdom in each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Imports.	Re-Exports.	Net Imports. (Imports less Re-Exports.)	Estimate Total Consumption, U. K. (from Messrs. Ellison and Co.'s Circulars)	No. of Lbs. consumed per Head of Pop., U.K. Annual Average.
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Lbs.
1854.....	7·9	1·1	6·8	6·9	27·9
1855.....	8·0	1·1	6·9	7·5	
1856.....	9·1	1·3	7·8	8·0	
1857.....	8·7	1·2	7·5	7·4	
1858.....	9·2	1·3	7·9	8·1	
1859.....	10·9	1·6	9·3	8·7	
Average—1855-9..	9·2	1·3	7·9	7·9	31·5
1860.....	12·4	2·2	10·2	9·7	
1861.....	11·2	2·7	8·5	9·0	
1862.....	4·7	1·9	2·8	4·0	
1863.....	6·0	2·2	3·8	4·6	
1864.....	8·0	2·2	5·8	5·0	
Average—1860-4..	8·4	2·2	6·2	6·5	24·8
1865.....	8·7	2·7	6·0	6·4	
1866.....	12·3	3·5	8·8	8·0	
1867.....	11·3	3·1	8·2	8·5	
1868.....	11·9	2·9	9·0	8·9	
1869.....	10·9	2·4	8·5	8·4	
Average—1865-9..	11·0	2·9	8·1	8·0	29·6
1870.....	12·0	2·1	9·9	9·6	
1871.....	15·9	3·2	12·7	10·8	
1872.....	12·6	2·4	10·2	10·5	
1873.....	13·6	2·0	11·6	11·1	
1874.....	14·0	2·3	11·7	11·3	
Average—1870-4..	13·6	2·4	11·2	10·7	37·5
1875.....	13·3	2·3	11·0	11·0	
1876.....	13·3	1·8	11·5	11·4	
1877.....	12·1	1·5	10·6	11·0	
1878.....	12·0	1·3	10·7	10·5	
1879.....	13·1	1·7	11·4	10·5	
Average—1875-9..	12·7	1·7	11·0	10·9	36·3
1880.....	14·5	2·0	12·5	12·3	
1881.....	15·0	1·9	13·1	12·9	
1882.....	15·9	2·4	13·5	13·0	
1883.....	15·5	2·2	13·3	13·4	
1884.....	15·6	2·2	13·4	13·1	
Average—1880-4..	15·3	2·1	13·2	12·9	41·0
1885.....	12·7	1·8	10·9	11·9	
1886.....	15·3	1·8	13·5	13·1	
1887.....	16·0	2·6	13·4	13·3	
1888.....	15·5	2·5	13·0	13·6	
1889.....	17·3	2·5	14·8	13·7	
Average—1885-9..	15·4	2·2	13·1	13·1	39·6
1890.....	16·0	1·9	14·1	14·8	
1891.....	17·8	1·6	16·2	14·9	
1892.....	15·9	2·1	13·8	13·6	
1893.....	12·6	2·0	10·6	13 2	
1894.....	16·0	2·1	13·9	14·4	
Average—1890-4..	15·6	1·9	13·7	14·2	41·7
1895.....	15·7	1·8	13·9	14·6	

Tables given by Messrs. Ellison and Co. in their "Annual Review of the Cotton Trade for the Year 1895," to show the Consumption of Raw Cotton in Europe and America, with the Sources of Supply, in average Periods of Five Years; also Exports of Piece Goods and Yarns, 1820–95.

I.—Consumption.

Years.	Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	United States.	Total.	Years.	Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	United States.	Total.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.		Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.
1836-40	405·7	208·4	96·9	711·0	1866-70	973·8	653·4	381·9	2009·1
1841-5	521·3	267·2	152·5	941·0	1871-5	1228·6	856·6	524·7	2609·9
1846-50	569·8	300·4	240·5	1110·7	1876-80	1254·7	1026·7	685·8	2967·2
1851-5	750·1	451·4	281·4	1482·9	1881-5	1444·1	1314·9	856·7	3615·7
1856-60	947·3	627·4	358·8	1933·5	1886-90	1540·8	1566·0	1013·8	4120·6
1861-5	628·6	455·4	181·2	1265·2	1891-95	1579·4	1906·0	1261·4	4746·8

II.—Sources of Supply.

Years.	American.	Brazil.	West India, &c.	East India, &c.	Egypt, Smyrna, &c.	Total	Years.	American.	Brazil.	West India, &c.	East India, &c.	Egypt, Smyrna, &c.	Total
	Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.		Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.
1836-40	585·7	25·3	13·4	56·5	30·1	711·0	1866-70	1108·6	99·9	33·2	576·5	190·9	2009·1
1841-5	816·3	18·9	9·4	72·6	23·8	941·0	1871-5	1682·3	108·8	42·3	538·5	238·0	2609·9
1846-50	964·2	23·8	6·3	86·7	29·7	1110·7	1876-80	2231·5	43·7	15·9	407·4	268·7	2967·2
1851-5	1254·7	27·1	6·3	134·8	60·0	1482·9	1881-5	2717·2	54·1	11·6	540·3	292·5	3615·7
1856-60	1633·7	27·7	7·2	207·9	57·0	1933·5	1886-90	3170·0	52·2	13·6	583·1	301·7	4120·6
1861-5	531·7	36·2	14·6	491·3	191·4	1265·2	1891-5	3773 6	50·5	13·6	453·4	455·7	4746·8

III.—Export of Piece Goods.

Years.	Europe (exc. Turkey).		Turkey, Egypt, America and Africa.		United States. (exc. U..S.).		British East Indies.		China, Java, &c.		Other Countries.		Total.
	Mill. Yds.	Per Cent.	Mill. Yds.	Per Cent.	Mill. Yds.	Per Cent.	Mill. Yds.	Per Cent.	Mill. Yds.	Per Cent.	Mill. Yds.	Per Cent.	Mil. Yds.
1820	127·7	50·9	9·5	3·8	56·0	22·3	23·8	9·5	—	14·2*	5·7†	—	19·7	7·8	250·9
1830	137·4	30·9	40·0	9·0	140·8	31·6	49·3	11·1	—	56·9*	12·8†	—	20·2	4·6	444·6
1840	200·4	25·4	74·6	9·4	278·6	35·2	32·1	4·1	145·1	18·3	29·9	3·8	29·9	3·8	790·6
1850	222·1	16·4	193·9	14·3	360·4	26·5	104·2	7·7	314·4	23·1	104·3	7·7	58·9	4·3	1358·2
1860	300·5	10·8	357·8	12·9	527·1	19·0	226·8	8·2	825·1	29·7	324·2	11·7	214·7	7·7	2776·2
1870	294·6	9·0	670·5	20·6	594·5	18·3	103·3	3·2	923·3	28·4	478·2	14·7	188·4	5·8	‡3252·8
1875	417·7	11·8	389·6	11·0	556·0	15·6	79·8	2·2	1231·4	34·6	526·6	14·8	353·8	10·0	‡3554·9
1878	375·0	10·4	485·2	13·4	563·9	15·6	48·3	1·3	1295·4	35·8	478·1	13·2	372·2	10·3	3618·1
1880	365·1	8·1	588·6	13·1	651·6	14·5	77·9	1·7	1813·4	40·3	632·0	14·1	367·7	8·2	4496·3
1881	416·7	8·7	590·2	12·4	763·0	16·0	68·1	1·4	1793·0	37·5	735·0	15·4	410·7	8·6	4776·7
1883	382·4	8·4	613·9	13·5	730·2	16·1	62·7	1·4	1799·7	39·7	596·8	13·1	353·6	7·8	4539·2
1884	440·2	10·0	562·8	12·7	717·3	16·2	53·3	1·2	1791·5	40·6	600·7	13·6	251·6	5·7	4417·4
1885	397·1	9·1	554·7	12·7	593·1	13·5	46·2	1·0	1796·2	41·1	729·1	16·7	258·0	5·9	4374·4
1886	394·3	8·1	526·5	10·9	776·8	16·0	45·3	0·9	2237·6	46·1	620·3	12·8	249·2	5·2	4850·0
1887	450·1	9·2	626·9	12·8	843·5	17·2	44·0	0·9	1973·4	40·2	763·0	15·6	203·1	4·1	4904·0
1888	363·3	7·2	585·2	11·6	778·0	15·4	40·3	0·8	2196·8	43·6	839·7	16·7	235·0	4·7	5038·3
1889	372·8	7·4	656·8	13·1	798·6	16·0	49·1	1·0	2138·7	42·8	759·2	15·2	226·3	4·5	5001·5
1890	348·4	6·8	692·9	13·5	788·9	15·4	58·8	1·2	2189·6	42·7	806·7	15·7	238·9	4·7	5124·2
1891	348·7	7·1	713·6	14·5	730·9	14·9	54·7	1·1	1964·8	40·0	823·2	16·8	276·7	5·6	4912·6
1892	277·1	5·7	625·6	12·9	919·0	18·8	60·7	1·2	1974·6	40·5	779·6	16·0	239·7	4·9	4873·3
1893	302·8	6.5	630·4	13·5	800·6	17·2	64·4	1·4	1982·1	42·6	622·2	13·4	251·0	5·4	4653·5
1894	273·3	5·1	787·3	14·8	784·1	14·8	46·1	0·9	2418·9	45·5	696·9	13·1	306·1	5.8	5312·7
1895	274·8	5·5	732·0	14·5	950·5	18·9	65·3	1·3	1840·2	36·5	834·4	16·6	336·2	6·7	5033·4

IV.—Exports of Yarn.

Years.	Europe (except Turkey.		Turkey.		Brit. East Indies.		China, Java, &c.		Other Countries.		Total.
	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.
1820	22·0	95·6	0·5	2·2	——No information.——				0.5	2·2	23·0
1830	56·0	86·7	1·5	2·3			4·9*	7·6†	2·2	3.4	64·6
1840	91·9	77·5	3·3	2·8	16·1	13·6	1·8	1·5	5·4	4·6	118·5
1850	90·7	69·0	4·7	3·6	21·0	16·0	3·1	2·4	11·9	9·0	131·4
1860	116·0	58·8	19·6	9·9	30·7	15·6	8·8	4·5	22·2	11·2	197·3
1870	93·7	49·9	14·2	7·6	31·0	16·5	20·8	11·1	28·0	14·9	‖187·7
1875	108·7	50·4	15·9	7·4	32·5	15·1	29·4	13·6	29·0	13·5	215·5
1878	102·7	41·0	29·0	11·6	35·7	14·3	36·4	14·5	46·7	18·6	250·5
1880	95·1	44·1	12·4	5·8	47·1	21·8	46·4	21·5	14·7	6·8	215·7
1881	126·3	49·5	17·0	6·7	43·8	17·2	47·5	18·6	20·3	8·0	254·9
1883	141·8	53·5	23·0	8·6	45·3	17·1	33·5	12·7	21·2	8·1	264·8
1884	149·4	55·1	23·0	8·5	49·1	18·1	38·9	14·4	10·6	3·9	271·0
1885	135·1	55·0	23·7	9·7	44·5	18·1	33·0	13·4	9·4	3·8	245·7
1886	142·3	55·9	25·7	10·1	49·8	19·6	26·9	10·6	9·6	3·8	254·3
1887	129·8	51·7	24.4	9·2	51·5	20·5	35·3	14·1	10·0	4·0	251·0
1888	120·8	47·2	23·0	9·6	57·2	22·3	44·7	17·5	10·1	4·0	255·8
1889	131·0	51·9	25·9	10·3	48·6	19·3	35·7	14·1	11·1	4·4	252·3
1890	123·7	47·9	33·6	13·0	52·5	20·3	38·1	14·7	20·5	4·1	258·4
1891	118·2	48·1	34·5	14·05	53·2	21·7	28·0	11·4	11·6	4·7	245·5
1892	112·2	48·1	34·9	14·97	42·1	18·0	31·9	13·7	12·1	5·2	233·2
1893	102·4	49·6	26·1	12·63	39·9	19·3	27·7	13·4	10·5	5·1	206·6
1894	116·9	49·5	36·8	15·6	43·2	18·3	24·4	10·4	14·7	6·2	236·1
1895	127·4	50·5	31·2	12·4	44·4	17·6	32·5	12·9	16·6	6·6	252·1

* Quantity. † Per cent. ‡ These figures are rather lower than those for the same years in the Official Statistics. ‖ These figures are in excess of those for the same year in the Official Statistics.

Raw Wool—Sheep and Lambs.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF RAW WOOL (SHEEP AND LAMBS) IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN EACH OF THE YEARS FROM 1854 TO 1894 INCLUSIVE, WITH THE ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR EACH QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD; ALSO THE ESTIMATED ANNUAL CONSUMPTION FOR EACH YEAR AND QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD SINCE 1866, AND THE ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL AMOUNT CONSUMED PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN EACH QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD SINCE 1866.

Years.	Imports.	Re-Exports.	Net Imports.	Exports of British Produce.	From Messrs. Schwartze and Co.'s Circular.		No. of Lbs. Consumed per Head of Population of Unitd. Kingdom.
					Estimate of Domestic Clip.	Estimate of Total Consumption* of United Kingdom.	Annual Average
	Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.	Mill. Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Lbs.
1854.....	104·9	24·5	80·4	12·9	..	..	..
Annual average, 1855-9	118·7	29·6	89·1	13·7	...	...	...
Annual average, 1860-4	167·2	50·6	116·6	10·5	...	...	...
1865.....	209·4	82·4	127·0	9·1	..	..	..
1866.....	235·7	66·6	169·1	9·7	145	313	..
1867.....	230·2	90·8	139·4	8·9	163	300	..
1868.....	250·9	105·1	145·8	9·5	172	317	..
1869.....	255·2	116·6	138·6	12·4	165	299	..
Annual average, 1865-9	236·3	92·3	144·0	9·9	†161	†307	†10·1
1870.....	259·4	92·5	166·9	9·1	158	323	..
1871.....	319·4	134·9	184·5	12·0	152	337	..
1872.....	302·5	137·5	165·0	7·6	156	324	..
1873.....	313·5	123·2	190·3	7·0	165	359	..
1874.....	340·3	144·3	196·0	10·1	167	365	..
Annual average, 1870-4	307·0	126·5	180·5	9·2	160	342	10·7
1875.....	360·9	172·1	188·8	10·5	162	351	..
1876.....	386·6	172·9	213·7	9·8	156	369	..
1877.....	406·4	187·4	219·0	9·5	152	373	..
1878.....	395·5	199·3	196·2	6·6	152	352	..
1879.....	412·8	243·3	169·5	15·7	153	321	..
Annual average, 1875-9	392·4	195·0	197·4	10·4	155	353	10·5
1880.....	461·0	237·4	223·6	17·2	149	370	..
1881.....	447·5	265·6	181·9	14·1	139	320	..
1882.....	484·9	264·0	220·9	13·8	129	357	..
1883.....	494·4	277·2	217·2	19·4	128	340	..
1884.....	518·6	276·9	241·7	18·1	132	381	..
Annual average, 1880-4	481·3	264·2	217·1	16·5	135	354	10·0
1885.....	501·1	267·4	233·7	23.5	136	365	..
1886.....	592·5	311·9	280·6	22·2	136	418	..
1887.....	573·2	319·1	254·1	19·6	134	392	..
1888.....	634·9	338·9	296·0	23·6	134	433	..
1889.....	696·0	363·4	332·6	21·8	133	470	..
Annual average, 1885-9	599·5	320·1	279·4	22·1	135	416	11·2
1890.....	629·2	340·5	288·7	19·5	138	428	..
1891.....	715·5	384·1	331·4	16·7	148	487	..
1892.....	738·3	430·1	308·2	17·9	153	467	..
1893.....	672·8	345·8	327·0	16·0	151	485	..
1894.....	700·5	344·9	355·6	13·0	142	507	..
Annual Average, 1890-4	691·3	369·1	322·2	16·6	146	475	12·5
1895.....	771·0	404·2	366·8	21·7	135	510	..

* The figures in this column include the estimated consumption of alpaca and mohair, which ranged from about 1½ to 5 million lbs. per annum. † Average of four years only.

STATISTICS OF TRADE.—EXPORTS.

STATEMENT COMPARING THE AVERAGE ANNUAL AMOUNT (QUANTITIES AND VALUES) OF THE UNDER-MENTIONED ARTICLES OF BRITISH PRODUCE EXPORTED IN 1854-94, IN FIVE-YEARLY PERIODS, WITH INCREASE OR DECREASE, AND AVERAGE PRICE:—

Iron, Pig and Puddled.

Average of	Quantities Exported.			Values Exported.			Average Price per Ton.
		Increase on previous Period.			Increase on previous Period.		
	Amount. Thousand Tons.	Amount. Thousand Tons.	Per Cent.	Amount. Million £.	Amount. Million £.	Per Cent.	£ s. d.
1854.....	293	—	—	1·24	—	—	4 4 10
1855-9.....	350	57	19·5	1 21	(—)0·03	(—)2·4	3 9 2
1860-4.....	422	72	20·6	1·18	(—)0·03	(—)2·5	2 16 2
1865-9.....	575	153	36·3	1·68	0·50	42·4	2 18 7
1870-4.....	1,012	437	76·0	4·59	2·91	173·2	4 10 9
1875-9.....	977	(—)35	(—)3·5	2·89	(—)1·70	(—)37·0	2 19 1
1880-4.....	1,541	564	57·7	4·26	1·37	47·4	2 15 4
1885-9.....	1,078	(—)463	(—)30·0	2·46	(—)1·80	(—)42·3	2 5 7
1890-4.....	885	(—)193	(—)17·9	2·31	(—)0·15	(—)6·1	2 12 3
	Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 310 thousand tons, or 53·9 per cent.			Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 0·63 million pounds, or 37·5 per cent.			

Iron, Railroad, of all Sorts.

Average of		Increase on previous period.			Increase on previous Period.		Average Price per Ton.
	Amount. Thousand Tons.	Amount. Thousand Tons.	Per Cent.	Amount. Million £	Amount Million £	Per Cent.	£ s. d.
1854.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855-9.....	*472	—	—	*3·95	—	—	8 7 2
1860-4.....	417	(—)55	(—)11·7	3·14	(—)0·81	(—)20·5	7 10 8
1865 9.....	597	180	43·2	4 90	1·76	56·1	8 4 2
1870-4.....	911	314	52·6	9 42	4·52	92·2	10 7 0
1875-9.....	472	(—)439	(—)48·2	3 84	(—)5·58	(—)59·2	8 2 6
1880-4.....	830	358	75·8	5 46	1·62	42·2	6 11 5
1885-9.....	915	85	10·2	4·44	(—)1·02	(—)18·7	4 17 1
1890-4.....	637	(—)278	(—)30·4	3·30	(—)1·14	(—)25·7	5 3 4
	Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 40 thousand tons, or 6·7 per cent.			Decrease in 1890-4 compared with 1865-9:—Amount, 1·60 million pounds, or 32·7 per cent.			

Iron, Tinned Plates.

Average of		Increase on previous period.			Increase on previous Period.		Average Price per Ton.
	Amount. Thousand Tons.	Amount. Thousand Tons.	Per Cent.	Amount. Million £.	Amount. Million £.	Per Cent.	£ s. d.
1854.....	—	—	—	1·04	—	—	—
1855-9.....	—	—	—	1·38	0·34	32·7	—
1860-4.....	†52	—	—	1·24	(—)0·14	(—)10·1	†24 5 3
1865-9.....	80	28	53·8	1·97	0·73	58·9	24 14 7
1870-4.....	116	36	45·0	3·35	1·38	70·1	28 16 1
1875-9.....	155	39	33·6	3·17	(—)0·18	(—)5·4	20 8 4
1880-4.....	257	102	65·8	4·54	1·37	43·2	17 13 9
1885-9.....	362	105	40·9	5·11	0·57	12·6	14 2 5
1890-4.....	400	38	10·5	5 64	0·53	10·4	14 2 1
	Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 320 thousand tons, or 400 per cent.			Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 3·67 million pounds, or 186·3 per cent.			

* Average for the four years, 1856-9. † Average for the three years, 1862-4.

Statistics of Trade (Exports)—*Continued.*

Coal.

Average of	Quantities Exported. Amount. Mil. Tons.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Mil. Tons.	Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Million £.	Per Cent.	Average Price per Ton. s.	d.
1854	4·12	..	..	1·98	..	..	9	7
1855-9.....	5·99	1·87	45·4	2·78	0·80	40·4	9	3
1860-4.....	7·85	1·86	31·1	3·53	0·75	27·0	9	0
1865-9.....	9·87	2·02	25·7	4·83	1·30	36·8	9	10
1870-4.....	12·31	2·44	24·7	8·95	4·12	85·3	14	7
1875-9	15·06	2·75	22·3	7·78	(—)1·17	(—)13 1	10	4
1880-4.....	20·12	5·06	33.6	9·06	1·28	16 5	9	0
1885-9.....	24·24	4·12	20·5	10·64	1·58	17·4	8	9
1890-4..	29·35	5·11	21·1	16·26	5·62	52·8	11	1
	Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 19·48 million tons, or 197·4 per cent.			Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 11·43 million pounds, or 236 6 per cent.				

Linen Piece Goods, Plain.

Average of	Amount. Mil. Yds.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Mil. Yds.	Per Cent.	Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Million £.	Per Cent.	Average Price per Yard. d.
1854	103·04	..	..	3·40	..	..	7·91
1855-9.....	122·06	19·02	18·5	3·73	0·33	9·7	7·33
1860-4.....	149·35	27·29	22·4	4·67	0·94	25·2	7·51
1865-9.....	210·88	61·53	41·2	6·81	2·14	45·8	7·75
1870-4.....	205·52	(—) 5·36	(—) 2·5	6·39	(—)0·42	(—) 6·2	7·47
1875-9.....	157·97	(—)47·55	(—)23·1	4·74	(—)1·65	(—)25·8	7·20
1880-4.....	156·73	(—) 1·24	(—) 0.8	4·56	(—)0·18	(—) 3·8	6·98
1885-9.....	153·83	(—) 2·90	(—) 1·9	3·77	(—)0·79	(—)17·3	5·89
1890-4.....	148·20	(—) 5·63	(—) 3·7	3 29	(—)0·48	(—)12·7	5·33
	Decrease in 1890-4 compared with 1865-9:—Amount, 62·68 million yards, or 29·7 per cent.			Decrease in 1890-4 compared with 1865-9:—Amount, 3·52 million pounds, or 51·7 per cent.			

Woollen and Worsted Stuffs.

Average of	Amount. Million Yds.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Million £.	Per Cent.	Average Price per lb. £	s.	d.
1854.....	105·09	—	—	4·44	—	—	0	0	10·06
1855-9.....	124·09	18·10	17·1	5·34	0·90	20·3	0	0	10·33
1860-4.....	146·63	22·54	18·2	7·63	2·29	42·9	0	1	0·49
1865-9.....	227·05	80·42	54·8	13·40	5·77	75·6	0	1	2·17
1870-4.....	286·43	59·38	26·2	15·76	2·36	17·6	0	1	1·21
1875-9.....	209·46	(—)76·97	(—)26·9	8.48	(—)7·28	(—)46·2	0	0	9·71
1880-4.....	193·44	(—)16·02	(—) 7·7	7·64	(—)0·84	(—) 9·9	0	0	9·48
1885-9.....	190·65	(—) 2·79	(—) 1·4	7·14	(—)0·50	(—) 6·5	0	0	8·99
1890-4.....	Classification altered.								
	Decrease in 1885-9 compared with 1865-9:—Amount, 36·40 million yards or 16·0 per cent.‖			Decrease in 1885-9 compared with 1865-9:—Amount, 6·26 million pounds, or 46·7 per cent.‖					

‖ Note.—Inconsequence of a revision of the Official List by which goods are entered at the Custom Houses a large quantity of mixed stuffs that were, prior to 1884, entered under cotton manufactures, were in that year entered under woollen manufactures. Had this change not been made, the decrease for the period 1885-9 would have been larger than stated above.

Statistics of Trade (Exports)—*Continued.*

Cotton Yarn.

Average of	Quantities Exported. Amount. Mil. Lbs.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Mil. Lbs.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Lb. s. d.
1854	147·13	..	..	6·69	..	..	0 10·92
1855-9.....	183·21	36·08	24·5	8·59	1·90	28·4	0 11·26
1860-4.....	123·70	(—)59·51	(—)32·5	8·50	(—)0·09	(—) 1·0	1 4·50
1865-9.....	150·91	27·21	22·0	13·54	5·04	59·3	1 9·54
1870-4.....	205·51	54·60	36·2	15·37	1·83	13·5	1 5.95
1875-9.....	232·41	26·90	13·1	12·65	(—)2·72	(—)17·7	1 1·07
1880-4.....	248·88	16·47	7·1	13·05	0·40	3·2	1 0·59
1885-9.....	251·89	3·01	1·2	11·62	(—)1·43	(—)11·0	0 11·07
1890-4.....	235·89	(—)16·00	(—) 6·4	10·31	(—)1·31	(—)11·3	0 10·49
	Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 84·98 million lbs., or 56·3 per cent.			Decrease in 1890-4 compared with 1865-9:—Amount, 3·23 million pounds, or 23·9 per cent.			

Cotton Piece Goods, Plain.

Average of	Amount. Mil. Yds.	Increase on Previous Period. Amount. Mil. Yds.	Increase on Previous Period. Per Cent.	Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Yard. d.
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855-9.....	*1,458	..	..	*18·17	..	..	2·99
1860-4.....	1,338	(—)120	(—)8·2	21·74	3·57	19·6	3·90
1865-9.....	1,769	431	32·2	31·46	9·72	44·7	4·27
1870-4.....	2,409	640	36·2	34·22	2·76	8·8	3·41
1875-9.....	2,621	212	8·8	30 99	(—)3·23	(—)9·4	2·84
1880-4.....	3,122	501	19·1	34·28	3·29	10·6	2·63
1885-9.....	3,439	317	10·2	32·43	(—)1·85	(—)5·4	2·26
1890-4.....	3,410	(—)29	(—)0·8	30·91	(—)1·52	(—)4·7	2·18
	Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 1,641 million yards, or 92·8 per cent.			Decrease in 1890-4 compared with 1865-9:—Amount, 0·55 million pounds, or 1·7 per cent.			

Cotton Piece Goods, Printed.

Average of	Amount. Mil. Yds.	Increase on Previous Period. Amount. Mil. Yds.	Increase on Previous Period. Per Cent.	Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Amount. Million £.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Yard. d.
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855-9.....	*827	..	..	*14·34	..	..	4·16
1860-4.....	740	(—)87	(—)10·5	15·00	0·66	4·6	4·87
1865-9.....	874	134	18·1	19·37	4·37	29·1	5·32
1870-4.....	1,037	163	18·6	20·64	1·27	6·6	4·78
1875-9.....	1,048	11	1·1	18·89	(—)1·75	(—)8·5	4·32
1880-4.....	1,371	323	30·8	21·05	2·16	11·4	3·69
1885-9.....	1,395	24	1·8	18·39	(—)2·66	(—)12·6	3·17
1890-4.....	1,565	170	12·2	19·66	1·27	6·9	3 02
	Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 691 million yards, or 79·1 per cent.			Increase in 1890-4 over 1865-9:—Amount, 0·29 million pounds, or 1·5 per cent.			

* Average for the three years, 1857-9.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION—ENGLAND AND WALES.

In their Report for the "inspection year" ended August 31, 1895, the Committee of the Council on Education point out that the returns show that the proportionate growth of the number of children in school is greater than the estimated growth of the population of the country, and also evince a gratifying improvement in the regularity of attendance. The number of scholars on the registers has risen from 5,198,741 in 1894, to 5,299,469 in 1895, an increase of 100,728, or 1·94 per cent, and the average attendance from 4,100,030 to 4,225,834, an increase of 3·07 per cent.

The number of free schools and free scholars shows a steady increase, and fee-charging schools a corresponding diminution. Of the 19,739 schools inspected last year no fewer than 16,493 were free schools, as against 16,289 in the preceding year. The number of free scholars was 4,519,159 as compared with 4,377,741 in the preceding year, and the number of fee-paying scholars 780,310 as compared with 821,000. The number of schools returned as refusing the fee-grant has fallen from 117 to 114.

The amount expended in annual grants for day schools was last year £4,081,281, and that for evening continuation schools was £112,084, showing increases of £154,640 and £20,544 respectively on the amounts of the preceding year. The fee-grant shows an increase of £52,449, and amounted last year to £2,151,469. They again call attention to the table on page 147, which shows for the years 1869 to 1895 the average cost and the average income per child in average attendance in voluntary and board schools respectively in England and Wales. This table shows that the increase in the average cost per child, which in 1893 showed a decided check, has in 1895 been resumed. Thus in voluntary schools the cost per child which in 1892 was £1 17s. 9½d. and in 1893 fell to £1 17s. 6¼d., rose in 1895 to £1 18s. 11¼d. In board schools the figures were in 1892 £2 8s. 4¾d., in 1893 £2 8s. 1½d., in 1894 £2 8s. 9¾d., and in 1895 £2 10s. 1¾d. At the same time the rate of Government grant has continued to rise, showing this year an increase of 2¾d. in voluntary schools, with an average amount of 18s. 5½d. per child, and an increase of 3¼d. in board schools, with an average rate of 19s. 5d. Both voluntary contributions and rates, so far as applied to the maintenance of schools, have this year shown a tendency to rise in the rate per child in average attendance. In voluntary schools the rate of voluntary contributions was in 1893 6s. 8½d., in 1894 6s. 6¼d., and in 1895 6s. 9d., and in board schools the expenditure from rates showed in 1893 19s. 9¾d., in 1894 18s. 4¾d., and in 1895 19s. 8d. per child. The total amounts for the same three years have been from voluntary contributions £808,949, £808,553, £836,428; from rates £1,705,621, £1,724,238, £1,942,716. It must be remarked that these figures represent only the amounts shown in the school accounts as applied to the maintenance of the schools. They do not include any money spent on provision of new schools, or on structural alterations and extraordinary repairs of existing schools.

The following table gives the general

Results of the Work of the Past Year compared with that of the Preceding Year.

	Year ended 31st August, 1894.	Year ended 31st August, 1895.	Increase. Number.	Increase. Per cent.
Estimated population	30,060,763	30,394,078	333,315	1·11
,, Aged 3-5 years	1,419,254	1,433,446	14,192	1·
,, ,, 5-14 years	6,192,212	6,254,135	61,923	1·
,, ,, 3-14 years	7,611,466	7,687,581	76,115	1·
No. of schools inspected { institutions	19,709	19,739	30	·15
No. of schools inspected { departments	30,033	30,237	204	·68
No. of scholars for whom accommodation was provided	5,832,944	5,937,288	104,344	1·79
,, on the school registers	5,198,741	5,299,469	100,728	1·94
,, present at inspection	4,802,209	4,868,014	65,805	1·37
,, in average attendance	4,225,834	4,325,030	99,196	2·35

	Year ended 31st August, 1894.	Year ended 31st August, 1895.	Increase. Number.	Increase. Pr.cnt.
No. of half-time scholars	140,831	126,896	*13,935*	*9·89*
Infant schools and classes—				
No. of schools (departments)	7,254	7,439	185	2·55
,, classes	5,805	5,586	*219*	*3·77*
,, infant scholars on registers	1,830,994	1,859,326	28,332	1·55
,, ,, in average attendance	1,320,856	1,335,353	14,497	1·10
Schools for older scholars—				
No. of schools (departments)	22,779	22,798	19	·08
,, older scholars on registers	3,367,747	3,440,143	72,396	2·15
,, ,, ,, in average attendance.	2,904,978	2,989,677	84,699	2·92
,, departments in which class subjects were taught	22,668	22,765	97	·43
,, departments to which grants were made on examination in class subjects	21,915	21,930	15	·07
Average No. in attendance paid on examination in class subjects	2,884,198	2,980,948	96,750	3·35
No. of departments in which specific subjects were taught	2,140	2,301	161	7·52
,, scholars examined in specific subjects	113,384	128,012	14,628	12·9
,, girls paid grants for instruction in cookery	122,325	134,930	12,605	10·3
,, girls paid grants for instruction in laundry work	7,238	11,720	4,482	61·92
,, girls paid grants for instruction in dairy work	8	—	*8*	*100*
,, pupil teachers paid grants for a good examination (Article102)	3,500	4,317	817	23·34
,, pupil teachers paid grants for a fair examination (Article 102)	13,700	15,039	1,339	9·77
,, schools in thinly populated places paid grants of £10 or £15 (Article 104)	2,942	3,061	119	4·04
,, schools paid special grants of £10 (Article 105)	3,471	3,710	239	6·89
,, certificated teachers	50,689	52,941	2,252	4·44
,, assistant teachers	26,067	27,961	1,894	7·27
,, pupil teachers	28,739	31,476	2,737	9·52
,, additional teachers (Article 68)	10,196	11,678	1,482	14·53
Evening continuation schools—				
No. of schools { institutions	3,318	3,421	103	3·1
No. of schools { departments	3,742	3,947	205	5·48
,, scholars on the registers	266,683	270,285	3,602	1·35
Average attendance	115,530	129,523	13,993	12·11
No. of scholars for whom variable grant is claimed	126,907	151,180	24,273	19·13
,, girls and women paid grants for instruction in cookery	8,703	11,599	2,896	33·28
,, girls and women paid grants for instruction in laundry work	420	448	28	6·67
,, girls and women paid grants for instruction in dairy work	—	—	—	—
Amount of school income :—	£	£	£	
Rates	1,724,238	1,942,716	218,478	12·67
Voluntary contributions	808,553	836,428	27,875	3·45
Endowment	157,232	154,242	*2,990*	*1·9*
School pence	320,219	306,853	*13,366*	*4·17*
Other local sources	84,687	100,793	16,106	19·02
Grants from Science and Art Department	154,655	161,719	7,064	4·57
Fee grants	2,131,964	2,147,597	15,633	·73
Annual grants of previous year brought to account	3,796,630	4,008,400	211,770	5·58
Total	9,178,178	9,658,748	480,570	5·24
Cost of maintenance :—				
Salaries	6,995,895	7,389,437	393,542	5·62
Books and apparatus	568,871	604,853	35,982	6·33
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,583,059	1,675,800	92,741	5·86
Total	9,147,825	9,670,090	522,265	5·71

NOTE.—*Italics* denote decrease.

	Year ended 31st August, 1894.	Year ended 31st August, 1895.	Increase.	
			£	Per Cent.
Amount paid out of Parliamentary Grants:—	£	£		
Annual grants to day schools	3,926,641	4,081,281	154,640	3·94
Fee grants to day schools for the inspection year of schools inspected	2,099,020	2,151,469	52,449	2·50
Annual grants to evening continuationschools	91,540	112,084	20,544	22·44

Up to the 1st April, 1896, boards have been established in 182 boroughs, with a population of 9,226,128. In 49 of these the election was compulsory, to supply a deficiency which could not be met without the aid of rates. In the remaining 133 cases the election was ordered on the voluntary application of the municipal authorities.

Of the 2,304 school boards in towns (unincorporated) and rural districts, 1,063 have been elected under compulsory orders from the Department, and 200 to meet deficiencies caused by the closing of schools by the managers; while the remaining 1,041 have been called into existence by the voluntary application of the ratepayers.

During the year ending 31st March, 1896, 42 orders creating new school boards in parishes have been issued. Of these boards 22 were formed compulsorily.

In addition, six school boards were re-elected by the ratepayers, owing to changes in the constitution of their districts by the operation of the Local Government Act, 1894.

Income.

The total sum received by the 2,129 boards in England was £8,906,966; or, excluding loans for works of a permanent character, £6,697,589; and the sum received by the 321 boards in Wales was £603,492; or, excluding loans, £448,411.

The proportions which the several sources of current income, *i.e.*, excluding loans for works of a permanent character, bear to the total current income for each of the five years, 1890-1, 1891-2, 1892-3, 1893-4, and 1894-5 are given in the following table:—

	England. Per cent.					Wales. Per cent.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Grants from the Educational Department (including fee grant and grants for Science and Art)	26·2	38·2	40·2	40·8	41·2	33·9	47·9	51·0	51·1	48·6
Rates	60·8	59·0	57·0	56·3	56·2	50·5	49·2	47·4	47·0	49·7
School fees & sale of books to the children	11·6	1·3	1·1	1·1	1·0	14·9	1·8	·7	·7	·6
Other sources of income	1·4	1·5	1·7	1·8	1·6	·7	1·1	·9	1·2	1·2

The tables show that the proportion of the expenditure borne by grants from Imperial funds is greater in Wales than in England, and this appears to be due to the lower cost at which Welsh school boards are able to carry on the educational work of their districts.

The proportion of the total receipts raised by loans in each of the five years was:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1893-4.	1894-5.		1891.	1892.	1893.	1893-4.	1894-5.
England per cent	16·6	18·6	19·0	24·1	24·8	Wales ..per cent	14·5	15·3	13·9	18·8	25·7

Loans are advanced to meet expenditure incurred in providing school accommodation or school board offices, and the repayment of a loan is spread over such numbers of years, not exceeding fifty, as may be sanctioned by the Education Department.

Loans are also advanced, with the consent of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for the erection of industrial schools by school boards.

(a) Annual Grants.

Grants for the maintenance of schools were paid to 2,060 boards in England, and to 306 boards in Wales, being an increase of 58 in England and of 11 in Wales on the number to which grants were paid in 1893-4; the sum paid being £2,975,898, or £200,608 more than the sum paid in 1893-4.

(b) Rates.

The deficiencies in the "school fund" required to be met by the rating authorities out of the local rate, and paid by them to the treasurers of school boards during the years ending at Michaelmas, were :—

	In England.					In Wales.				
	1890-1.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1890-1.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
London ..	1,496,115	1,444,719	1,473,125	1,408,455	1,454,420	—	—	—	—	—
Boroughs	983,561	1,105,000	1,191,682	1,289,371	1,412,986	45,258	50,853	46,207	48,654	61,188
Parishes ..	686,008	740,166	766,479	836,814	897,264	113,384	121,618	127,410	144,129	161,932
Totals ..	3,165,684	3,289,885	3,431,286	3,534,640	3,764,670	158,642	172,471	173,617	192,783	223,120

The sums in the foregoing table represent an average rate per £ on the rateable value of the districts :—

	In England.						In Wales.					
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
London.....	9·9	11·0	10·6	10·5	10·0	10·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boroughs	6·5	7·0	7·5	7·8	7·8	8·7	6·4	7·5	7·9	7·1	7·5	8·7
Parishes	6·8	6·8	7·2	7·7	8·0	8·0	8·0	7·8	11·1	8·5	9·3	9·6
Total average rate.....	7·8	8·2	8·5	8·8	8·6	9·1	7·5	7·7	9·9	8·1	8·8	9·4

During the two years 1893-95, the schools provided by school boards increased from 4,904 to 5,260 and the average number of children attending such schools increased by 190,550. The average rate per pound on the rateable value of school districts increased $\frac{3}{10}$th of a penny in England and decreased $1\frac{8}{10}$th of a penny in Wales.

Taking England and Wales together, the expenses for interest on loans to meet capital charges, and repayment of instalments of the principal of such loans, increased from £1,184,775 in 1892, to £1,355,636 in 1895, and now require a rate of 3d. in the pound on the rateable value of school districts.

During the same years the cost of the maintenance of board schools—*i.e.*, salaries of teachers, books, repairs of furniture and buildings, lighting and warming—for each child in average attendance rose from £2 8s. 4¾d. to £2 10s. 1¾d.

The following tables show

The Number of Boroughs and Parishes which paid Rates varying from less than 1d. in the pound to 1s. and above; and the percentage which each class bears to the whole number for years 1879, 1889, 1894, and 1895 :—

England.

Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District of	Boroughs. Numbers.				Boroughs. Percentage.				Parishes. Numbers.				Parishes. Percentage.			
	1879.	1889.	1894.	1895.	1879.	1889.	1894.	1895.	1879.	1889.	1894.	1895.	1879.	1889.	1894.	1895.
1s. and above....	4	6	17	21	3·6	4·2	10·8	13·2	134	174	242	297	9·0	9·7	12·5	15·1
9d. and below 1s.	10	23	36	43	8·9	16·2	22·9	27·0	177	262	306	309	12·4	14·5	15·9	15·7
6d. and below 9d.	19	40	52	44	17·0	28·2	33·1	27·7	448	588	549	583	30·0	32·6	28·4	29 6
3d. and below 6d.	36	46	26	30	32·1	32·4	16·6	18·9	494	585	613	595	35·3	32·4	31·8	29·2
1d. and below 3d.	30	20	21	17	26·8	14·1	13·4	10·7	196	163	171	162	10·8	9·0	8·9	8·2
Below 1d.	13	7	5	4	11·6	4·9	3·2	2·5	46	33	49	44	2·5	1·8	2·5	2·2
Total..	112	142	157	159	..	..	..	..	1,495	1,805	1,930	1,970	..	..	..	..

Wales.

1s. and above....	1	..	1	5	7·1	..	4·5	22·7	30	43	50	51	12·3	15·4	17·6	17·0
9d. and below 1s.	1	..	5	8	7·1	..	22·8	36·4	33	45	43	43	13·5	16·1	15·1	14·4
6d. and below 9d.	3	7	8	6	21·5	36·9	36·4	27·3	69	80	103	98	28·3	28·7	36·1	32·8
3d. and below 6d.	7	10	5	2	50·0	52·6	22·8	9·1	80	89	71	86	32·8	31·9	24·9	28·8
1d. and below 3d.	2	2	2	1	14·3	10·5	9·0	4·5	24	17	14	14	9·8	6·1	4·9	4·7
Below 1d.	..	..	1	..	..	..	4·8	..	8	5	4	7	3·3	1·8	1·4	2·3
Total	14	19	22	22	..	..	..	..	224	279	285	299	..	..	..	..

(c) Loans.

Under the terms of section 36 of the Act 38 and 39 Vict. c. 89 it is the duty of the Local Government Board to satisfy themselves that any loan advanced by the Commissioners upon the security of a rate is applied to the work for which it is advanced, and under the 8th section of the Public Works Loans Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vict. c. 62), local authorities are required to cause their treasurer to keep a separate account for any money advanced by the Public Works Loans Commissioners on the security of a rate.

Up to Michaelmas, 1894, the loans advanced to school boards and the liabilities of school boards in respect of loans outstanding were as follows :—

Loans Advanced.		
	England.	Wales.
	£	£
London School Board....	9,849,161	—
School Bds. in Boroughs	9,176,361	383,943
School Bds. in Parishes..	7,510,882	940,592
	£26,536,404	£1,324,535

Liabilities.—England.			
On 29th September,			
1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.
£	£	£	£
17,656,132	19,096,225	19,974,582	21,484,471
Wales.			
855,360	938,407	964,589	1,022,585

Expenditure.

The sum expended by school boards in England during the year ending August 31st, 1895, amounted to £8,864,116 as compared with £8,183,980, in the previous year; and in Wales to £569,913, as compared with £490,333.

The expenditure may be divided into six headings, viz., (1) Administration; (2) Maintenance of schools; (3) Capital charges for works of a permanent character; (4) Repayment of loans contracted for capital charges; (5) Interest on loans; (6) Miscellaneous; and the proportion which each bears to the total expenditure is shown by the following table :—

	England. £	Per cent.	Wales. £	Per cent.
Administration	412,497	= 4·7	27,798	= 4·9
Maintenance of schools	4,874,025	= 55·0	344,069	= 60·4
Capital charges for works of a permanent character	2,091,297	= 23·6	125,057	= 21·9
Repayment of loans	508,462	= 5·7	29,260	= 5·1
Interest on loans	780,442	= 8·8	37,471	= 6·6
Miscellaneous	197,393	= 2·2	6,258	= 1·1

If we omit expenditure for capital charges, the comparison upon the ordinary current expenditure would stand thus :—

	England. £	Per cent.	Wales. £	Per cent.
Administration	412,497	= 6·1	27,798	= 6·3
Maintenance of schools	4,874,025	= 72·0	344,069	= 77·3
Repayment of loans	508,462	= 7·5	29,260	= 6·6
Interest on loans	780,442	= 11·5	37,471	= 8·4
Miscellaneous	197,393	= 2·9	6,258	= 1·4

It thus appears, that in England 6·1 per cent, and in Wales 6·3 per cent, of the current expenditure, including the cost of enforcing attendance at school, is incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Education Acts; 19·0 per cent in England, 15·0 per cent in Wales, in defraying the annual charge for school accommodation provided by loans; and 72·0 per cent in England, 77·3 per cent in Wales, in instructing the children.

In these tables "repayment of loans" represents the portion of capital charges for works of a permanent character chargeable to the rates of the year, whilst "interest on loans" represents the annual charge to which the ratepayers are put for the privilege of spreading the cost of works of a permanent character over a series of years instead of defraying it out of the rates as it occurs.

The total expenditure of the year, viz., England, £8,864,116, Wales, £569,915, was met by—

	England. £	Per cent.	Wales £	Per cent
Rates	3,721,820	= 42·0	189,542	= 33·3
Grants, school fees, &c.	2,932,919	= 33·1	225,291	= 39·5
Loans	2,209,377	= 24·9	155,080	= 27·2

or omitting the capital charges—

	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Rates and balances	3,839,900	= 56·7	219,565	= 49·4
Grants, school fees, and other sources of current income	2,932,919	= 43·3	225,291	= 50·6

The figures show that an increase in the proportionate charge upon the rates has occurred, this charge increasing from 55·6 per cent in 1893–94 to 56·7 in 1894–95; and in Wales from 45·0 per cent in 1893–94 to 49·4 in 1894–95. The rates applied to the maintenance of schools in England in 1893–94 were £1 1s. 5¾d, and in Wales 13s. 9¼d. per scholar in average attendance; but in 1894–95 they had risen to £1 2s. 6½d. in England, and to 16s. 4¾d in Wales.

The expenditure on the *maintenance* of schools, viz., England, £4,874,025, and Wales, £344,069, was defrayed from the following sources :—

	England. £	Per cent.	Wales. £	Per cent.
Rates	1,941,106	= 39·8	118,778	= 34·5
Grants, including fee-grant	2,757,994	= 56·6	217,904	= 63·3
School fees and books sold to children	70,034	= 1·4	2,526	= 0·8
Other sources of school income	104,891	= 2·2	4,861	= 1·4

Finance of Board Schools and Voluntary Schools compared

Turning now to the financial returns of schools inspected for annual grants during the year ended 31st August, 1895, we extract the following results :—

The cost of "maintenance" per child in average attendance was as follows: —

1895.	England and Wales. £ s. d.	London. £ s. d.	England including London. £ s. d.	England excluding London. £ s. d.	Wales. £ s. d.
In Board Schools	2 10 1¾	3 8 3½	2 10 7½	2 5 3¼	2 4 4½
In Voluntary Schools	1 18 11¼	2 6 0	1 18 11¾	1 18 5	1 18 1
These charges were met in addition to the annual grant—					
In Board Schools—					
By the ratepayers	0 19 8	1 17 10¾	1 0 0¾	0 14 7¾	0 14 10¼
By the children	0 0 5¾	—	0 0 6¼	0 0 8	0 0 1½
By endowment	0 0 0¼	—	0 0 0¼	0 0 0½	0 0 0¼
By miscellaneous receipts.	0 1 3½	0 1 3½	0 1 4	0 1 4¼	0 0 9½
By fee-grant	0 9 11¾	0 9 10¾	0 9 11¾	0 9 11¾	0 10 0
In Voluntary Schools—					
By the subscribers	0 6 9	0 9 3½	0 6 8¾	0 6 6¼	0 7 0¼
By the children	0 1 11¼	0 4 3¼	0 2 0	0 1 9¾	0 0 6
By endowment	0 1 2½	0 2 6½	0 1 2¼	0 1 1	0 1 5¼
By miscellaneous receipts.	0 1 0	0 1 4¾	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 8¾
By fee-grant	0 9 11½	0 9 5½	0 9 11½	0 9 11¾	0 10 1¼

The annual grant, exclusive of fee-grant, paid for the year ending 31st August, 1893 and 1894, was for each day scholar in average attendance :—

	England. 1894. s. d.	1895. s. d.	Wales. 1894. s. d.	1895. s. d
In Board Schools	19 1¾	19 5 ..	19 1	18 11¼
In Voluntary Schools	18 2¼	18 2½ ..	18 0½	18 6¼

The results of the past year show that the average cost of the maintenance of board schools per child in average attendance has increased. In London the increase was 2s. 3½d., and in the remaining board schools in England the increase was 1s. 2¾d. per child.

The average cost of voluntary schools this year shows an increase of 7½d. per child.

TABLE, Showing for Years 1869-95—(1) Average Cost; (2) Average Grant Paid; (3) Average School Fees; (4) Average Voluntary Contributions, or Rates—per Child in Average Attendance—in Voluntary and Board Schools.

Year.	(1.) The Average Cost per Child in Average Attendance.		(2.) The Average Annual Grant paid per Child in Average Attendance.		(3.) The Average School Fees per Child in Average Attendance.		(4.) The Voluntary Contributions, or Rates in Board Schools, per Child in Average Attendance.	
	Voluntary Schools.	Board Schools.	Voluntary Schools.	Board Schools.	Voluntary Schools.	Board Schools.	Voluntary Schools.	Board Schools (Rates).
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1869 ..	1 5 5	—	9 7	—	8 4	—	0 7 3¼	—
1870 ..	1 5 5	—	9 9¼	—	8 4¼	—	0 6 11¾	—
1871 ..	1 5 6¾	—	10 1¾	—	8 4¾	—	0 6 9¾	—
1872 ..	1 7 5	1 8 4¼	11 10	8 10¼	8 9¼	7 5½	0 7 3	0 10 0¾
1873 ..	1 9 11¾	1 14 5½	12 3½	9 11	9 5½	8 0¾	0 7 7¼	1 0 9¼
1874 ..	1 10 10½	1 15 4½	12 5	10 10½	10 5¾	8 4	0 7 9	1 0 8½
1875 ..	1 11 10¼	1 16 11	12 9¼	11 5¼	10 1¾	8 8¼	0 8 1¾	1 0 6½
1876 ..	1 13 5¼	2 1 4½	13 3¾	13 0¾	10 6½	9 1½	0 8 8½	1 2 2¾
1877 ..	1 13 9	2 1 4¼	14 4	14 5	10 8¼	9 2	0 8 8¾	1 0 7½
1878 ..	1 14 0	2 1 9¾	15 2	15 1	10 8¾	9 0	0 8 1¾	0 19 11¾
1879 ..	1 14 6	2 2 0¾	15 3½	15 3½	10 10	9 3¼	0 7 8½	0 18 9¾
1880 ..	1 14 7¾	2 1 11¾	15 5	15 7¾	10 9¾	9 0	0 7 3	0 18 7
1881 ..	1 14 11½	2 1 6	15 7¾	15 9¾	11 0½	9 3½	0 7 1	0 16 11¼
1882 ..	1 14 6¾	2 1 6½	15 9	16 2	11 0	9 4	0 6 10½	0 17 0
1883 ..	1 14 10¼	2 1 3½	15 11	16 6	11 1	9 5½	0 6 8¾	0 16 1
1884 ..	1 15 2	2 1 8½	16 4¾	17 1	11 2	9 5¾	0 6 8½	0 16 3
1885 ..	1 15 9½	2 5 4	16 8½	17 7	11 2¾	9 4	0 6 7¾	0 19 0½
1886 ..	1 16 4½	2 4 11¾	16 10¼	17 10	11 2¼	9 1¼	0 6 9	0 18 4¼
1887 ..	1 16 4½	2 4 7¼	17 0¼	18 1	11 1¾	9 0¾	0 6 7¾	0 17 8½
1888 ..	1 16 4	2 4 7½	17 1¾	18 1½	11 0¾	8 11¼	0 6 7¾	0 17 7¼
1889 ..	1 16 4½	2 4 6½	17 4½	18 3½	11 1½	8 11¾	0 6 7½	0 17 1¾
1890 ..	1 16 11½	2 5 11½	17 6¼	18 5¾	11 2¾	9 1	0 6 7½	0 18 0½
1891 ..	1 17 8	2 7 1¾	18 0¼	18 9¼	11 3½	9 1½	0 6 10¼	0 18 11
1892 ..	1 17 9½	2 8 4¾	18 0¾	18 11	7 3½	5 6	0 6 10¾	1 1 3¼
1893 ..	1 17 6½	2 8 1½	18 1½	18 11¼	2 4½	0 8½	0 6 8½	0 19 5¾
1894 ..	1 18 1¾	2 8 9¾	18 2¼	19 1¾	2 0¾	0 7	0 6 6¼	0 18 4¾
1895 ..	1 18 11¼	2 10 1¾	18 5¾	19 5	1 11¼	0 5¾	0 6 9	0 19 8

Pensions.

During the year ending at Michaelmas, 1895, 191 applications on behalf of teachers in England and Wales, satisfying the conditions of Article 130, have been received, and 26 pensions of £30, 89 of £25, and 73 of £20, together with 3 gratuities to the amount of £90, have been awarded.

Since the practice of granting pensions was resumed in 1875, 3,176 English applications have been dealt with, and 267 pensions of £30, 783 of £25, and 815 of £20, and 178 gratuities to the amount of £6,310, have been awarded.

Of the pensions awarded to the present date 1,372 are now in force, viz., 195 at £30, 565 at £25, 612 at £20.

Since the issue of the report for last year a further sum of £2,170 has been made available for the payment of pensions.

NOTE.—The decrease in the average school fees (column 3) in 1892 and thereafter is owing to the operation of the Elementary Education Act, 1891, under which a fee grant of ten shillings is payable to schools which comply with the conditions of the Act.

Income and Expenditure of Elementary Schools Inspected

Year ending 31st August.	No. of Schools inspected.	Average No. of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.	INCOME. From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School Pence.	From other Sources.	Total Income from Local Sources.	From Fee Grant.	From Annual Grant
Schools Connected with the National									
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1872	7,328	972,339	53,203	378,555	405,192	20,326	857,276	—	478,390
1875	9,466	1,203,788	82,880	528,483	573,784	23,057	1,208,204	—	683,217
1880	11,451	1,492,357	122,727	587,273	762,162	26,533	1,498,695	—	1,082,510
1885	11,834	1,640,540	134,014	583,936	872,502	31,708	1,622,160	—	1,315,172
1887	11,885	1,654,622	138,243	580,872	873,758	33,529	1,626,402	—	1,365,007
1888	11,878	1,674,434	140,696	582,081	877,981	29,741	1,630,499	—	1,383,299
1889	11,900	1,688,366	145,050	582,018	891,239	35,222	1,653,529	—	1,422,622
1890	11,924	1,690,934	138,118	589,641	897,159	35,554	1,660,472	—	1,455,442
1891	11,957	1,688,017	137,990	602,574	899,849	39,973	1,680,386	—	1,461,680
1892	11,925	1,728,752	135,596	613,573	577,148	52,058	1,378,375	247,751	1,502,440
1893	11,994	1,821,696	135,436	617,878	181,978	83,005	1,018,297	768,717	1,588,192
1894	13.281	1.875,118	133,577	622,034	162,553	93,400	1,011,564	930,436	1,630,441
1895	13,198	1,879,517	128,509	640,406	155,156	102,929	1,027,000	922,935	1,680,039
Wesleyan									
1880	570	122,637	433	16,019	94,815	3,579	114,846	—	93,005
1885	556	129,032	599	15,935	163,637	3,417	123,588	—	109,153
1887	555	129,899	517	16,543	103,921	3,522	124,503	—	111,664
1888	553	131,223	646	15,682	104,412	3,371	124,111	—	114,001
1889	554	133,292	676	17,192	106,840	3,654	128,362	—	116,217
1890	551	132,260	530	17.253	105,845	3,502	127,130	—	117,841
1891	542	131,725	790	16,940	105,518	4,016	127,264	—	118,119
1892	526	130,713	796	16,853	76,579	4,920	99,148	17,475	115,618
1893	528	137,503	760	18,144	42,355	6,196	68,355	58,046	120,138
1894	* 576	135,575	754	17,544	39,537	6,863	64,698	66,719	119,718
1895	534	131,445	783	19,681	36,948	7,111	64,523	63,533	118,064
Roman Catholic									
1872	464	84,546	974	31,197	23,700	3,611	52,482	—	39,059
1875	598	109,299	1,370	44,437	42,228	3,907	91,942	—	62,282
1880	758	149,557	1,792	54,481	63,073	766	120.112	—	103,692
1885	850	174,069	2,125	59,233	81,520	1,080	143,958	—	138,424
1887	895	185,493	2,645	66,707	84,786	1,532	155,670	—	152,417
1888	909	188,754	2,376	65,904	86,656	930	155,866	—	157,361
1889	920	191,036	2,459	67,480	89,678	1,415	161,032	—	160,028
1890	939	194,099	2,291	70,912	92,101	1,129	166,433	—	165,486
1891	951	196,083	2,658	78,049	94,769	1,872	177,348	—	167,934
1892	956	203,018	2,485	83,426	62,153	2,303	150,367	22,524	171,975
1893	963	216,511	2,761	88,031	9,140	6,221	106,153	92,587	180,692
1894	1,037	226,190	2,769	84,729	7,334	7,891	102,723	113,277	190,897
1895	1,046	233,747	3,043	92,215	7,443	8,747	111,448	114,641	201,578
British, Wesleyan (1872 to 1875),									
1872	1,980	304,849	7,489	83,099	167,977	9,221	267,786	—	140,157
1875	2,086	341,094	10,390	100,283	220,680	8,474	339,837	—	195,787
1880	1,521	253,663	15,101	79,484	162,516	6,155	263,25	—	185,430
1885	1,479	257,190	17,915	96,832	170,602	5,529	290,878	—	209,462
1887	1,441	259,603	17,566	78,294	171,698	5,719	273,277	—	217,447
1888	1,441	261,035	18,461	81,673	171,240	5,583	276,957	—	219,654
1889	1,461	264,413	20,973	83,131	170,288	5,504	279,896	—	223,607
1890	1,459	262,611	19,149	79,723	175,333	6,332	280,537	—	228,252
1891	1,441	262,969	19,066	81,532	178,800	6,708	286,106	—	231,386
1892	1,415	260,757	20,006	81,276	123,354	8,748	233,384	33,993	228,397
1893	1,439	265,395	18,113	83,771	52,494	12,502	166,880	108,471	226,309
1894	1,760	259,567	17,399	82,440	48,244	15,267	163,350	122,874	223,270
1895	1,718	252,502	18,461	82,361	46,235	18,093	165,150	116,465	224,551

* Calculated on complete annual returns.

for Annual Grants for 1872, 1875, 1880, 1885–95.

Total Income.	Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance.*	Rate of Income per Scholar from Local Sources.*	EXPENDITURE. Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in average Attendance.*	Year ending 31st August.
Society or the Church of England.								
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
1,335,666	1 7 5¾	0 17 7½	1,042,867	70,563	231,710	1,345,140	1 7 8	1872
1,891,421	1 11 6¼	1 0 0½	1,474,941	105,806	338,947	1,919,694	1 11 11½	1875
2,581,205	1 14 8	1 0 1¼	2,034,775	142,865	414,471	2,592,111	1 14 10¼	1880
2,937,332	1 15 10½	0 19 9¾	2,298,640	173,303	463,520	2,935,463	1 15 10¼	1885
2,991,409	1 16 2½	0 19 8¼	2,370,960	168,818	463,010	3,002,788	1 16 4¼	1887
3,013,798	1 16 2	0 19 6¾	2,391,239	168,687	465,619	3,025,545	1 16 3½	1888
3,076,151	1 16 6¾	0 19 8	2,413,021	169,066	470,917	3,053,004	1 16 3¾	1889
3,115,914	1 16 11½	0 19 8½	2,455,766	172,750	480,502	3,109,018	1 16 10½	1890
3,142,066	1 17 4¾	1 0 0	2,480,807	181,924	497,159	3,159,890	1 17 7¼	1891
3,128,566	1 16 5	0 16 0½	2,510,387	202,020	525,851	3,238,258	1 17 8	1892
3,345,213	1 16 11½	0 11 3¾	2,603,461	210,387	565,781	3,379,629	1 17 5	1893
3,572,441	1 18 6¼	0 10 10	2,710,348	222,733	605,802	3 538,883	1 18 0¾	1894
3,629,967	1 18 10¾	0 10 11	2,779,122	228,914	628,084	3,636,120	1 18 11	1895
Schools.‡								
207,849	1 13 11¾	0 18 9½	168,787	11,401	31,244	211,432	1 14 7	1880
232,743	1 16 1¾	0 19 2	186,248	13,996	32,586	232,830	1 16 2¼	1885
236,167	1 16 5	0 19 2	191,394	14,337	32,928	238,659	1 16 9½	1887
238,112	1 16 5¼	0 18 11¾	192,517	14,786	32,258	239,561	1 16 7½	1888
244,579	1 16 9	0 19 3½	194,468	15,172	33,475	243,115	1 16 6¼	1889
244,971	1 17 3	0 19 4¼	195,452	15,097	35,249	245,798	1 17 4	1890
245,383	1 17 5¼	0 19 5½	196,064	15,554	34,892	246,510	1 17 7¼	1891
232,241	1 15 8½	0 15 2¾	193,005	15,807	35,071	243,883	1 17 5¾	1892
246,539	1 16 1½	0 10 1½	200,802	16,606	37,681	255,089	1 17 4½	1893
251,135	1 17 4¼	0 9 6¾	201,041	15,864	38,006	254,911	1 17 10½	1894
246,120	1 17 7¾	0 9 9¾	196,955	16,340	38,968	252,263	1 18 7	1895
Schools.								
98,541	1 3 3¾	0 14 0¾	68,017	6,692	25,704	100,413	1 3 9	1872
154,224	1 8 3¾	0 16 10	107,311	11,574	41,525	160,410	1 9 5	1875
223,804	1 10 1	0 16 1	157,652	16,031	54,123	227,806	1 10 6	1880
282,382	1 12 6½	0 16 7¾	197,238	20,816	64,852	282,906	1 12 7¾	1885
308,087	1 13 2½	0 16 8¼	217,774	20,553	70,421	308,748	1 13 2¾	1887
313,227	1 13 3¼	0 16 5½	222,487	20,680	71,943	315,110	1 13 5	1888
321,060	1 13 9	0 16 10½	227,055	20,820	75,403	323,278	1 13 11½	1889
331,919	1 14 4	0 17 1½	235,389	21,549	77,542	334,480	1 14 6½	1890
345,282	1 15 4½	0 18 1¼	243,108	22,572	81,748	347,428	1 15 6¼	1891
344,866	1 14 3½	0 14 11	250,972	24,741	87,042	362,755	1 15 11	1892
379,432	1 15 2¾	0 10 0¼	262,816	25,889	94,454	383,159	1 15 7	1893
406,897	1 16 3¾	0 9 0¼	276,682	28,001	103,327	408,010	1 16 3	1894
427,667	1 16 10½	0 9 5½	288,996	28,537	109,902	427,435	1 16 8½	1895
Undenominational, and Other Schools.								
407,943	1 6 9	0 17 6¾	326,245	24,647	70,501	421,393	1 7 7¾	1872
535,624	1 11 6¾	1 19 11½	425,695	31,365	90,335	547,665	1 12 2½	1875
448,686	1 15 11	1 1 0¾	352,905	25,961	72,454	451,320	1 16 0¼	1880
500,340	1 17 5½	1 0 10¾	374,075	29,685	76,072	479,832	1 17 4	1885
490,724	1 18 4¾	1 1 4¼	384,333	28,783	78,951	492,567	1 18 6	1887
496,611	1 18 9	1 1 7	387,312	29,514	78,389	495,215	1 18 7¾	1888
503,503	1 18 8¾	1 1 5½	390,818	29,824	81,159	501,801	1 18 6¼	1889
508,789	1 19 4½	1 1 7¼	396,143	29,861	81,645	507,649	1 19 3¼	1890
517,492	1 19 11	1 2 0¾	401,097	30,559	83,220	514,876	1 19 8¾	1891
495,774	1 18 9¾	0 18 2¾	395,032	32,563	86,979	514,574	2 0 3	1892
501,660	1 19 0¼	0 12 11	394,466	31,966	86,140	512,572	1 19 11½	1893
509,494	2 0 10	0 12 9	391,701	31,614	88,062	511,377	2 0 7	1894
506,166	2 1 0	0 12 8¾	389,962	32,209	92,846	515,017	2 1 7	1895

‡ Included with British Schools in former years.

Income and

INCOME.

Year ending Augst. 31st.	No of Schools inspected	Average No. of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.	From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School Pence.	From Rates.	From other Sources.	Total Income from Local Sources.	From Fee Grant.	From Annual Grant.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1872	82	6,472	20	535	2,415	3,254	141	6,365	—	2,876
1875	1,140	231,381	1,237	2,362	96,964	230,682	2,341	333,588	—	79,254
1879	3,153	679,082	2,682	2,842	311,124	636,792	15,426	968,866	—	430,200
1880	3,443	778,731	2,947	1,898	349,262	726,226	18,822	1,099,155	—	517,560
1885	4,301	1,194,727	3,433	892	562,823	1,140,946	29,934	1,738,028	—	965,755
1887	4,493	1,328,348	3,569	1,321	599,822	1,194,900	36,300	1,835,912	—	1,120,341
1888	4,564	1,392,821	3,327	576	621,416	1,231,787	40,192	1,897,298	—	1,195,070
1889	4,634	1,442,636	3,496	1,039	645,951	1,229,037	50,687	1,930,210	—	1,257,809
1890	4,695	1,481,360	3,974	1,141	670,108	1,320,487	55,872	2,051,582	—	1,322,264
1891	4,758	1,523,136	3,125	464	690,434	1,450,187	64,848	2,209,058	—	1,354,425
1892	4,863	1,613,095	3,239	3,694	446,592	1,704,371	75,781	2,233,632	203,532	1,419,378
1893	4,943	1,739,993	2,704	1,125	70,163	1,705,621	93,794	1,873,407	725,525	1,514,281
1894	6,373	1,844,914	2,733	1,806	62,551	1,724,258	115,921	1,907,249	898,658	1,632,304
1895	6,664	1,957,342	3,446	1,765	61,071	1,942,716	125,632	2,134,630	930,023	1,784,175

Board

Summary

1883	18,671	3,155,507	154,162	717,089	1,659,743	840,947	65,012	3,436,953	—	2,392,828
1884	18,874	3,297,558	157,124	734,128	1,734,115	915,474	64,922	3,605,763	—	2,515,776
1885	19,020	3,395,558	158,086	756,828	1,791,084	1,140,946	71,668	3,918,612	—	2,737,968
1887	19,268	3,557,965	162,540	743,737	1,833,985	1,194,900	80,602	4,015,764	—	2,966,876
1888	19,345	3,648,267	165,506	745,916	1,861,705	1,231,787	79,817	4,084,731	—	3,069,385
1889	19,469	3,719,743	172,654	750,860	1,903,996	1,229,037	96,482	4,153,029	—	3,180,283
1890	19,568	3,761,264	164,062	758,670	1,940,546	1,320,487	102,389	4,286,154	—	3,289,285
1891	19,649	3,801,930	163,629	779,559	1,969,370	1,450,187	117,417	4,480,162	—	3,333,544
1892	19,685	3,936,335	162,122	798,777	1,285,826	1,704,371	143,810	4,094,906	525,275	3,437,808
1893	19,867	4,181 098	159,774	808,949	357,030	1,705,621	201,718	3,233,092	1,753,346	3,599,619
1894	23,027	4,341,364	157,232	808,553	320,219	1,724,238	239,342	3,249,584	2,131,964	3,796,630
1895	23,160	4,454,553	154,242	836,428	306,853	1,942,716	262,512	3,502,751	2,147,597	4,008,400

Average Salaries of

MASTERS.

Denominations.	Principal. Average Salaries (including all Professional Sources of Income).	Principal. Number on which Average is taken.	Principal. Number provided with House, or Rent free.	Additional. Average Salaries (including all Professional Sources of Income).	Additional. Number on which Average is taken.	Additional. Number provided with House, or Rent free.	Total. Average Salaries.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	£ s. d. 121 4 3	6,862	4,256	£ s. d. 74 19 6	1,260	2	£ s. d. 114 0 10
Wesleyan Schools	170 13 6	435	63	84 12 2	136	—	150 3 6
Roman Catholic Schools	117 3 3	250	28	79 1 7	115	—	105 3 3
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	143 16 1	857	252	92 12 3	307	3	130 6 0
School Board Schools	162 11 0	4,042	1,423	103 6 4	6,004	1	127 2 11
Total	137 16 10	12,446	6,022	97 13 0	7,822	6	122 6 7

* Calculated on

Expenditure—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.										
Total Income.	Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance.*	Rate of Income per Scholar from Local Sources.*	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in average Attendance.	Year ending 31st August
Schools.								
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
9,241	1 8 6½	0 19 8	7,140	671	1,365	9,176	1 8 4¼	1872
412,842	1 17 2¾	1 9 9	287,431	35,012	87,284	409,727	1 16 11	1875
1,399,066	2 2 1	1 8 9	1,048,027	109,571	240,775	1,398,373	2 2 0¾	1879
1,616 715	2 2 0	1 8 2¾	1,232,296	115,602	267,889	1,615,787	2 1 11¾	1880
2,703,783	2 5 4½	1 8 11¼	2,119,678	161,562	418,352	2,699,592	2 5 4	1885
2,956,253	2 4 7¾	1 7 4¾	2,317,765	167,239	468,838	2,953,842	2 4 7¼	1887
3,092,368	2 4 7¾	1 7 2	2,416,222	177,453	496,507	3,090,182	2 4 7½	1888
3,188.019	2 4 7	1 6 10½	2,494,992	171,289	518,052	3,184,333	2 4 6½	1889
3,373,846	2 6 0½	1 7 11½	2,618,435	187,441	564,143	3,370,019	2 5 11½	1890
3,563.483	2 7 2	1 8 11	2,771,175	208,303	581,473	3,560.951	2 7 1¾	1891
3,856,542	2 8 4¾	1 7 9¼	2,931,509	231,118	691,719	3,854,346	2 8 4¾	1892
4,113,213	2 8 1½	1 1 7¾	3,149,781	245,059	715,570	4,110,410	2 8 1½	1893
4,438.211	2 8 10½	1 0 3¼	3,416,123	270,659	747,862	4,434,644	2 8 9¾	1894
4,848,828	2 10 1¾	1 1 5½	3,734,402	298,853	806,000	4,839,255	2 10 1¾	1895
under Years.								
5,829,781	1 17 0¼	1 1 8½	4,528,567	360,858	928,041	5,817,466	1 16 11¼	1883
6,121,539	1 17 3¼	1 1 10½	4,733,662	421,165	977,060	6,131,887	1 17 4¼	1884
6,656,580	1 19 1½	1 2 10½	5,175,879	399,362	1,055,382	6,630,623	1 19 1½	1885
6,982,640	1 19 4	1 2 5¾	5,482,726	399,730	1,114,148	6,996,604	1 19 5	1887
7,154,116	1 19 5	1 2 5	5,609,777	411,120	1,144,716	7,165,613	1 19 5¾	1888
7,333,312	1 19 8	1 2 5	5,720,354	406,171	1,179,006	7,305,531	1 19 6½	1889
7,575,439	2 0 6½	1 2 11	5,901,185	426,698	1,239,081	7,566,964	2 0 6	1890
7,813,706	2 1 3¾	1 3 6½	6,092,251	458,912	1,278,492	7,829,655	2 1 4¾	1891
8,057,989	2 1 3¼	1 0 9¾	6,280,905	506,249	1,426,662	8,213,816	2 2 0¾	1892
8,586,057	2 1 6	0 15 6	6,611,326	529,907	1,499,626	8,640,859	2 1 9¾	1893
9,178,178	2 2 9¼	0 14 8½	6,995,895	568,871	1,583,059	9,147,825	2 2 6¾	1894
9,658,748	2 3 7	0 15 4	7,389,437	604,853	1,675,800	9,670,090	2 3 8½	1895

Certificated Teachers.

MISTRESSES.									
	Principal.			Additional.			Total.
Denominations.	Average Salaries (including all Professional Sources of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House, or Rent free.	Average Salaries (including all Professional Sources of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House, or Rent free.	Average Salaries.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	75 10 5	8,905	3,616	52 6 3	2,787	122	69 19 10
Wesleyan Schools	86 13 0	305	—	54 1 9	215	1	73 3 9
Roman Catholic Schools	66 14 4	1,419	315	52 12 5	535	6	62 17 2
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	81 5 9	772	152	57 1 3	479	4	72 0 3
School Board Schools	114 4 3	5,341	478	81 14 6	9,750	26	93 4 5
Total	87 11 9	16,742	4,563	73 7 0	13,766	159	81 3 3

complete annual returns.

Annual Grant Schools Inspected during

Denominations.	Number of Institutions under separate Management.	Number of Departments in those Institutions in which separate Head Teachers are employed.					No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.
		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	
	Number of Schools actually inspected.						
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	11,830	1,856	1,691	9,421	3,521	16,489	2,702,270
Wesleyan Schools	482	33	28	447	245	753	189,905
Roman Catholic Schools	990	241	226	741	477	1,685	366,724
British, Undenominational, & other Schs.	1,177	180	142	931	407	1,660	355,447
School Board Schools	5,260	1,794	1,734	3,333	2,789	9,650	2,322,942
Total	19,739	4,104	3,821	14,873	7,439	30,237	5,937,288

Number and

Denominations.	—	Under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	Number	1,897	73,884	159,634	234,082	255,719
	Per-centage	·08	3·25	7·02	10·30	11·25
Wesleyan	Number	141	5,088	10,766	16,082	17,530
	Per-centage	·09	3·15	6·67	9·96	10·86
Roman Catholic	Number	43	10,958	22,862	31,140	32,091
	Per-centage	·02	3·85	8·03	10·94	11·28
British, Undenom., &c	Number	256	8,489	17,875	26,834	29,622
	Per-centage	·09	2·94	6·19	9·29	10·26
School Board	Number	1,171	66,756	151,402	226,848	252,617
	Per-centage	·05	2·91	6·61	9·90	11·02
Total	Number	3,508	165,175	362,539	534,986	587,579
	Per-centage	·07	3·12	6·84	10·09	11·09

Number of Certificated Teachers in Receipt

Denominations.	Principal.						
	Under £50.	£50 and less than £75.	£75 and less than £100.	£100 and less than £150.	£150 and less than £200.	£200 and less than £250.	£250 and less than £300.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	29	490	1,667	3,261	1,008	291	80
Wesleyan Schools	—	14	48	123	129	65	29
Roman Catholic Schools	—	10	51	161	23	5	—
British, Undenominational, &c.	3	51	144	331	194	77	37
School Board Schools	12	184	652	1,279	791	517	290
Total	44	749	2,562	5,155	2,145	955	436

Denominations.	Principal.						
	Under £40.	£40 and less than £45.	£45 and less than £50.	£50 and less than £75.	£75 and less than £100.	£100 and less than £150.	£150 and less than £200.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	59	159	256	4,555	2,574	1,197	91
Wesleyan Schools	4	3	9	117	93	55	22
Roman Catholic Schools'	4	14	27	1,062	268	42	2
British, Undenominational, &c. Schools	3	21	14	351	229	123	25
School Board Schools	11	30	46	1,227	1,359	1,512	589
Total	81	227	352	7,312	4,523	2,929	729

the year ending August 31st, 1895.

Number of Scholars present at Inspection.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance	Number of Teachers: Certificated Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Pupil-teachers.	Additional Teachers. (Art. 68.)	No. of Schools in which Instruction has been given in: Manual Instruction.	Physical Exercises	No. of Schools (Boys) in which Military Drill has been taught.	Number of Schools (Girls) in which have been taught: Cookery Classes.	Dairy Work.	Housewifery.	No. of Schools in which are School Libraries.
2,087,934	1,850,545	21,020	11,768	12,672	7,416	220	1,570	573	808	1	2	3,927
146,873	129,724	1,115	901	1,203	290	27	68	38	81	—	—	127
260,709	230,392	2,367	1,545	1,584	1,122	21	139	80	105	—	—	325
266,618	235,151	2,493	1,616	1,830	659	51	162	96	152	—	—	315
2,105,880	1,879,218	25,946	12,131	14,187	2,191	630	1,246	785	1,629	—	2	1,687
4,868,014	4,325,030	52,941	27,961	31,476	11,678	949	3,185	1,572	2,775	1	4	6,381

Per-centage of Scholars on the School Registers aged

7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and over.	Total.	"Half-time Scholars." (Art. 11.)
254,827	256,794	257,066	254,616	234,536	191,661	78,213	17,909	2,482	2,273,320	51,179
11·21	11·29	11·31	11·20	10·32	8·43	3·44	·79	·11	—	
17,370	18,014	18,126	18,202	17,144	14,830	6,180	1,730	276	161,479	10,791
10·76	11·15	11·22	11·27	10·62	9·18	3·83	1·07	·17	—	
29,283	31,657	31,685	31,395	28,457	23,750	9,400	1,624	192	284,537	9,920
10·29	11·13	11·14	11·03	10·00	8·35	3·30	·57	·07	—	
30,206	31,468	32,833	33,117	32,137	28,487	12,879	3,765	787	288,755	18,684
10·46	10·90	11·37	11·47	11·13	9·87	4·46	1·30	·27	—	
254,464	254,737	257,927	257,695	242,329	210,372	90,655	20,795	3,610	2,291,378	36,322
11·10	11·12	11·26	11·25	10·57	9·18	3·90	·91	·16	—	
586,150	592,670	597,637	595,025	554,603	469,100	197,327	45,823	7,347	5,299,469	126,896
11·06	11·18	11·28	11·23	10·47	8·85	3·72	·86	·14	—	

of Salaries of Certain Specified Amounts.

MASTERS.

£300 and over.	Total.	Additional: Under £50.	£50 and less than £75.	£75 and less than £100.	£100 and less than £150.	£150 and less than £200.	£200 and less than £250.	£250 and less than £300.	£300 and over.	Total.
36	6,862	26	576	581	70	7	—	—	—	1,260
27	435	—	24	89	22	1	—	—	—	136
—	250	1	39	68	7	—	—	—	—	115
20	857	2	81	143	62	10	8	—	1	307
317	4,042	26	648	2,621	1,923	778	8	—	—	6,004
400	12,446	55	1,368	3,502	2,084	796	16	—	1	7,822

MISTRESSES.

£200 and over.	Total.	Additional: Under £40.	£40 and less than £45.	£45 and less than £50.	£50 and less than £75.	£75 and less than £100.	£100 and less than £150.	£150 and less than £200.	£200 and over.	Total.
14	8,905	240	389	375	1,680	92	10	1	—	2,787
2	305	5	30	31	138	10	1	—	—	215
—	1,419	28	66	55	368	14	4	—	—	535
6	772	24	47	62	297	37	11	1	—	479
567	5,341	57	148	350	3,817	2,549	2,824	5	—	9,750
589	16,742	354	680	873	6,300	2,702	2,850	7	—	13,766

Free Schools, Free Scholars, Rates of Weekly Fees, and Number of Scholars Paying.

Denominations.	Free Schools.			Schools Receiving Fee Grant and Charging Fees.								
						Rates of W'kly Fees, and No. of Scholrs. P'ng.						
	Number of Schools.	Free Scholars.	Scholars under 3 and over 15 paying Fees.	Number of Schools.	Number of Free Scholars.	Under One Penny	One Penny.	Twopence	Three-pence.	Over Three-pence.	Total Paying.
National Society or Ch. of Eng..	9,701	1,450,262	385	2,053	335,239	34,018	281,538	99,717	31,907	22,527	469,707
Wesleyan	136	28,874	13	334	40,117	4,266	37,888	26,102	11,367	8,550	88,173
Roman Catholic..	864	231,560	4	115	31,845	3,224	11,753	3,196	663	1,202	20,038
British, Undenominational, &c...	744	148,071	52	419	48,050	3,669	36,824	26,010	10,554	12,399	89,456
School Board....	5,048	2,148,208	144	211	56,380	3,698	42,611	12,638	6,882	19,777	85,606
Total.....	16,493	4,006,975	598	3,132	511,631	48,875	410,614	167,663	61,373	64,455	752,980

Denominations.	Schools not in Receipt of Fee Grant.										Tl. No. of Schlrs.	
			Rates of W'kly Fees, and No. of Scholars P'ng.									
	Number of Schools.	Number of Free Scholars.	OnePenny	Twopence	Three-pence.	Fourpence and under Sixpence.	Sixpence and under Ninepence	Ninepence	Over Ninepence	Total Paying.	Free.	Paying.
National Society or Church of England..	76	384	46	595	2,842	1,939	6,180	5,336	405	17,343	1,785,885	487,435
Wesleyan	12	59	—	68	364	781	1,961	871	198	4,243	69,050	92,429
Roman Catholic.....	11	55	32	74	42	39	316	505	27	1,035	263,460	21,077
British, Undenom., &c.	14	55	—	18	275	505	987	1,232	54	3,071	196,176	92,579
School Board.....	1	—	—	323	717	—	—	—	—	1,040	2,204,588	86,790
Total	114	553	78	1,078	4,240	3,264	9,444	7,944	684	26,732	4,519,159	780,310

SCOTLAND.

According to the twenty-third Annual Report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, in the year ended September 30th, 1895, the inspectors visited 3,034 day schools, containing 3,458 departments under separate head teachers, and furnishing accommodation to 789,126 scholars, or more than one-sixth of the estimated population. Of the 692,202 children whose names were on the books of some inspected schools, 645,010 were present on the day of the inspector's visit, while 575,305 were, on an average, in daily attendance throughout the year.

During the year, under the Code of 1893 (Art. 19b), grants were made on an average attendance of 74,841 in infant departments, of 309,528 under Standard III. and of 192,799 above Standard III., the reports of H.M. Inspectors showing that on the total average attendance of 577,168 the "fair" teaching grant was earned by 3·46 per cent., the "good" by 54·93, and the "excellent" by 41·61.

The voluntary subscriptions in support of day schools amounted to £31,046, and from rates £314,994.

The total amount raised from the Education Rate was £704,322, this necessitated an average rate of 8·18d. for 1895 instead of 7·57d. in 1894.

School pence, as regards the greatest part of this amount, are replaced by the grants under the Parliamentary Vote and Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and amounted in 1895 to £386,652.

Public Schools.—The cost of "maintenance" per child in average attendance in Public Schools was £2 9s. 2¾d., towards which there was contributed 12s. 9¼d. by ratepayers and 1s. 4d. by children's pence, &c. Miscellaneous receipts, 2½d.; endowments, 6¼d.; and grants, 14s. 4¾d.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.—The cost of "maintenance" per child in average attendance in Voluntary Schools was £2 3s. 4½d. Of this sum there was contributed by subscribers 7s. 3¼d., by children's pence, &c., 2s. 8½d.; Miscellaneous receipts, 10¼d.; endowments, 1s. 5½d.; and grants, 11s. 9¼d.

EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.—Of these 953 (669) were examined; 45,487 (32,934) scholars above twelve years of age were, on an average, in attendance each night, and 54,359 (36,818) were present at the inspector's visit. The figures in brackets are the numbers of last year.

The following table shows the

Result of the Work of the past Year compared with that of the preceding Year.

	1894.	1895.	Increase— No.	Increase— Cnt.
Total population (estimated)	4,123,038	4,156,022	32,984	·8
Population, 3–5 years	203,325	204,952	1,627	·8
,, 5–14 ,,	860,181	867,062	6,881	·8
,, 3–14 ,,	1,063,506	1,072,014	8,508	·8
No. of schools inspected { institutions	3,054	3,034	*20*	*·65*
No. of schools inspected { departments	3,460	3,458	*2*	*·06*
No. of scholars for whom accommodtn. was provided	770,244	789,126	18,882	2·45
,, on the school registers	686,335	692,202	5,867	·85
,, present at inspection	643,458	645,010	1,552	·24
,, in actual average attendance	567,442	575,305	7,863	1·39
,, in average attendance on which the grant was claimed (Art. 19 A.)	570,121	577,617	7,496	1·31
,, in average attendance on which the grant for organisation and discipline was allowed (Art. 19 A. (3)—				
At *excellent* rate	479,536	491,637	12,101	2·52
At *good* rate	89,982	85,253	*4,729*	*5·26*
,, in average attendance on which the grant on examination in standard subjects was allowed (Art. 19 B.)—				
At *excellent* rate	209,725	240,162	30,437	14·51
At *good* rate	332,919	317,052	*15,867*	*4·77*
At *fair* rate	27,104	19,954	*7,150*	*26·38*
,, in average attendance earning grants under Art. 19 C	449,669	457,757	8,088	1·80
,, examined under Art. 21 (specific subj.)	47,332	48,362	1,030	2·18
,, ,, ,, in one subject.	28,269	27,698	*571*	*2·02*
,, ,, ,, in two subjcts.	13,832	14,664	832	6·02
,, ,, ,, in three subjs.	5,231	6,000	769	14·70
,, who passed in specific subjects	41,550	42,747	1,197	2·88
,, ,, one subject	26,258	26,186	*72*	*·27*
,, ,, two subjects	11,606	12,082	476	4·10
,, ,, three subjects	3,686	4,479	793	21·51
No. of certificated teachers	8,706	8,907	201	2·31
,, assistant teachers	1,947	2,027	80	4·11
,, pupil-teachers	3,932	4,089	157	3·99
,, female assistants, 32 (*c*) 3	156	179	23	14·74
Blind or deaf-mute Scholars, Art. 20—				
No. of schools inspected—Institutions not otherwise on Annual Grant List	10	11	1	10·00
Ditto Ordinary annual grant schools	38	40	2	5·26
No. of scholars presented to H. M. Inspectors under Art. 20 (a) and (b)	511	573	62	12·13
No. of scholars paid at the rate of £5 5s. under Art 20 (a) and (b)	456	523	67	14·69
No. of scholars paid at the rate of £3 3s. under Art. 20 (a)	48	46	*2*	*4·17*
No. of scholars paid at the rate of £2 2s. under Art 20 (b)	3	4	1	33·33
Day and Night Schools—	£	£	£	£
Amount of school income derived from (1) Rates	310,887	336,165	25,278	8·13
,, ,, (2) Voluntary subscription	30,656	36,013	5,357	17·47
,, ,, (3) Fees paid by scholars	33,533	33,342	*191*	*·57*
,, ,, (4) Books, &c., sold children	22,817	20,947	*1,870*	*8·20*
,, ,, (5) Fee grant	334,910	340,680	5,770	1·72
Total income (including grant, &c.)	1,383,219	1,464,828	81,609	5·90
Total cost of maintenance	1,375,758	1,458,765	83,007	6·03

NOTE.—*Italics* denote decrease.

Abstract of Income and Expenditure of Elementary Schools, Inspected for Annual Grants.

Year.	Total No. of Schools Inspected.	Average No. of Scholars in Attendance.	Income from: Endowmnt.	School Board Rates.	Voluntary Contributns	School Pence.	Government Grants.	Fee Grant.	Science and Art Department.	Other Sources.	Total.	Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance.*	Rate of Income per Scholar from Local Sources. *	Expenditure upon: Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellanus.	Total.	Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in Avrg. Attnd.*
Public Schools.																		
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1880	2,442	319,763	10,071	205,011	470	194,720	253,727	..	..	4,775	668,774	2 2 5¼	1 6 3¼	569,874	10,641	86,319	666,834	2 2 4¼
1885	2,511	372,790	9,660	206,141	352	236,758	321,286	..	..	6,081	780,278	2 2 5	1 4 11¾	647,845	16,970	110,735	775,550	2 2 2½
1886	2,528	392,561	9,468	227,530	450	251,479	340,041	..	..	6,585	835,553	2 2 10½	1 5 3¼	687,982	20,400	122,827	831,209	2 2 8½
1887	2,570	410,560	10,900	233,442	597	262,208	361,861	..	..	6,353	875,361	2 3 2	1 5 1¾	718,057	28,047	125,811	871,915	2 3 0¼
1888	2.580	418,239	10,175	247,060	641	272,640	379,032	..	..	6,680	916,228	2 4 3¼	1 5 9¾	742,404	36,587	133,696	912,687	2 4 1¾
1889	2,616	429,169	11,037	254,665	498	276,815	398,608	..	..	7,288	948,911	2 4 7½	1 5 9¾	767,099	35,547	142,144	944,790	2 4 5¾
1890	2,590	439,819	9,995	244,516	352	200,712	405,899	98,177	..	9,010	968,661	2 4 7¾	1 5 9	782,119	34,726	143,753	960,598	2 4 4
1891	2,653	458,522	11,317	270,687	564	67,801	422,544	244,868	16,967	3,670	1,038,418	2 4 10¾	0 15 10	835,276	39,415	151,726	1,026,417	2 4 5½
1892	2,595	473,447	11,937	262,205	290	51,009	467,136	268,748	16,412	3,201	1,080,938	2 6 4	0 14 6	859,053	43,672	169,537	1,072,262	2 6 0½
1893	2,580	480,276	12,374	290,295	719	42,488	474,182	271,570	16,195	4,503	1,112,326	2 7 1¼	0 14 5¾	882,798	47,224	178,079	1,108,101	2 6 11½
1894	2,643	487,476	13,025	296,045	294	38,524	500,943	289,900	17,812	6,123	1,172,579†	2 8 0¾	0 14 3½	932,645	51,169	182,650	1,166,464	2 7 10¼
1895	2,621	492,940	12,133	314,914	226	34,644	512,264	294,029	18,111	4,936	1,213,327†	2 9 4	0 14 10¼	961,130	51,789	196,892	1,209,811	2 9 2¾
Schools connected with Church of Scotland.																		
1880	146	19,477	1,296	..	4,987	15,709	17,421	..	..	621	40,034	2 1 6¼	1 3 5¾	34,803	1,166	4,448	40,417	2 1 11¾
1885	100	13,173	1,136	..	3,688	10,168	12,003	..	..	317	27,312	2 1 7¼	1 3 1¾	22,729	943	3,879	27,551	2 2 0
1886	94	12,486	486	..	3,362	10,376	11,917	..	..	368	26,500	2 1 6½	1 2 9½	22,383	930	3,272	26,585	2 1 4¼
1887	86	11,431	487	..	3,445	9,307	10,888	..	..	327	24,454	2 2 11½	1 3 10¼	20,036	935	3,302	24,273	2 2 7¾
1888	80	10,870	385	..	3,115	9,094	10,254	..	..	130	22,978	2 2 3¾	1 3 5	19,087	967	2,247	22,301	2 1 0½
1889	72	9,638	442	..	2,967	8,583	9,199	..	..	81	21,272	2 2 3½	1 3 4½	16,971	770	2,728	20,469	2 1 6¼
1890	69	8,789	620	..	2,344	5,904	8,806	1,935	..	517	20,126	2 5 8¼	1 5 6¾	16,733	740	2,397	19,870	2 5 1¾
1891	55	6,410	114	..	1,904	2,272	6,298	3,000	542	71	14,201	2 4 5	0 15 4½	11,577	480	1,756	13,813	2 3 2¼
1892	50	7,048	430	..	1,664	3,090	7,260	3,006	641	54	16,145	2 5 8	0 16 7¾	13,647	750	1,932	16,329	2 6 2¼
1893	46	6,572	325	..	1,486	2,068	7,184	3,270	643	508	15,484	2 5 10½	0 12 11¾	12,577	738	1,827	15,142	2 4 10½
1894	44	6,199	240	..	1,330	1,647	6,626	3,054	411	1,055	14,441†	2 6 7	0 13 9½	11,734	489	1,748	13,971	2 5 1
1895	42	6,023	421	..	951	1,253	6,478	3,297	452	717	13,792†	2 5 9½	0 11 1	11,750	746	1,659	14,155	2 7 0
Free Church Schools.																		
1880	39	8,187	413	..	1,314	7,222	6.543	..	..	225	15,717	1 19 1½	1 2 10½	14,289	272	1,609	16,286	2 0 7¼
1885	27	5,807	373	..	853	5,346	5,452	..	..	356	12,380	2 3 2¾	1 4 7½	10,948	305	1,355	12,608	2 4 3¾
1886	26	5,692	596	..	633	5,443	5 004	..	..	285	11,961	2 2 5¼	1 4 10¼	10,090	272	1,425	11,787	2 2 3¼
1887	25	5,342	466	..	499	5,423	5,172	..	..	353	11,913	2 4 7¼	1 5 2¾	10,378	349	1,440	12,167	2 5 6¼
1888	25	5,183	439	..	477	5,338	5,221	..	..	245	11,720	2 5 3¾	1 5 2½	10.255	433	1,388	12,076	2 6 9¾
1889	22	4,786	317	..	418	5,163	4,874	..	..	207	10,979	2 5 5	1 5 3¼	9,926	340	1,429	11,695	2 8 5¾
1890	19	4,654	156	..	454	3,625	4,572	1,031	..	307	10,145	2 4 1¼	1 4 3½	9,210	321	1,236	10,767	2 6 10

1891	18	4,720	242	..	617	2,414	4,422	2,259	328	16	10,298	2 3 7½	0 15 4	8,802	348	1,408	10,558	2 4 8¾
1892	19	4,612	184	..	486	1,878	5,213	2,258	445	21	10,485	2 5 7½	0 13 1½	8,420	586	1,197	10,203	2 4 5⅝
1893	18	4,521	25	..	631	1,609	4,866	1,895	415	494	9,935	2 3 11½	0 12 2½	7,594	704	1,128	9,526	2 2 1¾
1894	15	4,264	32	..	429	1,020	4,211	1,922	251	1,132	8,997	2 2 2½	0 12 3	7,047	735	1,045	8,827	2 1 4¼
1895	16	4,166	25	..	293	1,613	4,271	1,680	370	810	9,716†	2 6 10½	0 13 2½	7,784	744	1,268	9,796	2 7 3½

Episcopal Schools.

1880	74	9,172	250	3,748	4,481	6,278	..	..	130	14,887	1 12 9½	0 18 10¾	12,068	517	2,512	15,097	1 13 0¾
1885	74	10,242	292	3,242	5,562	7,892	..	..	262	17,250	1 14 5½	0 18 5½	13,930	581	2,853	17,364	1 14 8¾
1886	75	10,581	206	3,521	5,840	8,398	..	..	217	18,182	1 14 5¾	0 18 6¼	14,499	586	3,105	18,190	1 14 6
1887	72	10,312	380	3,174	5,611	8,601	..	..	196	17,962	1 14 7½	0 18 0	14,422	580	2,626	17,628	1 13 11½
1888	72	10,400	333	3,237	5,900	8,354	..	..	156	17,980	1 15 0	0 18 8½	14,099	958	2.874	17,931	1 14 10¾
1889	72	10,680	300	3,276	6,131	8,652	..	..	155	18,514	1 15 0¼	0 18 8	14,776	968	3,052	18,796	1 15 6¾
1890	74	11,068	397	3,242	4,546	8,893	2,114	..	205	19,397	1 15 8¼	0 19 1½	15,053	942	3,563	19,558	1 15 4¼
1891	71	10,528	460	2,629	943	8,476	5,573	73	119	18,273	1 14 6½	0 7 4½	14,587	896	3,050	18,533	1 14 11
1892	70	10,927	409	2,827	819	9,663	6,199	74	221	20,212	1 16 4¾	0 7 9¾	16,108	914	3,445	20,467	1 17 1½
1893	73	11,493	633	3,478	669	10,028	6,542	94	206	21,650	1 17 11¼	0 8 9	16,663	1,104	4,134	21,901	1 18 4¼
1894	71	11,225	637	3,433	726	10,176	6,613	128	288	22,001	1 19 2½	0 9 0¾	16,253	1,253	3,821	21,327	1 18 0
1895	70	11,505	379	3,605	720	10,437	6,644	144	429	22,600†	1 19 0½	0 8 10¾	16,839	1,313	3,856	22,008	1 18 0¼

Roman Catholic Schools.

1880	127	31,588	312	14,644	9,969	20,286	..	..	256	45,467	1 10 5½	0 16 7¾	31,629	2,891	11,939	46,459	1 10 11¼
1885	148	34,378	587	12,694	13,699	26,394	..	..	404	53,778	1 11 11	0 16 0¾	36,014	3,304	14,421	53,739	1 11 6½
1886	150	35,561	379	14,249	14,312	28,269	..	.	280	57,489	1 12 2¾	0 16 5	38,226	3,203	15,472	56,901	1 11 11
1887	152	36,738	298	14,306	15,290	30,259	..	..	153	60,306	1 13 3½	0 16 5¼	39,273	3,805	15,270	58,348	1 12 0¼
1888	156	37,376	342	15,077	16,305	30,448	..	..	140	62,312	1 13 6½	0 16 11	40,962	4,400	16,013	61,375	1 12 11¼
1889	160	38,462	511	15,465	17,262	32,238	..	..	162	65,638	1 14 5¼	0 17 6¼	42.189	4,219	18,005	64,413	1 13 9¼
1890	163	39,029	447	15,324	13,170	32,989	7,165	..	322	69,417	1 15 11½	0 18 10¾	43,495	4,159	20,169	67,823	1 15 1¾
1891	166	40,146	683	15,549	3,312	34,453	21,497	178	160	75,832	1 17 5	0 9 8	46.992	4,716	24,006	75,714	1 17 2¼
1892	173	42,171	465	17,484	3,356	36,943	23,620	309	273	82,450	1 19 9½	0 10 4½	49,254	5,146	28,042	82,442	1 19 6
1893	174	44,914	476	20,113	3,140	40,140	24,943	260	287	89,359	2 0 10½	0 10 10	52,320	5,766	31,020	89,106	2 0 6¼
1894	172	44,726	527	18,795	3,371	42,161	26,200	294	797	92,145	2 1 3½	0 10 6¼	54,150	5,695	31,527	91,372	2 0 10½
1895	179	47,361	485	20,693	3,483	43,928	27,765	414	788	97,156	2 1 1	0 10 4¾	57,365	6,286	33,992	97,643	2 1 0¾

Undenominational and other Schools.

1880	236	30,728	8,674	8,831	19,705	25,431	..	..	570	63,211	2 1 4½	1 4 8½	51,060	1,877	9,253	62,190	2 0 8¼
1885	222	28,774	8,667	9,195	18,588	25,007	..	..	495	61,952	2 3 8	1 5 11	48,649	1,952	9,986	60,587	2 2 6
1886	220	28,768	8,802	7,765	20,788	25,588	..	..	760	63,703	2 4 2½	1 6 4½	50,382	1,990	10,390	62,762	2 3 4¾
1887	208	27,376	9,038	7,497	18,173	25,073	..	..	443	60,224	2 4 3¼	1 5 7	47,384	2,292	8,876	58,552	2 2 11¼
1888	195	25,228	7,914	6,347	18,189	23,425	..	..	403	56,278	2 5 2	6 6 5¼	44,216	2,146	8,692	55,054	2 3 11¾
1889	176	22,756	7,201	5,648	17,851	21,513	..	..	385	52,598	2 6 4¼	1 7 5½	41,348	1,972	8,016	51,336	2 5 3¼
1890	163	20,787	6,505	5,668	12,347	20,018	4,606	..	954	50,098	2 8 6¼	1 9 2¾	37,906	1,838	8,697	48,441	2 6 10½
1891	143	18,039	5,097	6.360	5,876	17,163	8,274	374	867	44,011	2 9 0½	1 0 ½	33,740	1,693	8,218	43,651	2 8 6
1892	127	16,480	3,699	6,351	5,707	17,019	7,766	384	89	41,015	2 11 4¼	1 0 8½	31,502	1,714	7,623	40,839	2 11 2¾
1893	112	14,483	5,086	4,614	4,555	15,224	7,226	377	191	37,273	2 11 11	1 0 3¾	28,528	1,094	6,891	36,513	2 10 11½
1894	109	13,552	4,536	4,907	4,316	14,569	7,221	402	131	36,121†	2 11 10½	0 18 9¼	27,745	1,077	6,130	34,952	2 10 3¼
1895	106	13,310	4,719	5,278	4,259	14,375	7,065	431	652	37,411†	2 15 10	1 2 0	28,579	1,151	6,062	35,792	2 13 2¼

* Calculated on complete annual returns only. † Includes Secondary Education Committee Grants.

Total Number of Day Schools on the Annual Grant List on September 30, 1894; the Number of Departments, Accommodation, Average Number of Scholars in Attendance, and Number of Scholars on the Registers in those Schools.

Denominations.	No. of Schools *i.e.*, Institutions under separate Management.	Number of Depts. in which separate Head Teachers are employed.					No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average No. of Scholars in Attendance.
		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.	Total.		
In *Public* Schools...	2,700	1	7	345	2,668	3,031	671,223	497,300
In Schools connected with *Church of Scotland*	44	—	—	2	44	46	9,218	6,199
Free Church	15	—	—	2	14	16	5,151	4,107
Episcopal Church	74	4	2	13	71	90	14,784	11,550
Roman Catholic Church	179	26	24	44	149	243	63,963	45,837
Undenominational and other Schools.....	107	2	7	8	99	116	20,868	13,462
Total..	3,119	43	40	414	3,045	3,542	785,207	578,455
Total for previous year ..	3,105	45	40	393	3,028	3,506	768,540	563,286

Denominations.	Number and Percentage of Scholars on the School Registers, aged							
	Under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.	7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.
In *Public* Schools.....	—	822	8,246	39,844	68,152	76,079	78,151	77,919
	—	0·14	1·37	6·64	11·35	12·67	13·02	12·98
In Schools connected with *Church of Scotland*	—	28	160	483	767	870	881	883
	—	0·38	2·17	6·54	10·39	11·79	11·94	11·96
Free Church.....	—	1	33	232	489	576	595	576
	—	0·02	0·71	4·96	10·47	12·33	12·73	12·33
Episcopal Church	1	75	459	1,242	1,789	1,976	1,818	1,797
	0·01	0·53	3·23	8·73	12·58	13·90	12·79	12·64
Roman Catholic Church	21	500	2,198	4,973	6,684	7,519	7,520	7,578
	0·04	0·89	3·91	8·84	11·88	13·36	13·36	13·46
Undenominational and other Schools	—	41	343	1,156	1,735	1,806	1,840	1,914
	—	0·24	2·03	6·85	10·28	10·70	10·90	11·34
Total.....	22	1,467	11,439	47,930	79,616	88,826	90,805	90,667
	0·00	0·21	1·63	6·85	11·38	12·69	12·98	12·96
Total for previous year	5	1,383	11,806	48,207	79,847	88,913	90,131	86,953
	0·00	0·20	1·71	6·99	11·58	12·89	13·07	12·61

Denominations.	No. and Percentage of Scholars on School Registers, aged						Total.
	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and over.	
In *Public* Schools	74,544	71,972	57,895	32,258	10,338	4,068	600,288
	12·42	11·99	9·65	5·37	1·72	0·68	
In Schools connected with *Church of Scotland*	882	782	696	513	275	161	7,381
	11·95	10·59	9·43	6·95	3·73	2·18	
Free Church.....	575	519	508	334	148	86	4,672
	12·31	11·11	10·87	7·15	3·17	1·84	
Episcopal Church	1,681	1,508	1,135	553	149	35	14,218
	11·82	10·61	7·98	3·89	1·05	0·24	
Roman Catholic Church	6,782	6,120	4,131	1,792	370	92	56,280
	12·05	10·87	7·34	3·18	0·66	0·16	
Undenominational and other Schools.....	1,676	2,270	2,177	1,363	390	166	16,877
	9·93	13·45	12·90	8·08	2·31	0·99	
Total	86,140	83,171	66,542	36,813	11·670	4,608	699,716
	12·31	11·89	9·51	5·26	1·67	0·66	
Total for previous year	86.373	82,168	64,352	34,644	10,412	4,468	689,662
	12·52	11·92	9·33	5·02	1·51	0·65	

IRELAND.

Primary Schools in Ireland.

Years.	Number of Schools in operation.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Average number of Pupils in Attendance.	Number of Pupils present and examined at Inspection.	Years.	Number of Schools in operation.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Average number of Pupils in Attendance.	Number of Pupils present and examined at Inspection.
1878	7,443	1,036,742	437,252	431,631	1887	8,112	1,071,768	515,388	550,839
1879	7,522	1,031,995	435,054	452,129	1888	8,196	1,060,895	493,883	565,468
1880	7,590	1,083,020	468,557	461,574	1889	8,251	1,053,399	507,865	553,681
1881	7,648	1,066,259	453,567	472,256	1890	8,298	1,037,102	489,144	543,182
1882	7,705	1,083,298	469,192	491,440	1891	8,346	1,022,361	506,336	544,307
1883	7,752	1,081,136	467,704	475,784	1892	8,403	1,019,624	495,254	533,017
1884	7,832	1,089,079	492,928	512,452	1893	8,459	1,032,287	527,060	555,268
1885	7,936	1,075,604	502,454	548,587	1894	8,505	1,028,281	527,547	567,477
1886	8,024	1,071,791	490,484	540,626	1895	8,557	1,018,408	519,515	561,247

Amount of Expenditure by Commissioners of National Education in Ireland from Parliamentary Grants and Rates.

Years ended 31st March.	Training Establishments, Model and Agricultural Schools, and School Farms.	Salaries and other Payments to Teachers and Monitors in National Schools.		Gratuities to Teachers of Ordinary and Model Schools on retiring from Service.	Salaries and Allowances to Inspectors.	Central Official Establishment.	Paper, printing, and binding for National School books, and purchase of School requisites, Net.	Maintenance and Repairs of School Houses provided for in Vote of Board of Works.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		From Parliamentary Grants.	From Rates.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	43,304	485,293	21,687	7,009	35,772	22,846	2,845	23,438	3,293	645,487
1879	47,379	506,118	16,791	10,540	36,234	24,036	5,160	23,881	778	670,917
1880	44,765	529,532	12,820	8,910	37,012	23,759	7,029	25,488	916	690,231
1881	43,511	561,772	8,324	2,997	37,311	24,256	3,596	24,588	1,103	707,458
1882	43,490	562,945	9,840	2,818	38,238	24,082	3,643	23,469	1,136	709,661
1883	42,954	568,815	11,992	1,107	39,319	24,571	4,464	24,336	1,350	718,908
1884	43,558	569,849	14,404	1,686	39,862	25,284	3,588	31,213	1,529	730,973
1885	50,031	594,886	11,957	973	41,059	25,888	4,069	38,464	1,642	768,969
1886	54,866	648,656	14,434	347	40,859	26,043	3,911	44,312	1,935	835,363
1887	54,323	681,062	16,689	256	41,080	26,011	6,615	57,668	2,347	886,051
1888	54,124	701,273	15,898	587	41,949	25,570	5,873	64,150	2,368	911,792
1889	51,321	704,334	17,684	854	40,587	25,603	5,876	53,393	2,681	902,333
1890	51,872	705,687	27,135	674	41,068	25,426	4,677	42,864	2,988	902,391
1891	55,313	762,995*	24,560	199	41,222	25,421	4,261	38,653	3,352	955,976
1892	60,784	766,169*	23,329	914	41,655	25,475	5,037	41,512	4,570	969,445
1893	69,288	905,697*	21,635	553	41,612	25,466	3,113	36,404	4,985	1,108,753
1894	71,198	987,528*	21,912	202	40,967	26,106	1,919	38,718	5,179	1,193,629
1895	73,633	1,021,966*	5,868	39	41,420	27,300	4,066	40,071	6,293	1,220,660
1896	76,134	1,060,113*	7,289	795	41,920	27,509	4,080	51,367	6,778	1,275,985

* Includes Allowances to Teachers provided out of Amount transferred from Customs and Excise to Local Taxation Account, n 1890-1 of £57,456, 1891-2 of £58,659, 1892-3 of £53,819, 1893-4 of £65,185, 1894-5 of £78,755, and in 1895-6 of £75,593.

THE EDUCATION CAMPAIGN.

Capturing the Board Schools.

"It is your business to capture the Board Schools—to capture them, in the first instance, under the existing law, and then to capture them under a better law which shall place you under no religious disability. That is the aim which we should always keep in our minds. And, intermediately, we must do all we can to strengthen the Voluntary Schools, and to swell the resources on which they rest. By all means let us get what we can out of increased contributions from the National Exchequer."—LORD SALISBURY, at National Society, June 12, 1895.

"I have never opposed the improvement, upon fair terms, of the condition of Voluntary Schools, It is part of their case that these schools are falling back in the race, that the education they are able to give is of an inferior order. Now, I care very little about denominational interests, and a great deal about educational efficiency, and if the Voluntary Schools are to be aided they must take their due share in aiding themselves. The Voluntary School is one whose claim to assistance rests on its voluntary efforts."—SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, at Rhymney, Oct. 6, 1896.

In addition to our usual set of figures on the Education question, the issues raised by the Education Bill of 1896, together with the present position of the question, call for the following notes. Readers would do well also to consult the paper on "Further Grants to Denominational Schools," in the Almanack for 1896, where they will find summaries of the claims made for aid by the "Archbishops' Committee," and of the provisions of the Code with respect to annual grants.

Since our last issue the most important event regarding Education was the introduction of Sir John Gorst's Education Bill, followed by its withdrawal. The scheme proposed was a surprise one, it bore marks of origin from several quarters, was evidently the result of several compromises, and beset both by friends who thought enough was not conceded to them and by foes who alleged dangers equally to education and to national safeguards in expenditure, it perished, though the Commons had read it the second time by a majority of 267 (423 against 156). It is of importance, historically and for immediate political purposes, that the provisions of this long-to-be-remembered Bill should be accessible to the public, and we accordingly proceed to subjoin a summary of the principal of them. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the Bill was so complex in detail, and covered so much ground, as to make it revolutionary in organisation, and most difficult to summarise.

Education Bill (1896) Summary.

The Bill plunged at once to establish a County Education Authority by setting up in every county and county borough a committee to be appointed by the County Council. The Council, while authorised to do so, was not obliged to appoint any to the Education Committee from outside, and the majority must be from among members of the Council. Such committees, either for each or a combination of counties, could submit schemes for providing separate committees for different parts of the county. In Wales, however, the Education Committee would be the governing body appointed in each county under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889. It seems that the relation of these Education Committees to the County Council would be regulated by the 82nd section of the Local Government Act of 1888 ; and there would seem to be nothing to prevent the decisions of an Education Committee to be reviewed by the whole County Council, but, of course, *without the presence of the co-opted experts on the Committee.*

These committees would (c. 2) take over the powers of County Councils under the Technical Instruction Act of 1889, and the grants of 1890 under the Cus-

toms and Excise Local Taxation Act were to be earmarked "for educational purposes other than the provision or maintenance of Elementary Schools." Here was the first intimation that *the Bill dealt with Secondary as well as Elementary Education.* Generally, the County Committee was given the duty "to supplement and not to supplant such existing organisations for educational purposes as for the time being supply efficient instruction." This declaration is a most remarkable one in view of other provisions, especially monetary ones, found in the Bill. Other powers given to the Education Authority were those respecting attendance, the exercise of the powers of managing industrial schools and reformatories, and to arrange with the Guardians for providing the education of pauper children.

Next, there was a transfer (cl. 3) of certain powers of the Education Department to the "Education Authority" of each county. In the administration of Government grants (both for education generally as well as for Science and Art), and in the securing or certifying the efficiency of the schools. But a *limit of the grant* payable was imposed, which, including the Fee Grant, was not to exceed 29s. per scholar. A puzzle was that both the Education Authority and the Department were to decide the merits of the training, and the Department might decide to refuse the grant. A further point of importance was the power given to each authority to recommend to the Department a modification of any regulations to suit "the special circumstances of that county." *All the monetary clauses deserve very careful study, especially the various limits and checks.*

In Clause *4*, we find *the chief feature of the Bill.* The leading section of the clause was as follows:—"(1) *For the assistance of public elementary schools requiring special aid there shall be paid in every financial year out of moneys provided by Parliament to the Education Authority for each county a special aid grant calculated at the rate of four shillings for a scholar who, during the preceding financial year, was either in a voluntary school in the county or in a school of any School Board in the county which, but for this Act, would be entitled to a special Parliamentary grant under Section ninety-seven of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.*" The section referred to here provides that where a rate of 3d. in the £ produces less than £20 or 7s. 6d. per head in average attendance, a grant shall be paid to make up the sum of £20 or 7s. 6d. per head. There were 172 such cases in March, 1896, including such populous places as West Ham, Gateshead, and Swansea. From the amount paid from this special grant to voluntary schools any interest from endowment for such a school was to be deducted. The special aid to the 172 School Boards was to include and not in addition to the grant under section 97 Elementary Education Act, 1870, except in cases where the Authority might grant further aid. Sub-section 4 leaves the Education Authority to decide the efficiency of schools receiving the special grant, so that no real safeguard for improvement is provided. Another innovation of this clause of great importance was that of sub-section 7, whereby a federation of "voluntary" schools in a district was allowed to deal with the Education Authority, receive the special aid, and act as the managers of these associated schools.

Clause *5* provided one of the few uncontested improvements of the Bill by requiring the accounts of schools receiving special aid to be audited by the district auditor; but no provision was made for publishing these accounts so that ratepayers may peruse them.

Then, in Clause *6*, provision was made whereby the duty of providing education where deficient was placed in the hands of the *Education Authority*, instead of forming a School Board ; but in the case of a borough the Town Council shall be the School Board, which shall act by a committee in all cases, *save for the raising of money*. This last limitation is one of the characteristics of the Bill.

In clause *8* ample provision is made for the dissolution of School Boards and the transfer of their schools to the Education Authority of the district. In a similar manner the Boards declared in default were to be dissolved and their functions transferred to the Education Authority. This, too, is a prominent feature of the Bill. By the 10th clause it was seen that the Education Authority was not to manage the schools. Actual management was entrusted to Borough, District, or Parish Councils, in the latter case in conjunction with the Education Authority. These provisions enable us to see already how complex the scheme.

By Clause *11* the expenses of the Education Authority when acting as a School Board for any district were to be raised by the County Council as "special county expense," and should the County Council deem it proper, be charged exclusively to the School district. In any case the Education Authority created for the whole county and acting also as a Board for some districts, would not only create a third to ordinary classes of "Voluntary" and Board Schools, but add all sorts of financial and administrative difficulties. The clause was most adversely criticised by the majority of county officials.

Clause *12* dealt with *secondary* education. It was to be provided by the Education Authority of the county, by the transfer of Higher Grade Schools, the provision of Scholarships, by aiding teachers, and other ways ; but the stages to be taken were but slightly supplementary to "elementary" education. The expense, which was limited to a 1d. according to the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, must be met from the County fund. The clauses from *13 to 18* dealt with supplementary regulations, the principal of which were the things to be observed by the Education Authority in the performance of duties.

General Amendments of the Elementary Education Acts.

From Clauses *19* to *27* there are a series of very important matters essential to the true comprehension of the Bill. In *19*, the seventeen and sixpenny limit of the Parliamentary Grant was repealed, and *seventeen shillings* for infants, and *twenty shillings* per head for other scholars, substituted. Clause *20* directs *rates on schools* to be paid by the local authority, but does so in such a way that rates on "Voluntary" Schools in some places would become a charge on the School Board Fund.

Clause *21* (the only one which met with general approval) raised the age of compulsory attendance from eleven to *twelve* years. Clause *22* provides, among other things, for the use of unused school buildings for giving instruction under the Technical Instruction Act, 1889. Under Clause *23* the fee grant under the Act of 1891, and under this Act, would be paid on average attendance according to the elementary day-school code. Clause *24* permitted Guardians to contribute to the expenses of "providing, enlarging, or maintaining" any school where pauper children were in training. This would be a revival of the "building grant," which would also be given to schools which are private property. By Clause *25* County Councils were empowered to borrow money for purposes of a "public elementary school maintained by a School Board, *or held on a churitable trust*." This would enable a Sunday School or an Orphanage connected with a Convent or any denomination to get the money, and no effective security was taken for the money, as the premises could not be sold except to a school authority. Clause *26* is now notorious as the one *intended to limit the School Board rate*. No board should be allowed to receive from the rating authority a sum for the "annual maintenance" of the schools in excess of a "sum equal to *twenty shillings* per scholar in those schools."

Clause *27* was that intended to deal with the so-called religious difficulty. It stirred up a warm controversy, which was often angry. It was as follows :—"27.—

(1) One of the regulations in accordance with which a public elementary school is required to be conducted shall be that if the parents of a reasonable number of scholars attending the school require that separate religious instruction be given to their children, the managers shall, so far as practicable, whether the religious instruction in the school is regulated by any trust deed, scheme, or other instrument or not, permit reasonable arrangements to be made for allowing such religious instruction to be given, and shall not be precluded from doing so by the provisions of any such deed, scheme, or instrument." The Education Department was to decide "reasonable" and "practicable" under the section. The clause seemed fair, and even heroically so. It seemed that no deed was to be allowed to hinder justice to the consciences of mandatory "parents." But all was a delusion. It soon appeared, from Cardinal Vaughan, that he did not intend to let any, save Catholics, enter his schools to teach religion; any scholars who desired something different from that he supplied might go to the most convenient chapel or church. There was a belief among some that in large towns teachers of different denominations might go to "Voluntary Schools" to instruct pupils, but opinion was very strong that it would be ridiculous to put scholars into so many pens, like sheep, daily. There was no faith among upholders of a public free system that any such system of denominational teaching could work satisfactorily in such districts as possessed a national, *i.e.*, denominational, school only. It will be recollected that there are over 8,000 such districts. The only real safeguard lies, not in conjuring up the "parents," of which no one has heard, as complaining, but in representation of the inhabitants on the board of management of every school.

The rest of the Bill was taken up with definition clauses, which may be omitted in such a summary as this. The Bill, of course, applied only to England and Wales.

In making a few notes on the scheme thus summarised, it becomes quite evident from internal evidence, apart from a regard for the agitation which preceded its production, that it was a scheme to prop up "Voluntary Schools" rather than to promote education. This was done much in the spirit of the following advertisement relating to a village in Suffolk:—

HASTE TO THE RESCUE! THERE'S NO TIME TO BE LOST! THE LAST APPEAL!—Wanted, at once, a Certificated TEACHER, who, for the love of Mother Church and her little ones, is disposed to make sacrifice at first in undertaking the duties of a very small village school in a remote poor country parish, to prevent a School Board, which is imminent. Better prospects when the school is once started.

It might have been a fever that the advertiser was fending off. This spirit is constantly exhibited in the House as well as outside, and by those who pretend to be anxiously working for "parental rights." The agitation must not be mistaken—it was clerical, and this Bill was clerical. It was a Bill to realise the proposals of the Archbishops' Committee which we summarised in 1896.

One of the clever arguments put forward to induce the country to supply the Church Schools with more money is to point to the 3,620,805 places provided in them, and to compute the cost of replacing them at £7 per head, or about £25,345,635. Sir John Gorst, even, used this argument in introducing the Bill on 1st April, 1896. It will be observed that this argument assumes all the "Voluntary" Schools now supported by grant to be private property, which is the case—the very unsatisfactory case—though in former years large grants were made towards building a great many of them. But regarding this plea it may be remarked that the estimate of accommodation provided is too high. The buildings are obsolete in scores of places. The Education Commission of 1888 examined the "Voluntary Schools" of Stockport, said to provide 13,825 places, but found that not more than 8,619 places were suitable according to the official rules, or about 62 per cent of nominal accommodation only. Then, according to the present way of doing things, parishes, great and small, have their school—a most wasteful and inefficient plan. In any public plan by a good public authority many parishes would be grouped; and a large school, conveniently placed, would give better instruction than the host of little schools. Even Sir John Gorst could not thus abstain from showing the anti-School Board spirit of his Bill.

The EDUCATION AUTHORITY in each county and county borough was put for-

ward as a decentralising scheme. But notice the indirect method of electing it. It was really a scheme whereby the School Boards were to be crippled, and at the same time cover afforded for the encouragement of schools managed by clerical parties with public money ; for the inevitable result of the extra grants would be the withdrawal of private subscriptions. But this Education Authority scheme finally broke the back of the Bill. As introduced, it would have created 126 of them, whose duties, in large measure, would be a duplicate of those of the Education Department. Inspectors, for instance, would have been provided by both authorities. But it became clear during discussion that many County Councils and other authorities would not undertake the duties thrust upon them by this Bill. In the debate, also, the strong feeling of the boroughs against being subject to the County Authorities in education found effective voice, and an amendment was accepted by which those of 20,000 and upwards would secure a separate Education Authority, thus adding 69 to the number, making 195 in all. And though afterwards a proposition to admit urban districts with a similar population was rejected, from this point onwards it was seen the Bill was unworkable. Especially was this the case when it became clear that each Education Authority would only be an ordinary committee of the County Council, to which it would have to report for confirmation, while all the time Clause *14* gave school managers, &c., aggrieved by any Education Authority power to appeal to the Education Department. Much confusion followed ; but there is, we repeat, cause to fear that this vaunted plan of devolution was hastily adopted for sectarian purposes.

The limitations of the Parliamentary grant and the *limitations of the school rate* in Clauses *3* and *19*, and in Clause *26* respectively, deserve to be closely attended to. Looked at thus it soon becomes manifest that they are so framed as to benefit "Voluntary" and to strait-waistcoat Board Schools. "Voluntary" Schools would benefit by the extension of the annual grant per head from 17s. 6d. to 20s., while a limit was placed upon the School Board rate by Clause *26*. At the same time, by Clause *4*, a grant of 4s. extra was offered to *"Voluntary" Schools only*. The 29s. limit of Clause *3* includes both "Parliamentary" and "fee" grant, which last is 10s. per child in lieu of fees. Now as the average "Parliamentary grant" in 1895 was 18s. 10½d., but the grant to School Boards averaged 19s. 5d., to which was added the 10s. "fee" grant, it is evident that School Board schools could not get any more; they are already above the maximum. In short, only *the less efficient schools* could gain an extra grant. Clause *19* removing the 17s. 6d. limit to 17s. for infants and 20s. for other schools was so framed as to prevent a future increase of grant in the Code without an Act of Parliament. The *limiting of a School Board rate* to present expense on "annual maintenance," or to 20s., the higher of the two (Clause *26*), practically places all Boards under the local acting authority, whose consent would be necessary for a higher rate. In other words, such a local authority would always hold a sword over the head of the School Boards. The electors can always do that. The idea of limiting the rate to a certain penny is an impracticable and unfriendly thing. Impracticable, for how can a large Board, say the London one, with its many schools, so arrange that expenses shall always be within a certain rate! Unfriendly, to say nothing of the check on School Boards while leaving "Voluntary" Schools as uncontrolled almost as ever, because the subjection of Boards to the novel check of one authority watching another's expenditure is so extraordinary as to need much to account for it.

But, of course, the SPECIAL AID GRANT was the chief feature of the Bill, coupled with the *Education Authority*. This Clause *4* was not reached in Committee before the Bill was dropped, and the country therefore lost much enlightenment regarding the way it would have worked out. It gave a special grant of 4s. per head in a "Voluntary" School and in any Board School entitled to a special grant under Section 97 of the Education Act of 1870. But in the latter case the Special Aid Grant of 4s. was *not* in addition to, as was the case with "Voluntary" Schools, any grant now received, but in substitution for it. This is a minor instance of the want of candour characterising the Bill. If aid to weak schools was to be given it should have been given equally wherever weakness was found.

Voluntary Schools and School Boards under Section 97 of the Education Act of 1870 in relation to the proposed Special Aid Grant of 4s. per Scholar.

England—Counties.

	Voluntary Schools.							Board Schools.			
	Average Attendance (Totals).	At 4s.		Endowment.			Endowment per Head.	Average Attendance.	Grant under Section 97.		At 4s.
		£	s.	£	s.	d.	s. d.		£	s. d.	£ s.
Bedford	25,392	2,758	0	2,966	2	2	4 3½	2,491	364	4 1	498 4
Berks	26,216	5,088	8	2,404	17	0	1 10¾	100	8	0 0	20 0
Buckingham	30,047	4,227	4	1,705	10	2	1 7¼	4,979	392	15 0	995 16
Cambridge	18,226	2,880	12	952	11	11	1 3¾	1,218	95	1 11	243 12
Isle of Ely	8,700	733	12	826	16	5	4 6	—	—		—
Cheshire	77,742	14,229	12	2,251	18	5	0 7½	725	90	0 0	145 0
Cornwall	41,458	3,466	12	698	13	11	0 9¾	12,262	1,425	15 4	2,452 8
Isles of Scilly	275	55	0	—			—	—	—		—
Cumberland	44,062	4,532	12	2,372	3	4	2 1	6,656	767	19 2	1,331 4
Derby	71,654	8,634	8	3,402	16	4	1 7	15,322	1,673	14 4	3,064 8
Devon	60,118	7,130	16	3,534	2	11	1 11¾	5,270	339	7 0	1,054 0
Dorset	27,530	4,938	0	1,177	1	6	0 11½	192	20	0 0	38 8
Durham	126,616	15,401	16	1,612	4	6	0 5	22,120	1,312	17 4	4,424 0
Essex	93,213	9,053	12	3,982	11	8	1 9	25,232	3,087	14 4	5,046 8
Gloucester	56,172	7,960	8	4,320	3	11	2 2	9,356	1,447	11 7	1,871 4
Hampshire (*see* Southampton)											
Hereford	14,804	2,349	16	2,342	12	9	4 0	363	9	0 0	72 12
Hertford	33,810	5,398	0	2,715	15	9	2 0	268	46	17 8	53 12
Huntingdon	7,750	1,146	4	821	2	3	2 10½	—	—		—
Kent	110,776	16,777	16	4,425	12	4	1 0¾	1,695	126	7 6	339 0
Lancaster	239,461	44,680	4	8,009	7	11	0 8½	360	56	0 0	72 0
Leicester	32,901	5,151	4	2,343	11	7	1 9¾	2,911	150	0 0	582 4
Lincoln—											
Holland	10,982	1,085	16	2,083	16	5	7 8	—	—		—
Kesteven	16,818	2,774	4	1,739	14	1	2 6	965	58	0 0	193 0
Lindsey	26,569	4,390	8	2,212	5	6	2 0½	150	5	0 0	30 0
London	573,412	35,466	0	23,594	2	1	2 8	—	—		—
Middlesex	75,154	7,697	8	2,876	11	6	1 6	16,691	1,211	10 0	3,338 4
Monmouth (*see* Wales)											
Norfolk	47,459	5,987	4	2,230	17	7	1 5¾	5 424	406	18 7	1,084 16
Northampton	33,039	4,661	4	3,688	6	0	3 2	3,058	339	0 0	611 12
Soke of Peterboro'	6,093	1,170	4	191	17	11	0 7¾	—	—		—
Northumberland	48,978	6,298	16	1,426	4	5	0 10¾	5,427	329	4 1	1,085 8
Nottingham	39,740	5,049	16	1,668	2	7	1 3¾	10,064	1,589	2 11	2,012 16
Oxford	23,002	4,084	4	1,901	13	7	1 10¼	941	69	12 0	188 4
Rutland	2,823	545	0	227	15	6	1 8	—	—		—
Salop	32,888	5,362	16	2,385	9	11	1 9½	1,531	161	0 0	306 4
Somerset	54,297	7,757	0	2,481	11	10	1 3½	5,394	409	13 4	1,078 16
Southampton	49,394	7,625	4	2,566	14	10	1 4	3,417	389	13 3	683 8
Isle of Wight	10,207	1,444	4	361	7	10	1 0	—	—		—
Stafford	140,494	14,887	12	3,972	18	10	1 0¾	33,411	3,880	12 3	6,682 4
Suffolk—											
East	27,155	4,042	4	1,597	6	0	1 7	2,256	166	5 9	451 4
West	17,784	2,424	0	1,033	7	6	1 8½	2,515	359	11 6	503 0
Surrey	53,745	7,771	16	2,985	5	2	1 6½	282	17	0 0	56 8
Sussex—											
East	30,666	4,278	8	1,102	6	3	1 0½	2,321	204	0 0	464 4
West	17,696	2,687	8	793	6	8	1 2¼	754	53	0 0	150 16
Warwick	48,177	5,305	12	4,431	10	7	3 4	15,120	1,722	0 9	3,024 0
Westmoreland	9,506	1,688	16	2,123	0	11	5 0¼	—	—		—
Wilts	40,485	6,198	12	2,447	5	0	1 7	6,677	620	10 6	1,335 8
Worcester	46,139	7,029	0	2,784	15	0	1 7	2,169	328	2 2	433 16
York—											
East Riding	21,975	3,146	8	1,139	1	3	1 5½	130	7	0 0	26 0
North Riding	42,932	5,159	16	2,878	11	6	2 2¾	4,947	750	17 9	989 8
West Riding	203,842	23,517	8	8,051	12	9	1 4½	23,208	2,032	11 8	4,641 12
Total for Counties in England, exclud. M'mouth.	2,898,434	356,120	4	139,842	15	9	1 6¾	253,372	27,523	11 9	51,674 8

Wales—Counties.

	Average Attendance (Totals).	Voluntary Schools. At 4s.	Endowment.	Endowment per Head.	Board Schools. Average Attendance.	Grant under Section 97.	At 4s.
		£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s.
Anglesey	6,222	508 8	268 16 7	2 1½	455	36 16 9	91 0
Brecon	7,442	592 16	391 10 1	2 7¾	3,131	525 13 7	626 4
Cardigan	7,927	480 0	257 3 6	2 1¾	2,944	335 9 8	588 16
Carmarthen	19,606	1,312 0	659 11 4	2 0¼	7,733	916 4 0	1,546 12
Carnarvon	16,312	1,494 8	254 2 1	0 8¼	4,470	646 9 1	849 0
Denbigh	15,927	1,732 4	859 14 8	1 11¾	1,789	275 1 2	357 16
Flint	12,181	1,950 8	501 0 2	1 0½	—	—	—
Glamorgan	76,615	3,415 8	523 9 5	0 7¼	34,769	2,405 2 0	6,953 16
Merioneth	7,228	347 0	252 3 6	2 11	1,459	151 5 0	291 16
Montgomery	6,763	922 4	408 13 11	1 9½	187	1 18 4	37 8
Pembroke	11,616	1,127 12	595 7 11	2 1½	3,748	405 6 3	749 12
Radnor	2,777	469 0	543 13 1	4 7¾	—	—	—
Monmouth	29,543	1,930 8	1,155 15 6	2 4¾	10,143	1,493 0 0	2,028 12
Total for Counties in Wales and Monmouth	220,159	16,281 16	6,671 6 9	1 7¾	70,828	7,192 5 10	14,165 12

England—County Boroughs.

Berkshire—							
Reading	9,945	894 12	113 13 4	0 6	—	—	—
Cheshire—							
Birkenhead	13,834	2,614 8	53 12 3	0 1	—	—	—
Chester	5,697	1,139 8	28 15 0	0 1¼	—	—	—
Stockport	10,344	2,068 16	25 15 0	0 0½	—	—	—
Derby—							
Derby	16,233	1,723 8	10 0 0	0 0¼	—	—	—
Devon—							
Devonport	7,914	738 8	66 12 6	0 4¼	—	—	—
Exeter	4,927	63 8	266 0 2	1 8	—	—	—
Plymouth	11,524	1,034 16	318 13 9	1 2¾	—	—	—
Durham—							
Gateshead	15,120	735 8	5 0 0	0 0¼	11,443	1,054 1 0	2,288 12
South Shields	13,956	607 0	64 5 4	0 5	10,921	869 1 6	2,184 4
Sunderland	20,945	1,361 16	89 0 0	0 3¼	—	—	—
Essex—							
West Ham	39,780	1,351 4	313 9 3	0 11¼	33,024	2,045 12 6	6,604 16
Gloucester—							
Bristol	30,587	3,681 0	2,840 13 9	3 1	—	—	—
Gloucester	6,112	893 8	68 1 2	0 3¾	—	—	—
Hampshire (*see* Southampton)							
Kent—							
Canterbury	2,694	445 8	119 6 0	1 0¼	—	—	—
Lancaster—			—	—	—	—	—
Barrow	8,595	578 16					
Blackburn	18,741	3,583 0	48 15 0	0 0¾	—	—	—
Bolton	20,353	2,269 16	141 0 0	0 3	—	—	—
Bootle	7,015	801 4	83 4 3	0 5	—	—	—
Burnley	13,004	1,651 4	24 10 0	0 0¾	—	—	—
Bury	8,160	1,632 0	12 10 0	0 0¼	—	—	—
Liverpool	92,497	12,603 0	450 12 10	0 1¾	—	—	—
Manchester	76,044	8,481 8	934 2 0	0 5¼	—	—	—
Oldham	18,823	2,042 0	25 4 1	0 0½	—	—	—
Preston	17,457	3,491 8	46 13 3	0 0¾	—	—	—
Rochdale	9,108	1,039 8	67 12 3	0 3	—	—	—
St. Helens	13,230	2,646 0	58 10 1	0 1	—	—	—
Salford	30,566	4,193 8	165 4 11	0 2	—	—	—
Wigan	8,617	1,723 8	82 14 4	0 2¼	—	—	—

COUNTY BOROUGHS (ENGLAND)—*Continued.*

	Average Attendance (Totals).	VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS. At 4s.	Endowment.	Endowment per Head.	BOARD SCHOOLS. Average Attendance	Grant under Section 97.	At 4s.
		£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s.
Leicester—							
Leicester	29,625	2.065 16	277 16 0	0 6½	—	—	—
Lincoln (Lindsey)—							
Grimsby	8.582	710 8	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
Lincoln.....	6,265	1,253 0	83 4 0	0 3¼	—	—	—
Norfolk—							
Great Yarmouth	7,849	721 12	702 9 9	3 10¾	—	—	—
Norwich	16,402	1,091 4	116 5 2	0 5	10,946	277 0 0	2,189 4
Northampton—							
Northampton ..	9,952	803 8	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland—							
Newcastle-on-T.	25,180	2,530 0	122 7 7	0 2¼	—	—	—
Nottingham—							
Nottingham....	37,254	2,428 16	26 6 3	0 0½	—	—	—
Oxford—							
Oxford	6,730	1,346 0	152 19 0	0 5½	—	—	—
Somerset—							
Bath	5,416	906 4	44 2 6	0 2¼	—	—	—
Southampton—							
Portsmouth....	22,635	711 4	42 9 0	0 2¾	—	—	—
Southampton ..	11,995	1,001 16	25 0 0	0 1	—	—	—
Stafford—							
Hanley	8,895	496 4	31 1 7	0 3	6,414	481 10 0	1,282 16
Walsall	11,972	1,060 0	95 4 1	0 4½	6,672	470 10 5	1,334 8
West Bromwich	11,069	889 16	14 0 0	0 0¾	—	—	—
Wolverhampton	13,684	1,736 12	12 8 0	0 0¼	—	—	—
Suffolk, East—							
Ipswich.....	8,630	802 16	48 10 0	0 3	—	—	—
Surrey—							
Croydon	13,279	1,207 0	300 4 9	1 0	—	—	—
Sussex, East—							
Brighton	14,971	1,257 4	222 19 8	0 8½	—	—	—
Hastings	6,182	714 12	21 12 0	0 1½	—	—	—
Warwick—							
Birmingham ..	72,672	4,879 4	91 17 10	0 1	—	—	—
Coventry	7,848	940 4	115 14 3	0 5¾	—	—	—
Worcester—							
Dudley	7,835	789 8	432 13 3	2 2¼	—	—	—
Worcester.....	6,708	1,225 4	228 15 5	0 9	—	—	—
York, East Riding—							
Kingston-o-Hull	84,866	1,992 8	569 15 2	1 1¾	24,904	31 12 6	4,980 16
York, North Riding—							
Middlesbrough..	11,953	922 16	—	—	—	—	—
York	9,476	1,524 4	207 2 10	0 6½	—	—	—
York, West Riding—							
Bradford	31,320	2,035 12	10 0 0	0 0¼	—	—	—
Halifax	11,356	509 8	6 2 6	0 0¾	—	—	—
Huddersfield ..	12,152	947 12	154 8 1	0 7¾	—	—	—
Leeds.....	62,659	3,957 8	466 19 10	0 5¾	—	—	—
Sheffield	52,317	4,008 16	180 5 10	0 2¼	—	—	—
Total of County Boroughs, England, excluding Monmouth 1,149,551		114,130 4	11,326 14 10	0 4¾	104,324	5,229 7 11	20,864 16

WALES—COUNTY BOROUGHS.

Glamorgan—							
Cardiff	20,670	1,311 16	177 16 0	0 6½	—	—	—
Swansea	16,257	877 4	42 19 3	0 2¼	11,996	181 1 8	2,399 4
Monmouth—							
Newport	9,247	639 16	—	—	—	—	—
Total of County Boroughs, Wales and Monmouth.	46,174	2,828 16	220 15 3	0 3¾	11,996	181 1 8	2,399

Summary.

	Average Attendance (Totals)	Voluntary Schools. At 4s.		Endowment.			Endowment per Head.		Board Schools. Average Attendance.	Grant under Section 97.			At 4s.	
		£	s.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.
Total Counties in England, excluding Monmouth..	2,898,434	356,120	4	139,842	15	9	1	6¾	258,372	27,523	11	9	51,674	8
Total County Boroughs, England, excluding Monmouth	1,149,551	114,130	4	11,326	14	10	0	4¾	104,324	5,229	7	11	20,864	16
Total Counties & County Boroughs England, excluding Monmouth..	4,047,985	470,250	8	151,169	10	7	1	3½	362,696	32,752	19	8	72,539	4
Total Counties in Wales and Monmouth	220,159	16,281	16	6,671	6	9	1	7¾	70,828	7,192	5	10	14,165	12
Total County Boroughs, Wales and Monmouth.	46,174	2,828	16	220	15	3	0	3¾	11,996	181	1	8	2,399	4
Total Counties & County Boroughs Wales and Monmouth	266,333	19,110	12	6,892	2	0	1	5¼	82,824	7,373	7	6	16,564	16
Total Counties in England & Wales	3,118,593	372,402	0	146,514	2	6	1	7	329,200	34,715	17	7	65,840	0
Total County Boroughs, England and Wales.	1,195,725	116,959	0	11,547	10	1	0	4¾	116,320	5,410	9	7	23,264	0
Total Counties & County Boroughs England & Wales	4,314,318	489,361	0	158,061	12	7	1	3¾	445,520	40,126	7	2	89,104	0

But the working of the 4s. grant to all "Voluntary" schools is a subject which should rivet the attention of all friends of education. There is even humour in the bold way in which it is assumed that *all* "Voluntary" schools do require "special aid" in the language of Clause *4*. The special tables just given will enable us to some extent to trace the special aid which it was thus proposed to give. First of all, *aid was offered to every "Voluntary" school indiscriminately.* But it is well known that even now some schools have more than they require, and hence the obverse objection *that no attempt was made to find where aid was needed.* Many schools in 1891 had a fee of 1d. a week only, when the Fee Grant of 10s. was granted, which had been calculated on the basis of 3d. a week. Hence one of two results where accounts were then balanced, viz., either the grant led to reduction of subscriptions, or to a surplus of revenue, and a large number of schools have no subscription list. When therefore the 4s. special grant would be added in the case of these schools, financially successful, the result must be either to cause waste of public money, or a still greater reduction of subscriptions. Now a letter by the Bishop of Newcastle, in the *Times* of October 13th, 1896, shows that on the basis of 1895 figures, subscriptions average 7s. 7d. in the Province of Canterbury, and 5s. 2d. in that of York, or a general average of 6s. 6d. per head of scholars in attendance. A Special Aid Grant of 4s. would, therefore, leave "Voluntary" Schools in the North of England with 1s. 2d. only needed from subscriptions; but some schools would not need any.

Mr. Acland, in a speech at Rotherham, taught us to look at the result in different parts of the country. The figures just given are from a return which he got afterwards, and enable us to examine the result more minutely. London with an average attendance of children of 573,412 would get £35,466, but Lancashire with 239,461 would get £44,680 for her

"Voluntary" Schools; Buckingham with an attendance of 30,047 would get £4,227, but Monmouth with 29,543 would only get £1,930 for hers; Wilts. with an attendance of 40,485 would get £6,198, while Glamorgan with 73,615 would only get £3,415. In this last case to add the sum which would accrue from the grant to poor *Board* Schools would make a vast difference. Still the *general result was that people who had burdened themselves by undertaking a School Board rate would be still further burdened to provide this "Special Grant" for those who kept themselves free from a school rate.* In other words, the more School Boards a district had the less would it get from this "Special Grant." The case of some of the boroughs is still more glaring. Birkenhead with an attendance of 13,834 would get £2,614, and Blackburn with 18,741 would get £3,583, but Bradford with 31,320 would only get £2,035, and Cardiff with 26,670 only £1,311. Take two towns in the same county — Portsmouth with 22,635 and Southampton with 11,995; the larger would only get £711 while the other would receive £1,091; or, in other words, Portsmouth would be taxed to pay the expenses of Southampton "Voluntary" Schools. There are some districts, such as that of Ystrad, in Glamorgan, where the population is about 90,000, but where they have provided themselves with Board Schools, and so, under this scheme, they would not receive a penny from the Special Aid. Thus they would pay a penalty for their patriotic efforts. Indeed it was admitted that on the whole the result would be a contribution of about £17,000 to weak Board Schools, and £489,000 to the "Voluntary" Schools. It is scarcely necessary to elaborate this point further, but to point out at once that evidently it was a scheme intended to support "Voluntary" Schools from public money, quite regardless of education, for the promotion of which there was no adequate security. "Voluntary" Schools supported wholly, as many of them are, from public money, may be good evidences of party zeal and sectarian intrigue, but, from a public point of view, it is a position calculated to amuse Europe. There was in the same clause a sub-section, enabling a number of "Voluntary" Schools to be federated under a sort of Voluntary Board, which would be competent to receive the Parliamentary Grants. That would only have been a further development of the absurd custom of paying public money into irresponsible hands to be used in part for purely denominational purposes. One inevitable result of such a Special Grant distributed as proposed would be to check the formation of School Boards, which could not get the Grant—a result which had been carefully calculated. The problem to be settled yet in connection with these grants is, who is to govern the schools, appoint the teachers, act as visitors, and generally use the money Parliament provides from the people's pockets? Is it clericals for sectarian purposes, or representatives of the public? The Bill failed by the weight of its demerits.

We have as yet scarcely touched the question of SECONDARY EDUCATION which was included in the defunct 1896 Bill. The Scheme was contained in the *12th clause* and was of so skeletoned a character as to disappoint every educationist. To find it correlated to Elementary education was a matter for congratulation. On the other hand, the power given to transfer any "Higher Grade Schools" now maintained by Boards to the new *Education Authority* for Secondary purposes was considered a very questionable mode of advance. The whole subject was left in so rudimentary a state that one might have thought the elaborate Report of the Commission on Secondary Education had not been issued. On the whole subject we cannot do better than quote a paragraph from a letter of the *Bishop of Hereford* (Dr. Percival) to the *Daily Chronicle* of 16th April, 1896:—

"Instead of a central authority carefully constituted for its new or enlarged functions we are to have the present Elementary School Department relieved of many of the duties for which its officers have been appointed and trained, and charged instead with all the new duties it takes over from the Charity Commissioners and the Science and Art Department, and any others that may arise in connection with Secondary Education; and in vague relationship with this department, hardly subordinate to it, we are to have I know not how many separate Committees, elected by County Councils, who may, so far as the provisions of the Bill go, be entirely ignorant of educational methods and problems, and quite unfit to be charged with the momentous interests thus recklessly entrusted to them."

A more complete exposure by a master's hand of the recklessness with which the

Government so inadequately proposed to revolutionise our educational system, to throw it into the melting-pot for denominational by ends, could not be desired. It at once exposes the hollowness of the Education Authority proposals, and suggests the reckless disregard of education.

The word "Voluntary" is now commonly used to denote schools other than Schools provided by the Boards. Here is a commentary on such a use. The following "Voluntary" Schools received :

	Grants. £	Subs. £ s. d.
St. Paul's, Burslem	856	6 16 6
Holy Trinity, Southampton	1,200	25 0 0
St. John's, Birkenhead	1,577	7 7 0
St. Andrew's, Derby	1,236	20 0 0
17 Schools, Birkenhead	7,853 =18/1	633 0 0 1/5½ per head
St. Thomas', Stockport	2,008	7 5 6
LANCASHIRE:		
St. Thomas', Wigan	685	6 0 0
Whalley	428	7 16 10
Westleigh Mill	671	18 0 0
Tyldesley	795	6 18 0
Toxteth Park	683	7 17 6
Stretford	375	7 19 7
St. Clement's, Ordsall	1,276	20 4 11
St. James', Broughton	559	7 17 6
St. Mary's, Rochdale	524	2 13 10
Waterfoot	301	10 0 0
St. Mary's, Preston	882	0 10 0
St. Athanasius, Kirkdale	1,184	5 1 0
LONDON:		
St. Thomas', Charterhouse	557	2 2 0
St. Barnabas, Holloway	866	27 19 8
St. Thomas', Islington	675	3 5 0
St. George's, Camberwell	1,095	58 2 3
St. Peter's, Battersea	189	0 8 6
St. John's, Walworth	754	33 7 0

The support of such schools is anything but "Voluntary"! It is beaten out of taxpayers' pockets. No wonder the *Record* of April 3rd, 1890, should address its Church of England readers as follows :— "The question for managers will continue to be, as it has been, not so much whether the Government will enable them to keep up their schools, as whether their parishioners, and congregations, and wealthy neighbours will. Nor should we wish it to be otherwise. The very title of Voluntary Schools would become illusory if much increase took place in the proportion of the Government grant to the amount of the voluntary subscriptions."

And to supplement this exposure we add facts from a Return (C 7529-1894) where, for the year ending 1893, it was shown that of the 14,145 Voluntary Schools 1,061 had no subscriptions, 674 less than 1/- per child, 1,095 less than 2/6, 1,967 less than 5/-, 1,934 less than 7/6, 1,934 less than 10/-, 2,687 less than 15/-, 1,346 less than 20/-, 1,031 less than 30/-, 261 less than 40/-, 88 less than 50/-, and 67 had 50/- and over.

THE FUTURE.—The bearing of all this should be plain to all. We are threatened with a renewal of the crusade on behalf of these pseudo-"Voluntary" Schools during 1897. Mr. A. J. Balfour acknowledged before the House that he would not be sorry to see an end of the Board system. The contribution of the Church authorities to the defeat of the 1896 Bill was their quarrel whether they should insist upon *State-aid or rate-aid* for their schools. Archbishop, Bishops, Viscount Cranbourne and laymen were against other Archbishop, Bishops and laymen on the best method of getting public money without public control. It is fair to say that some of them went so far as to concede one or two representatives of the public on the management of schools, in return of course, even then, of a practically unhampered use of the public money in their hands. This internecine warfare is going on now. *But the combatants are agreed upon the main point—to get more public money without control.* It is therefore of importance to note that from the point of public welfare, of educational progress, both State-aid and rate-aid are equally objectionable when given into unrepresentative hands. However, it is not probable that a Government which passed the iniquitous Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, will favour any addition upon rates which ultimately fall upon landlords. The discussions of the last three or four years have made it *more imperative than ever that while promoting education, public funds should be administered by publicly elected bodies.*

In view of the admitted inferiority of "Voluntary" Schools, how wise and precious the following remarks made by *Matthew Arnold*, before 1870, in his "Higher Schools and Universities in Germany" :—

"What is the capital difficulty in the way of any national system of instruction in this country? It is this, that the moment the working class of this country have this question of instruction really brought home to them, their self-respect will make them demand, like the working-classes on the Continent, *public* schools, and not schools which the clergyman or the squire, or the mill-owner calls 'my school.' And what is the capital difficulty in the way of giving them public schools? It is this, that the public school for the people must rest upon the municipal organisation of the country . . A

municipal organisation being once given, the object should be to withdraw the existing elementary schools from their present private management and to reconstitute them on a municipal basis. . . . . All reforms which stop short of such a withdrawal and reconstruction are, and must be, mere patchwork."

Such a withdrawal and reconstruction has not yet, twenty-six years after, been accomplished, and the result on all hands is acknowledged to be "patchwork." Proposals now before the country are to add more patches, of most garish colours. The object to be realised yet is *a public school system completely directed by public opinion.* To add another £500,000 without any control—effective control—is both financially and educationally unwise.

The appended programme is the last form in which denominationalists have put forward their demands on behalf of "Voluntary" Schools. It was adopted at a meeting of the National Society and of delegates from the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which was held in London on the 30th of October, 1896. There is nothing really new in its principles, but it will be useful to see the last form of the clerical demand. Special attention should be paid to clauses 5, 7, and 8, dealing with control of schools and appointment of teachers, with the right to open schools in a School Board district, and with the reclamation of transferred schools. All are almost insolent in the demand for uncontrolled possession of national treasure, but the last proposal mentioned is an astounding one :—

1. To ask the Government for aid from the Imperial exchequer at a rate not less than 6s. a child to all public elementary schools alike.

2. That the said grant in the case of Voluntary Schools be paid to federations of schools only.

3. To ask for aid from the rates. (a) In School Board districts only. (b) This rate in aid to be expended within the School Board district from which it is raised. (c) To be payable to federations of schools only.

4. Federations to be either denominational or undenominational. The area of no federation, except in the case of London, to be smaller than the school district in which any of the schools are situate, nor any federation to consist of fewer than three schools. Subject to appeal to the Education Department, no denominational federation to be allowed to refuse admission to any contiguous school belonging to the same denomination. The administration of the special grant in aid, the rate in aid, and (if provided in the rules of the federation) the fee grant to be vested in the council of the federation. The rules and constitutions of each federation to be approved by the Educational Department. The council to give no advantage to nor to impose any disadvantage upon any school because the managers thereof have appointed or dismissed or refused to appoint any particular teacher, nor because they have provided or refused to provide *any particular form of religious instruction.*

5. That in any scheme for granting aid from the rates, while it is essential that the appointment of the teachers and the control of the religious teaching in denominational schools shall remain under the control of the denomination, it is reasonable that the rating authority shall be satisfied that the secular part of the teaching is efficient, and the money economically spent.

6. The following shall form part of any scheme for rate aid: If any School Board raises the maintenance rate per child in average attendance above that which was expended in 1895-1896, the additional rate shall be called an excess rate, and shall be divided among all the schools, whether Board or Voluntary, in the district, in proportion to the number of children in attendance.

7. In any School Board district any religious denomination shall have the right to open any new school upon the same conditions as if it were a non-School Board district.

8. In any School Board district the managers of any school transferred to a School Board, or any new managers of the same denomination, shall have the right to claim the retransference of the school to them, and to reopen it as a Voluntary School.

9. The limitations of grant (Code An. 107, Elementary Education Act, 1876, Sec. 19; and Elementary Education Act, 1891, Sec. 3) to be repealed.

10. The local rates on school buildings to be abolished or paid by the rating authority.

The *Daily News* gave well-deserved publicity to an article by Sir John Gorst, in *The North American Review.* This is what he says of the attitude of our landed aristocracy to education :—

"The understandings of all those who are connected with the cultivation of the soil appear to be darkened. The landowners exhibit that dislike to intellectual development which is characteristic of a territorial aristocracy; the farmers regard the imitation of the methods of their forefathers as the highest agricultural art and scoff at the teachings of science; and the labourer's children are turned out of school to scare crows when eleven years old, and often by the connivance of the school attendance officers, who are under the thumb of the farmers, at a much earlier age. After leaving school the children get no further instruction; they have no means of keeping up the little knowledge they have obtained; and in a few years they forget everything they have learned, and are often incapable even of reading and writing. How can such a population compete with the French agriculturists, carefully trained in schools and colleges in the art they are to practise? The mere distribution of a capitation grant from Government amongst the country schools would not raise rural education. Unless ear-marked and appropriated to specific purposes, it would all go in relief of subscriptions and rates.

AGRICULTURAL

Acreage under each kind of Crop, Bare Fallow, and Grass; and June 4, 1895 and 1894, in each Division of Great Britain with

	ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	1895. Acres.	1894. Acres.	1895. Acres.	1894. Acres.	1895. Acres.	1894. Acres.
Total Area of Land & Water (*a*)	32,543,890	32,543,890	4,773,995	4,773,995	19,453,843	19,453,843
Total Acreage under all kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass (*b*)	24,844,688	24,880,717	2,838,359	2,856,955	4,894,466	4,892,183
Corn Crops. Wheat	1,339,806	1,826,626	44,036	56,470	33,641	44,866
Barley or Bere	1,837,850	1,766,142	111,886	111,572	216,543	218,057
Oats	2,045,477	1,978,312	242,198	250,866	1,008,388	1,024,223
Rye	60,011	81,239	1,288	1,785	7,414	7,593
Beans	229,223	228,894	1,433	1,529	12,009	13,757
Peas	206,630	240,653	1,399	1,266	995	1,124
Total	5,718,997	6,121,866	402,240	423,488	1,278,990	1,309,620
Green Crops. Potatoes	373,231	340,557	33,654	34,038	134,332	129,859
Turnips and Swedes	1,361,841	1,400,484	72,010	72,836	482,051	483,253
Mangold	325,931	344,413	7,786	8,135	1,144	1,050
Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape	141,764	165,407	2,133	2,306	9,156	9,681
Vetches or Tares	152,792	173,558	1,680	2,100	11,332	11,459
Other Green Crops	111,434	118,019	1,306	1,253	2,185	2,361
Total	2,466,993	2,542,438	118,569	120,668	640,200	637,663
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation. For Hay	1,741,712	1,558,799	175,742	170,135	385,977	392,970
Not for Hay	1,084,424	1,046,116	153,305	150,913	1,188,641	1,184,699
Total	2,826,136	2,604,915	329,047	321,048	1,574,618	1,577,669
Permanent Pasture or Grass. *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*c*) For Hay	4,079,803	4,178,720	505,818	510,649	175,268	163,073
Not for Hay	9,165,044	8,949,068	1,472,639	1,472,155	1,211,991	1,191,404
Total	13,244,847	13,127,788	1,978,457	1,982,804	1,387,259	1,354,477
Flax	1,995	1,750	7	1	21	9
Hops	58,940	59,535	..	..	..	..
Small Fruit	68,122	62,457	1,175	1,076	5,250	4,882
Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land	458,658	359,968	8,864	7,870	8,128	7,863
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses solely for Agriculture.	783,547	780,516	77,242	76,485	149,544	147,290
Unbroken Horses; 1 year & up.	250,964	344,878	41,483	57,477	37,906	51,740
,, Under 1 year	97,004		20,173		13,160	
Mares kept solely for breeding	53.232	50,854	14,260	13,544	6,713	6,677
Total of Horses	1,184,747	1,176,248	153,158	147,506	207,323	205,707
Cows & Heifers in Milk or Calf	1,786,370	1,759,083	275,483	272,401	423,967	428,602
Other Cattle: 2 years & above	1,063,317	1,113,556	103,915	119.572	264,293	283,544
,, 1 year & under 2	776,833	802,892	151,129	148,137	262,406	266,116
,, Under 1 year	846,045	775,076	173,298	154,890	227,281	223,244
Total of Cattle	4,472.565	4,450,607	703,824	695,000	1,177,947	1,201,506
Ewes kept for Breeding	5,692,412	5,727,634	1,138,104	1,129,394	2,832,613	2,810,974
Other Sheep: 1 year & above	3,667,502	3,609 186	891,388	911,419	1,775,496	1,822,125
,, Under 1 year	6,197,657	6,173,175	971,349	1,037,828	2,625,674	2,639,765
Total of Sheep	15,557,571	15,509,995	3,000,841	3,078,641	7.233,783	7,272.864
Sows kept for Breeding	355,061	295,300	40,955	37,128	19,194	18,691
Other Pigs	2,115,959	1,718,523	219,136	190,540	134,126	129,844
Total of Pigs	2,471,020	2,013,823	260,091	227,668	153,320	148,535

(*a*) Not including Tidal Water.
(*b*) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land.

STATISTICS.

Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs; as returned upon similar Particulars for Ireland, and Total for United Kingdom.

GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM, including ISLE OF MAN and CHANNEL ISLANDS.		
1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
56,771,723	56,771,728	20,706,258	20,706,258	77,671,319	77,671,319	Total Area of Land & Water (*a*)
32,577,513	32,629,855	15,178,718	15,161,925	47,883,133	47,919,830	Total Acreage under all kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass. (*b*)
1,417,483	1,927,962	36,529	49,342	1,456,042	1,980,228	Wheat.
2,166,279	2,095,771	171,785	164,780	2,346,367	2,268,193	Barley or Bere.
3,296,063	3,253,401	1,216,370	1,254,813	4,527,899	4,524,167	Oats.
68,713	90,617	11,517	11,921	80,293	102,676	Rye.
242,665	244,180	2,354	2,784	245,128	247,062	Beans.
209,024	243,043	498	401	209,609	243,551	Peas.
7,400,227	7,854,974	1,439,053	1,484,041	8,865,338	9,365,877	....Total.
541,217	504,454	710,389	717,120	1,262,766	1,232,055	Potatoes.
1,915,902	1,956,573	313,248	311,294	2,237,653	2,276,284	Turnips & Swedes.
334,861	353,598	(*d*) 53,026	(*d*) 52,023	388,441	406,164	Mangold.
153,053	177,394	(*e*) 45,263	(*e*) 50,673	198,465	228,230	Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape.
165,804	187,117	4,247	4,657	170,368	192,113	Vetches or Tares.
114,925	121,633	25,409	27,510	142,256	151,246	Other Green Crops
3,225,762	3,300,769	1,151,582	1,163,277	4,399,949	4,486,092	....Total.
2,303,431	2,121,904	635,603	641,043	2,952,636	2,776,226	For Hay.
2,426,370	2,381,728	649,754	671,155	3,108,503	3,086,528	Not for Hay
4,729,801	4,503,632	1,285,357	1,312,198	6,061,139	5,862,754	....Total.
4,760,889	4,852,442	1,558,066	1,547,967	6,327,228	6,408,260	For Hay.
11,849,674	11,612,627	9,630,952	9,533,952	21,503,889	21,170,140	Not for Hay
16,610,563	16,465,069	11,189,018	11,081,919	27,831,117	27,578,400	....Total.
2,023	1,760	95,202	100,851	97,225	102,622	Flax.
58,940	59,535	—	—	58,940	59,535	Hops.
74,547	68,415	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) 74,920	(*f*) 68,868	Small Fruit.
475,656	375,701	18,506	19,639	494,505	395,682	Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1,010,333	1,004,291	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	Horses solely for Agriculture
330,353	454,095	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	Unbroken Horses: 1 year & up.
130,337		(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	,, under 1 year
74,205	71,075	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	Mares kept solely for Breeding
1,545,228	1,529,461	557,139	553,091	2,112,207	2,092,290	....Total of Horses.
2,485,820	2,460,086	1,433,960	1,447,402	3,937,590	3,925,486	Cows & Heifers in Milk or Calf
1,431,525	1,516,672	995,165	1,070,351	2,431,756	2,592,604	Other Cattle: 2 years & above
1,190,368	1,217,145	911,800	914,287	2,110,824	2,140,592	,, 1 year & under 2
1,246,623	1,153,210	1,017,116	960,154	2,273,144	2,122,114	,, Under 1 year.
6,354,336	6,347,113	4,358,041	4,392,194	10,753,314	10,780,796	....Total of Cattle.
9,663,129	9,668,002	2,350,520	2,492,604	18,384,441	18,541,761	Ewes kept for Breeding.
6,334,386	6,342,730					Other Sheep: 1 year & above
9,794,680	9,850,768	1,564,335	1,612,646	11,390,412	11,496,057	,, Under 1 year.
25,792,195	25,861,500	3,914,855	4,105,250	29,774,853	30,037,818	....Total of Sheep.
415,210	351,119	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	Sows kept for Breeding.
2,469,221	2,038,907	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	(*f*) —	Other Pigs.
2,884,431	2,390,026	1,338,454	1,389,310	4,238,870	3,794,043	....Total of Pigs.

(*c*) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land. (*d*) Including Beet-Root.
(*e*) Cabbage and Rape only. (*f*) Not separately returned in Ireland.

Estimated Total Produce of each of the Principal Crops.

Great Britain.

Description of Crop.	1885.	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Corn Crops:—						
Wheat	77,587,666	73,354,484	58,560,932	49,247,297	59,172,801	37,176,257
Barley and Bere	79,251,258	73,933,801	70,484,597	59,535,377	72,295,066	63,656,945
Oats	108,364,706	120,188,046	116,294,989	112,887,379	135,462,931	122,148,628
Beans	8,907,501	11,697,610	6,905,229	4,745,343	7,085,558	5,555,025
Peas	4,320,789	6,293,719	5,017,010	4,750,110	6,218,855	4,719,589
Green Crops:—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	3,198,504	2,811,785	3,048,733	3,476,328	2,788,983	3,592,619
Turnips and Swedes	20,510,825	27,747,491	27,348,326	26,262,101	26,398,238	24,730,496
Mangold	5,469,793	6,045,805	6,680,730	4,456,563	6,551,631	5,548,717
Other Crops:—						
Hay of all sorts	8,730,979	9,872,077	7,015,253	4,598,801	10,390,019	7,675,530
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hops	509,170	283,629	413,259	414,929	636,846	553,396

Ireland.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Crops Corn:—						
Wheat	2,048,103	2,639,399	2,214,313	1,665,550	1,531,581	1,108,850
Barley and Bere	6,470,374	6,859,724	6,454,538	6,210,615	6,305,569	6,377,529
Oats	52,076,201	51,107,358	51,886,208	55,700,742	55,399,783	52,327,554
Beans	214,527	162,023	149,046	117,703	112,151	71,460
Peas	18,471	19,191	11,484	6,337	10,248	12,146
Green Crops:—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	3,175,738	1,810,429	2,585,221	3,064,265	1,873,164	3,472,015
Turnips and Swedes	3,551,783	4,254,710	4,070,827	4,848,212	4,279,494	4,490,559
Mangold	499,730	663,081	747,041	768,894	758,192	827,669
Other Crops:—						
Hay of all sorts	4,156,095	4,593,990	4,501,228	4,483,287	5,309,364	4,562,074
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hops	..	..	..	..	..	..

United Kingdom

(Exclusive of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands).

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Corn Crops:—						
Wheat	79,635,769	75,993,883	60,775,245	50,912,847	60,704,382	38,285,107
Barley and Bere	85,721,632	80,793,525	76,939,135	65,745,992	78,600,635	75,028,474
Oats	160,440,907	171,295,404	168,181,197	168,588,121	190,862,714	174,476,182
Beans	9,122,028	11,859,633	7,054,275	4,863,046	7,197,709	5,626,485
Peas	4,339,260	6,312,910	5,028,494	4,756,447	6,229,097	4,731,735
Green Crops	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.
Potatoes	6,374,242	4,622,214	5,633,954	6,540,593	4,662,147	7,064,434
Turnips and Swedes	24,062,608	32,002,201	31,419,153	31,110,313	30,677,732	21,229,055
Mangold	5,969,523	6,708,886	7,427,771	5,225,457	7,309,823	6,376,386
Other Crops:—						
Hay of all sorts	12,887,074	14,466,067	11,516,481	9,082,088	15,699,383	12,237,604
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hops	509,170	283,629	413,259	414,929	636,846	553,396

Estimated Average Yield per Acre of each of the Principal Crops.

Great Britain.

Description of Crop.	1885.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Bushels.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.
Corn Crops—									
Wheat	31·31	28·05	29·89	30·74	31·26	26·38	25·95	30·69	26·23
Barley and Bere	35·11	32·84	31·78	35·02	34·14	34·61	28·69	34·50	30·69
Oats	36·85	37·24	39·27	41·40	38·77	38·80	35·59	41·64	37·06
Beans	20·49	28·68	28·81	32·65	29·66	22·19	19·39	29·04	22·91
Peas	18·76	24·21	26·28	28·71	28·23	25·85	22·61	25·64	22·61
Green Crops—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	5·83	5·18	6·19	5·31	5·73	5·80	6·59	5·53	6·64
Turnips&Swedes	10·18	12·69	14·63	14·25	13·24	14·12	13·30	13·49	12·91
Mangold	15·43	17·27	18·76	18·25	19·03	18·49	12·84	18·53	16·57
Other Crops—									
Hay of all sorts..	1·41	2·81	3·13	2·85	2·60	2·24	1·57	3·06	2·31
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hops	7·14	4·81	8·62	5·26	7·78	7·35	7·21	10·70	9·39

Ireland.

Description of Crop.	1885.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Bushels.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.
Corn Crops—									
Wheat..	28·84	25·79	29·87	28·58	32·34	29·36	30·28	31·04	30·35
Barley and Bere	36·05	35·39	39·07	37·60	41·64	36·76	36·76	38·27	37·12
Oats	39·19	39·53	40·87	41·86	44·50	42·31	44·62	44·15	43·02
Beans	33·51	23·47	34·05	43·61	43·53	37·51	35·85	40·28	30·34
Peas.....	24·96	22·11	22·46	29·30	30·48	24·97	19·68	25·54	24·39
Green Crops—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes.....	3.98	3·14	3·62	2·32	4·03	3·49	4·23	2·61	4·89
Turnips&Swedes	11·96	11·31	13·12	14·40	14·48	13·55	16·01	13·75	14·33
Mangold	13·44	†12·90	†14·12	†14·27	†15·60	†14·49	†16·35	†14·57	†15·61
Other Crops—									
Hay of all sorts..	..	4·59	4·44	4·36	4·26	4·18	4·06	4·81	4·00
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

United Kingdom

(exclusive of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands).

Description of Crop.	1885.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Bushels.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.
Corn Crops :—									
Wheat	31·24	27·97	29·89	30·66	31·30	26·48	26·08	30·70	26·33
Barley and Bere.	35·18	33·03	32·37	35·23	34·72	34·78	29·30	34·77	32·09
Oats.....	37·58	37·95	39·75	41·54	40·46	39·82	38·14	42·34	38·67
Beans	20·63	28·61	28·87	32·77	29·82	22·38	19·61	29·17	22·98
Peas.....	18·78	24·20	26·27	28·71	28·23	25·85	22·61	25·64	22·62
Green Crops :—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes.	4·74	4·00	4·71	3·53	4·74	4·45	5·23	3·82	5·64
Turnips&Swedes	10·41	12·51	14·43	14·27	13·40	14·04	13·66	13·53	13·11
Mangold	15·24	16·78	18·21	17·76	18·60	17·99	13·26	18·02	16·44
Other Crops :—									
Hay of all sorts..	*	3·23	3·43	3·20	2·98	2·63	2·20	3·47	2·71
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hops	7·14	4·81	8·62	5·26	7·78	7·35	7·21	10·70	9·39

* Not ascertained. † Including Beet-root.

Extent of Cultivated Land*

Occupied by Tenants and by Owners respectively, in each County of Great Britain, in the Isle-of-Man, and in the Channel Islands, as returned upon the 4th June, 1894.

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Acreage Occupied.		Total.
	Tenants.	Owners.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bedford	217,199	39,784	256,983
Berks	256,533	115,034	371,567
Buckingham	343,934	57,389	401,323
Cambridge	404,719	84,336	489,055
Chester	499,026	40,613	539,639
Cornwall.....	544,645	58,476	603,121
Cumberland	502,286	79,663	581,949
Derby	464,741	43,331	508,072
Devon	1,062,729	154,397	1,217,126
Dorset	442,946	47,625	490,571
Durham	400,878	37,258	438,136
Essex	644,533	182,941	827,474
Gloucester	547,866	108,065	655,931
Hants	495,458	215,174	710,632
Hereford.....	387,689	57,075	444,764
Hertford.....	269,661	67,660	337,321
Huntingdon	177,473	32,836	210,309
Kent.....	582,337	166,337	748,674
Lancaster	756,303	66,100	822,403
Leicester.....	407,998	64,960	472,958
Lincoln	1,321,540	196,111	1,517,651
London	11,184	3,598	14,782
Middlesex	87,729	20,893	108,622
Monmouth	219,758	24,271	244,029
Norfolk	884,039	196,081	1,080,120
Northampton ..	464,986	92,746	557,732
Northumberland	638,740	71,433	710,173
Notts	386,383	63,490	449,873
Oxford	335,261	80,987	416,248
Rutland	74,150	13,176	87,326
Salop	657,419	61,160	718,579
Somerset	773,987	89,102	863,089
Stafford	535,923	65,948	601,871
Suffolk.....	581,044	188,721	769,765
Surrey.....	180,138	106,346	286,484
Sussex.....	515,084	165,800	680,884
Warwick.....	423,076	72,048	495,124
Westmoreland ..	223,605	27,343	250,948
Wilts	638,244	120,363	758,607
Worcester	345,657	58,112	403,769
York, E. Riding.	600,678	67,965	668,643
,, N. Riding.	796,978	67,224	864,202
,, W. Riding.	1,083,664	120,524	1,204,188
Total—England	21,188,221	3,692,496	24,880,717

WALES.

	Acreage Occupied.		Total.
	Tenants.	Owners.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anglesey.....	129,074	22,608	151,682
Brecon.....	182,889	19,174	202,063
Cardigan.....	212,705	57,324	270,029
Carmarthen	377,542	63,876	441,418
Carnarvon	174,823	19,859	194,682
Denbigh	246,840	25,831	272,671
Flint	115,523	11,046	126,569
Glamorgan.....	258,546	21,826	280,372
Merioneth	143,623	10,411	154,034
Montgomery	253,968	23,407	277,375
Pembroke	266,595	49,570	316,165
Radnor.	152,354	17,541	169,895
Total—Wales..	2,514,482	342,473	2,856,955

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	588,092	41,355	629,447
Argyll	110,277	24,399	134,676
Ayr	296,489	25,880	322,369
Banff	150,813	9,358	160,171
Berwick	165,193	27,075	192,268
Bute	24,600	951	25,551
Caithness	100,379	9,644	110,023
Clackmannan ..	12,946	2,754	15,700
Dumbarton	44,775	5,932	50,707
Dumfries	227,280	32,505	259,785
Edinburgh.....	118,448	19,798	138,246
Elgin or Moray..	90,964	10,628	101,592
Fife	199,930	56,825	256,755
Forfar	221,008	31,570	252,578
Haddington	90,503	21,548	112,051
Inverness	131,161	19,192	150,353
Kincardine.....	108,860	12,099	120,959
Kinross	24,533	11,644	36,177
Kirkcudbright ..	171,110	19,625	190,735
Lanark	226,667	30,236	256,903
Linlithgow.....	51,122	7,821	58,943
Nairn	23,629	2,283	25,912
Orkney	88,545	16,808	105,353
Peebles	39,829	6,987	46,816
Perth	279,164	57,303	336,467
Renfrew.....	84,009	9,843	93,852
Ross & Cromarty	118,312	19,479	137,791
Roxburgh	153,611	26,986	180,597
Selkirk	25,879	4,794	30,673
Shetland.....	44,297	11,187	55,484
Stirling	96,083	22,374	118,457
Sutherland	29,540	2,247	31,787
Wigtown.....	145,956	7,049	153,005
Total—Scotland	4,284,004	608,179	4,892,183
Total for Great Britain.	27,986,707	4,643,148	32,629,855
Isle-of-Man	63,151	33,822	96,973
Jersey	11,834	7,773	19,600
Guernsey, &c. ..	† —	† —	11,477

* Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land.
† Not separately distinguished.

The Area of the United Kingdom.

Including the Channel Islands (*not including Tidal Water*), is 77,671,319 acres. The Returns show that in 1894 only 20 million acres were under Cultivation; Permanent Pasture (an annually increasing quantity) is given as 27½ million acres; leaving 27,370,000 acres for town areas. and bogs, moors, lakes, and mountains. The decrease of Corn Crops in the 25 years ending 1894 is Two Million Three Hundred Thousand (2,300,000) Acres, or Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty (3,730) Square Miles; and the Increase in Permanent Pasture within the same period is Five and a Half Million Acres, or 8,583 Square Miles. In Wheat alone the area under this Crop was

In 1870	3,773,663 acres.
In 1894	1,980,228 „
A Decrease of	1,793,435 acres.

An alarming decrease in the area of wheat equal to 2,800 square miles—an area greater in extent than the whole of the seven Scottish counties of Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, and Nairn, or greater than the aggregate area of the counties of Durham, Leicester, and Surrey, gone out of cultivation in the United Kingdom in 25 years.

Between 1870 and 1880 a decrease of Corn Crops of over a million acres took place, and between 1880 and 1890 a further decrease of more than another million acres. As will be seen from the Table, there is a decrease of 621,000 acres in Green Crops, chiefly Potatoes.

The *Decrease* in Corn Crops and the *Increase* in Permanent Pasture since 1870 will be seen in the following Table :—

	Corn Crops. Acres.	Pasturage. Acres.		Corn Crops. Acres.	Pasturage. Acres		Corn Crops. Acres	Pasturage. Acres.
1870	11,755,053	22,085,295	1879	10,777,459	25,395,905	1886	9,878,787	Not ascrtnd
1871	11,833,243	22,525,761	1880	10,672,086	24,717,092	1887	9,735,400	26,698,739
1872	11,698,245	22,838,142	1881	10,654,697	24,767,767	1888	9,785,697	26,698,229
1873	11,422,532	23,363,990	1882	10,620,196	Not ascer-tained.	1889	9,637,354	26,816,092
1874	11,364,834	23,630,416	1883	10,326,518		1890	9,574,249	27,115,425
1875	11,399,030	23,772,602	1884	10,113,264		1891	9,443,509	27,567,128
1876	11,074,846	24,053,273	1885	10,014,625		1892	9,328,701	27,533,326
1877	11,103,196	23,903,314				1893	9,171,180	27,700,381
1878	11,030,175	24,065,394				1894	9,365,877	27,578,400
						1895	8,865,338	27,831,117

Corn Crops.

	Wheat. Acres.	Barley or Bere. Acres	Oats. Acres.	Rye. Acres.	Beans. Acres	Peas. Acres.	Total Corn Crops Acres.
1870	3,773,663	2,623,752	4,424,536	74,527	539,968	318,607	11,755,053
1871	3,831,054	2,616,965	4,362,139	81,222	550,613	391,250	11,833,243
1872	3,839,532	2,543,581	4,340,748	75,849	534,341	364,194	11,698,245
1873	3,670,259	2,574,529	4,198,495	60,121	598,121	321,007	11,422,532
1874	3,830,767	2,507,130	4,088,825	56,274	568,984	312,854	11,364,834
1875	3,514,088	2,751,362	4,176,177	64,579	574,414	318,410	11,399,030
1876	3,125,342	2,762,263	4,298,722	64,951	528,556	295,012	11,074,846
1877	3,321,065	2,652,300	4,238,957	70,703	506,701	313,470	11,103,196
1878	3,381,767	2,722,879	4,124,029	71,074	446,466	284 026	11,030,175
1879	3,056,428	2,931,809	3,998,200	58,288	453,751	278,983	10,777,459
1880	3,065,895	2,695,000	4,191,716	47,937	436,361	235,177	10,672,086
1881	2,967,059	2,662,927	4,306,391	49,084	451,310	217,926	10,654,697
1882	3,163,899	2,452,077	4,244,639	64,382	447,115	248,084	10,620,196
1883	2,713,282	2,486,137	4,370,076	58,082	458,440	240,501	10,326,518
1884	2,750,588	2,346,041	4,276,866	54,234	454,839	230,696	10,113,264
1885	2,553,092	2,447,169	4,282,594	59,301	441,267	231,202	10,014,625
1886	2,357,894	2,432,749	4,418,959	66,599	387,346	215,240	9,878,787
1887	2,387,518	2,255,256	4,418,947	65,947	377,306	230,426	9,735,400
1888	2,668,226	2,264,448	4,177,121	89,176	344,312	242,414	9,785,697
1889	2,544,549	2,316,044	4,140,563	85,281	325,151	225,726	9,637,354
1890	2,483,595	2,300,994	4,137,790	69,458	362,242	220,170	9,574,249
1891	2,392,245	2,298,978	4,128,127	60,148	359,039	204,972	9,443,509
1892	2,298,607	2,220,243	4,238,036	61,392	315,413	195,010	9 328,707
1893	1,955,213	2,251,293	4,435,944	69,526	248,304	210,900	9,171,180
1894	1,980,228	2,268,193	4,524,167	102,676	247,062	243,551	9,365,877
1895	1,456,042	2,346,367	4,527,899	80,293	245,128	209,609	8,865,338

Green Crops.

	Potatoes.	Turnips and Swedes.	Mangold.	Cabbage, &c.	Carrots,	Other Green Crops except Grass or Clover.	Total Green Crops.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1870	1,639,296	2,559,629	332,409	189,344	19,929	366,532	5,107,135
1871	1,693,825	2,500,565	392,941	222,610	25,047	436,410	5,271,398
1872	1,563,691	2,439,336	364,699	228,118	20,977	495,173	5,111,994
1873	1,425,720	2,479,847	364,552	212,326	19,891	468,776	4,971,112
1874	1,420,825	2,476,757	361,499	210,579	17,865	470,159	4,957,683
1875	1,431,879	2,485,256	405,527	231,717	18,833	483,817	5,057,029
1876	1,391,885	2,500,425	397,217	220,439	19,945	427,986	4,957,797
1877	1,392,784	2,419,296	407,518	229,786	19,943	492,364	4,961,691
1878	1,364,508	2,372,198	389,306	218,855	19,163	468,165	4,832,195
1879	1,392,822	2,341,527	415,450	208,808	20,913	492,036	4,871,556
1880	1,380,578	2,336,499	385,348	204,016	21,402	418,450	4,746,293
1881	1,443,434	2,341,045	394,651	177,560	20,012	426,509	4,803,211
					Vetches.*		
1882	1,388,307	2,328,880	370,974	192,638	273,604	193,854	4,748,257
1883	1,358,726	2,346,216	368,811	187,685	259,284	187,212	4,708,934
1884	1,373,835	2,342,577	363,031	192,397	268,036	193,984	4 733,860
1885	1,355,922	2,322,387	392,907	201,283	303,826	188,870	4,765,195
1886	1,364,350	2,312,648	387,828	197,838	282,249	181,539	4.726,452
1887	1,367,125	2,282,152	403,397	203,583	279,826	180,596	4,716,679
1888	1,406,484	2,246,542	407,558	208,836	315,996	143,775	4,729,191
1889	1,377,451	2,226,734	370,654	196,637	232,916	137,368	4,541,760
1890	1,321,272	2,251,220	378,313	213,165	239,310	130,865	4,534,145
1891	1,296,763	2,227,050	406,930	207,260	234,210	138,440	4,510,655
1892	1,276,835	2,245,998	413,334	198,895	204,399	127,654	4,467,115
1893	1,262,674	2,286,473	394,543	203,270	181,152	134,643	4,462,753
1894	1,232,055	2,276,284	416,164	228,230	192,113	151,246	4,486,092
1895	1,262,766	2,237,653	388,441	198,465	170,368	142,256	4,399,949

Other Crops.

	Flax.	Hops.	Bare Arable Land.	Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture.	Woods, Orchards, Market Gardens.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1870	218,870	60,597	630,294	6,320,126	22,085,295	320,853‡	29,636,035
1871	174,269	60,033	565,886	6,236,588	22,525,761	2,500,461	32,062,998
1872	137,360	61,927	667,299	6,354,319	22,838,142	2,512,251	32,571,298
1873	144,115	63,278	720,990	6,240,900	23,363,990	2,512,251	33,045,524
1874	116,280	65,806	673,376	6,284,925	23,680,416	2,512,251	33,333,054
1875	107,999	69,172	570,005	6,337,953	23,772,602	2,512,251	33,369,982
1876	140,519	69,999	663,363	6,641,184	24,053,273	2,511,106	34,079,444
1877	130,846	71,239	633,495	6,460,404	23,903,314	2,515,491	33,714,789
1878	119,076	71,789	650,238	6,557,748	24,065,394	2,517,894	33,982,139
1879	135,060	67,671	738,264	6,450,905	24,395,905	2,523,924	34,311,729
1880	166,521	66,698	828,778	6,389,232	24,717,092	2,763,910	34,932,231
1881	153,624	64,943	817,698	6,384,172	24,767,767	2,786,876	34,975,080
1882	118,722	65,619	806,167	6,333,064	†	2,787,388	—
1883	100,262	63,016	803,225	6,371,799	†	†	—
1884	91,444	69,259	773,542	6,392,402	†	†	—
1885	110,639	71,327	579,707	†	†	†	—
1886	130,933	70,127	570,280	†	†	†	—
1887	133,904	63,709	498,992	6,026,949	26,698,739	†	35,514,348
1888	115,795	58,494	473,116	5,979,351	26,698,229	†	35,570,656
1889	116,192	57,749	531,010	6,188,502	26,816,092	†	35,892,719
1890	99,326	53,961	524,112	6,097,210	27,115,425	†	36,101,585
1891	76,477	56,145	451,402	6,015,037	27,567,128	†	36,589,937
1892	72,065	56,259	484,434	5,973,456	27,533,326	†	36,510,943
1893	68,715	57,565	536,908	5,916,349	27,700,381	†	36,620,891
1894	102,622	59,535	395,682	5,862,754	27,578,400	†	36,345,315
1895	97,225	58,940	494,505	6,061,139	27,831,117	—	—

* 1882, Re-classified; Vetches substituted for Carrots.
† Not ascertained for United Kingdom. ‡ Ireland only.

Estimated Value and Prices of Agricultural Production of United Kingdom in 1891.

		£
Wheat	74,743,000 bushels at 37s. per quarter	17,285,000
Barley	79,555,000 ,, 28s. 2d. ,,	14,000,000
Oats	166,472,000 ,, 20s. ,,	20,810,000
Rye	2,400,000 ,, 30s. ,,	450,000
Beans	10,694,000 ,, 30s. ,,	2,005,000
Peas	5,777,000 ,, 30s. ,,	1,083,000
		55,633,000
Potatoes	6,090,000 tons at 66s. per ton	20,097,000
Hops	437,000 cwts. at 100s. per cwt.	2,185,000
Meat	1,500,000 tons at £50 per ton	75,000,000
Wool	150,000,000 lbs. at 9·6d. per lb.	6,000,000
Milk, Cheese, and Butter	1,400,000,000 gallons at 6d. per gallon (Rew)	35,000,000
Orchards, Market Gardens, and Nursery Grounds	300,000 acres	5,000,000
Woods	3,000,000 acres	2,000,000
		200,915,000
Caird—		
Hay for Horses		16,000,000
Straw		6,000,000
		222,915,000

Estimated Value of Agricultural Production of United Kingdom about 1874, assuming the same Quantities as in the Year 1891, but the Prices as in 1874 or thereabouts.

		£
Wheat	74,743,000 bushels at 55s. 8d. per quarter	26,005,000
Barley	79,555,000 ,, 44s. 11d. ,,	22,333,000
Oats	166,472,000 ,, 28s. 10d. ,,	30,000,000
Rye	2,400,000 ,, 48s. ,,	720,000
Beans, Peas	16,471,000 ,, 40s. ,,	4,118,000
		83,176,000
Potatoes	6,090,000 tons at 74s. per ton	22,533,000
Hops	437,000 cwts. at 109s. per cwt.	2,382,000
Meat	1,500,000 tons at 7d. per lb., £65 6s. 8d. per ton	98,000,000
Wool	150,000,000 lbs. at 1s. 6½d. per lb.	11,406,000
Milk, Cheese, and Butter	1,400,000,000 gallons at 9d. per gallon	52,500,000
Orchards, Market Gardens, and Nursery Grounds	300,000 acres	5,000,000
Woods	3,000,000 ,,	2,000,000
		276,997,000
Hay for Horses		16,000,000
Straw		6,000,000
		298,997,000

Gazette Prices and Tithe Rent-Charge.

Average Price per Bushel of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, in each Year from 1836 to 1891 (inclusive), and the amount which the Rent-Charge would have been if calculated upon the Annual Average Prices, compared with the Actual Amount based on the Septennial Average Prices.

Year.	Annual Average Price per Imperial Bushel.			Septennial Average Price per Imperial Bushel.			Value of Tithe Rent-charge of £100. (*See* Note.)		Year.
							Annual Average.	Septennial Average.	
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1836	6 0¾	4 1½	2 10½	6 8½	3 11¾	2 9	98 3 10½	98 13 10	1836
1837	6 11¾	3 9½	2 10½	6 6¾	3 11½	2 8¾	99 18 3	97 7 11	1837
1838	8 0¾	3 11	2 9½	6 6½	3 9¾	2 8	105 1 11¾	95 7 9	1838
1839	8 10	4 11½	3 2¾	6 9	3 11½	2 9½	122 13 2	98 15 9½	1839
1840	8 3½	4 6½	3 2½	6 11¾	4 1	2 10¾	116 10 0½	102 12 5½	1840
1841	8 0½	4 1¼	2 9¾	7 3¾	4 2	2 11¼	106 11 7	105 8 2¾	1841
1842	7 1¾	3 5¼	2 4¾	7 7½	4 1½	2 10½	91 18 3½	105 12 2¼	1842
1843	6 3	3 8½	2 3½	7 7¾	4 0½	2 9½	88 10 0¾	104 3 5½	1843
1844	6 4¾	4 2½	2 6¾	7 7	4 1½	2 9	96 17 3½	103 17 11¼	1844
1845	6 4¼	3 11½	2 9¾	7 4	4 1½	2 9	97 11 10	102 17 8¾	1845
1846	6 10	4 1	2 11½	7 0½	4 0	2 8½	102 13 8¾	99 18 10¼	1846
1847	8 8½	5 6¼	3 7	7 1¼	4 1½	2 9¼	131 5 4¾	102 1 0	1847
1848	6 3¾	3 11¼	2 6¾	6 10¼	4 1¼	2 8¾	94 3 9	100 3 7¾	1848
1849	5 6¼	3 5½	2 2¼	6 7½	4 1¼	2 8½	81 16 11¼	98 16 10	1849
1850	5 0¼	2 11	2 0½	6 5¼	4 0	2 8	73 2 11	96 11 4¾	1850
1851	4 9¾	3 1	2 3¾	6 2¾	3 10½	2 7½	76 16 10½	93 16 11¼	1851
1852	5 1	3 6¾	2 4½	6 0½	3 9½	2 6¾	82 18 5	91 13 5¾	1852
1853	6 7¾	4 1¾	2 7½	6 0	3 9½	2 6¼	98 5 7¾	90 19 5	1853
1854	9 0½	4 6	3 5¾	6 0¾	3 7¾	2 6	122 19 10½	89 15 8¾	1854
1855	9 4	4 4	3 5	6 6	3 8½	2 7½	122 4 4	93 18 1¼	1855
1856	8 7¾	5 1½	3 1¾	6 11¼	3 11¼	2 9¼	122 6 8¾	99 13 7¼	1856
1857	7 0½	5 3	3 1½	7 2¾	4 3½	2 11	115 10 5	105 16 3½	1857
1858	5 6¼	4 4	3 0¾	7 4	4 5½	3 0¼	99 16 5½	108 19 6¼	1858
1859	5 5½	4 2¼	2 10¾	7 4½	4 6½	3 1¼	96 2 0¾	110 17 8½	1859
1860	6 7¾	4 6¾	3 0½	7 4½	4 7¼	3 2	106 16 10	112 3 4¾	1860
1861	6 11	4 6	2 11½	7 0¾	4 7½	3 1	106 11 9¾	109 13 6	1861
1862	6 11	4 4½	2 9¾	6 8¾	4 7½	3 0	103 15 5	107 5 2	1862
1863	5 7	4 2¾	2 7¾	6 3½	4 5¾	2 11¼	94 3 10¼	103 3 10¾	1863
1864	5 0½	3 8¾	2 6	6 0	4 3¼	2 10	85 10 10½	98 15 10½	1864
1865	5 2¾	3 8½	2 8¾	5 11½	4 2¼	2 9½	89 2 8¼	97 7 9¼	1865
1866	6 2¾	4 8	3 0¾	6 0¾	4 3	2 9¾	105 19 10½	98 13 3	1866
1867	8 0½	5 0	3 3	6 3¼	4 3¾	2 10¼	119 13 6¾	100 13 8	1867
1868	7 11½	5 4½	3 6	6 5¼	4 5½	2 11	125 9 5	103 5 8¼	1868
1869	6 0½	4 11	3 3	6 3½	4 6¼	2 11¾	109 9 7½	104 1 0¼	1869
1870	5 10¼	4 3¾	2 10½	6 4	4 6¼	3 0¼	98 14 11¼	104 15 1	1870
1871	7 1	4 6¼	3 1¾	6 7½	4 7¾	3 1¼	109 16 7½	108 4 0¼	1871
1872	7 1½	4 8	2 10¾	6 10¾	4 9¼	3 1½	108 4 6¼	110 15 10¼	1872
1873	7 4	5 0½	3 2	7 0¾	4 10	3 1¾	115 13 1½	112 7 3	1873
1874	6 11½	5 7¼	3 7¼	6 10¾	4 11	3 2¼	123 18 3¾	112 15 6¾	1874
1875	5 7¾	4 9½	3 7	6 6¾	4 10	3 2½	110 9 9¾	110 14 11	1875
1876	5 9¼	4 4¾	3 3¼	6 6¼	4 9	3 2½	104 1 2¾	109 16 11½	1876
1877	7 1	4 11½	3 2¾	6 8½	4 10¼	3 3¼	114 10 6	112 7 5¼	1877
1878	5 9½	5 0¼	3 0½	6 6¼	4 11	3 3	106 12 11	111 15 1½	1878
1879	5 5⅝	4 3	2 8¾	6 3½	4 10¼	3 2¾	94 12 7½	109 17 9½	1879
1880	5 6½	4 1½	2 10½	6 0½	4 8¾	3 2¼	95 17 10¾	107 2 10½	1880
1881	5 8	3 11⅝	2 8½	5 10½	4 6	3 0¾	93 4 9¾	102 16 2½	1881
1882	5 7½	3 10¾	2 8⅝	5 10¼	4 4¾	2 11¼	92 11 10¼	100 4 10	1882
1883	5 2¼	3 11¾	2 8	5 9¼	4 3⅝	2 10¼	90 9 2½	98 6 2½	1883
1884	4 5⅝	3 10	2 6½	5 4¾	4 1⅜	2 9	84 0 0¾	93 17 3¼	1884
1885	4 1½	3 9	2 6⅜	5 1⅜	3 11⅜	2 8½	82 2 5⅜	90 10 3⅜	1885
1886	3 10½	3 3⅜	2 4⅜	4 11	3 10	2 7⅝	75 1 7	87 8 10	1886
1887	4 0¾	3 2	2 0¼	4 8½	3 8⅜	2 6¼	70 8 11⅜	84 2 8⅜	1887
1888	3 11⅜	3 5¾	2 1	4 5½	3 7⅜	2 5	73 8 10¼	80 19 8½	1888
1889	3 8½	3 2¾	2 2⅜	4 2¼	3 6½	2 4¼	71 11 4	78 1 3⅜	1889
1890	3 11⅜	3 7	2 3¾	4 0¼	3 5⅜	2 3½	77 1 11¼	76 3 3¾	1890
1891	4 7½	3 6¼	2 6	4 0⅜	3 5¼	2 3⅜	81 18 2⅜	75 18 3¼	1891
1892	3 9¼	3 3¼	2 5⅜	4 0	3 4¼	2 3¼	75 9 11¼	74 15 2⅜	1892
1893	3 3½	3 2¼	2 4	3 11	3 4	2 3¼	70 15 0⅜	74 3 9½	1893
1894	2 10¼	3 0⅜	2 1⅜	3 9	3 4	2 3⅜	65 1 11⅜	73 13 0⅜	1894
1895	2 10½	2 8¾	1 9⅜	3 7	3 2⅜	2 3	58 12 0¼	71 9 6⅜	1895
				Average for the whole Period.....			£97 5 0½	98 8 9¼	

Note.—The Septennial Average Price of British Corn for the seven years ending 1835, upon which the amount of Tithe Rent-charge is calculated, was for Wheat 7s. 0½d., for Barley 3s. 11½d., and for Oats 2s. 9d., per Imperial Bushel.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

With Age, Professions, Politics, and other particulars of the Members.

EXPLANATIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS: Liv.—Church Livings; Yeo.—Yeomanry; S.—Son; S.i.l.—Son-in-law; N.—Nephew or Niece; C.C.—County Council.

The Initials prefixed denote the Political Party to which each Member belongs.—**L.**—*Liberal;* **C.**—*Conservative;* **N.**—*Nationalist;* **U.**—*Unionist;* **P.**—*Parnellite.*

SPEAKER.—RT. HON. WILLIAM COURT GULLY.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.—RT. HON. JAMES W. LOWTHER.

	Name.	Year of Birth.	Place Represented.	Profession, &c.
L	Abraham, William	1842	Glamorgan, Rhondda ..	Miners' Agent. ("Mabon.")
N	Abraham, William	1840	Cork Co., N. East	Nurseryman.
L	Acland, Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke- ..	1847	York, W.R. Rotherham.	Late V-P of Council of Educat'n.
C	Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir A. F., Bt.	1853	Somerset, Wellington ..	Army. 2 Livings.
C	Aird, John	1833	Paddington, N.	Contractor.
L	Allan, William	1837	Gateshead	Engineer. Author and Poet.
L	Allen, William	1870	Newcastle-under-Lyme..	
L	Allison, Robert A.	1838	Cumberland, Eskdale ..	Railway Dir. and Bank Dir.
C	Allsopp, Hon. Geo. H.	1846	Worcester	Brewer.
N	Ambrose, Robert	1855	Mayo, West	Surgeon.
C	Ambrose, William	1832	Middlesex, Harrow	Queen's Counsel.
U	Anstruther, Henry T.	1860	St. Andrew's Burghs ..	Barrister. Lord of the Treasury, £1,000. S.i.l. Baron Sudeley.
L	Arch, Joseph	1826	Norfolk, N.W.	Pres. Agricul. Labourers' Union.
C	Arnold, Alfred	1835	Halifax	Wire Manufacturer.
U	Arnold-Forster, H. O.	1855	Belfast, West	Dir. of Cassell & Co. Journalist.
U	Arrol, Sir William	1855	Ayrshire, South.....	Contractor.
C	Ascroft, Robert	1847	Oldham	Solicitor.
L	Asher, Alexander	1835	Elgin Burghs	Q.C. Ex-Sol.-Genl., Scotland.
C	Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Ellis....	1849	Sheffield, Ecclesall	
L	Ashton, Thomas Gair	1855	Bedfordshire, Luton....	Manufacturer and Merchant.
L	Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H.	1852	Fife, East	Q.C. Ex-Home Secretary.
L	Atherley-Jones, Llewellyn	1849	Durham, N.W.	Barrister.
C	Atkinson, Right Hon. John ..	1844	Londonderry, North....	Q.C. Attorney-Gen. I'land. £5,000
L	Austin, Sir John, Bart.	1824	York. W. R., Osgoldcross	Maltster.
N	Austin, Michael	1855	Limerick, West	Compositor.
C	Baden-Powell, Sir Geo., K.C.M.G.	1848	Liverpool, Kirkdale	Author.
C	Bagot, Captain Josceline F....	1854	Westmorland, Kendal..	Ex-Army.
C	Bailey, James	1859	Newington, Walworth..	Hotel Proprietor.
C	Baillie, James E. B.	1859	Inverness	Landowner.
L	Bainbridge, E.	1845	Lincoln, Gainsborough..	Colliery Proprietor.
C	Baird, John G. A.	1854	Glasgow, Central	Ex-Army.
L	Baker, Sir John	1828	Portsmouth	Woollen Merchant.
C	Balcarres, Earl of	1871	Lancashire, N., Chorley.	Son of Earl of Crawford.
C	Baldwin, Alfred	1841	Worcester, W.. Bewdley..	Ironmaster.
C	Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J.	1848	Manchester, East	First Lord of Treasury. £5,000. Landowner. N. Lord Salisbury.
C	Balfour, Rt. Hon. G. W.	1853	Leeds Central	Chief Sec. for Ireland. £4,425. N. Lord Salisbury.
L	Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B.	1837	Clackmannan & Kinross.	Queen's Counsel. Bank Dir.
C	Banbury, Fred George	1850	Camberwell, Peckham..	Stockbroker.
C	Banes, Major George E.	1829	West Ham, South	Wharfinger.
L	Barlow, J. Emmott	—	Somerset, Frome	Merchant.
C	Barnes, Fred Gorell	1856	Kent, Faversham	Barrister.
C	Barry, Rt. Hon. A. H. Smith-..	1843	Hunts, Huntingdon	S.i.l. Lord Dunraven. Landowner.
N	Barry, Edward	1852	Cork Co., South	Farmer.
C	Barry, Francis Tress	1825	Windsor	Mine Owner.
C	Bartley, Geo. C. T.	1842	Islington, North.....	Ex-Science & Art Department.

	Name.	Year of Birth.	Place Represented.	Offices, Profession, &c.
C	Barton, Dunbar Plunkett.....	1853	Armagh, Mid	Queen's Counsel. Brewery Dir.
U	Bass, Hamar Alfred	1842	Staffordshire, West	Brewer. S.1.1. Lord Bagot.
C	Bathurst, Hon. Allen B.	1872	Gloucester, Cirencester..	Br. of Earl Bathurst.
L	Bayley, Thomas	1846	Derbyshire, Chesterfield	Colliery Proprietor
C	Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. H., Bt..	1837	Bristol, West	Chancellor of Exchequer. £5,000.
C	Beach, William W. B.	1826	Hants, Andover.....	Country Gentleman. 2 livings.
L	Beaumont, W. C. B.	1860	N'thumberland, Hexham	Country Gentleman. Ex-Yeo.
C	Beckett, Ernest W.....	1856	York, N.R., Whitby	Banker.
C	Begg, F. Faithfull	1847	Glasgow, St. Rollox	Stockbroker.
C	Bemrose, H. Howe.....	1827	Derby.....	Printer and Publisher.
C	Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish	1863	Nottingham, South	Country Gentleman. Ex-Yeo.
C	Bethell, Commander Geo. R. ..	1849	York, E.R., Holderness.	Navy, retired.
C	Bhownaggree, M. M., C.I.C.....	1851	Bethnall Green, N.E. ..	Barrister.
U	Biddulph, Michael	—	Herefordshire, Ross	Banker.
U	Bigham, John C.....	1840	Liverpool Exchange	Queen's Counsel.
C	Bigwood, James	1839	Middlesex, Brentford ..	Vinegar Brewer.
C	Bill, Charles.....	1843	Staffordshire, Leek	Barrister.
L	Birrell, Augustine	1850	Fife, West.....	Barrister and Author.
N	Blake, Edward	1833	Longford, S.....	Queen's Counsel.
C	Blundell, Col. H. B. H.	1831	Lancashire, Ince	Army (retired).
U	Bolitho, Thos. Bedford	1835	Cornwall, St. Ives	Banker.
L	Bolton, Thomas Dolling	1841	Derbyshire, N.E.	Solicitor.
C	Bond, Edward.....	1844	Nottingham, East	Barrister.
C	Bonsor, H. Cosmo O.....	1848	Surrey, Wimbledon	Brewer. Direc. Bank of Eng.
C	Boscawen, A. S. T. Griffith....	1865	Kent, Tunbridge	Country Gentleman.
C	Boulnois, Edmund.....	1838	Marylebone, E.	Director.
C	Bousfield, William R.	1854	Hackney, N....	Queen's Counsel.
C	Bowles, Capt. Henry F.	1858	Middlesex, Enfield	Country Gentleman.
C	Bowles, Thomas Gibson	1842	Lynn Regis	Newspaper Proprietor.
C	Brassey Albert	1844	Oxon, Banbury	Country Gentleman.
L	Brigg, John	1834	York, W.R., Keighley ..	Worsted Manufacturer.
L	Broadhurst, Henry	1840	Leicester	
C	Brodrick, Hon. W. St. John....	1856	Surrey, Guildford	Under-Secretary for War.
C	Brookfield, Arthur M.....	1853	Sussex, Rye.....	Army (retired).
U	Brown, A. H.	1844	Shropshire, Wellington..	Financier.
L	Brunner, Sir John T., Bart. ..	1842	Cheshire, Northwich ..	Alkali Manufacturer.
L	Bryce, Rt. Hon. James.....	1838	Aberdeen, S.	Professor and Author
C	Brymer, William Ernest	1840	Dorset, S.....	Country Gentleman (Yeoman).
L	Buchanan, T. R.....	1846	Aberdeenshire, E.....	Country Gentleman.
C	Bucknill, Thomas T.....	1845	Surrey, Epsom	Q.C. Recorder of Exeter.
C	Bullard, Sir Harry	1841	Norwich	Brewer.
C	Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B.....	1851	Westminster	Director
L	Burns, John	1858	Battersea	Engineer.
L	Burt, Thomas	1837	Morpeth	Sec. Miners' Association.
C	Butcher, John George	1852	York	Barrister.
L	Buxton, Sydney C.....	1853	Tower Hamlets, Poplar..	Author.
C	Byrne, Edward Widdrington..	1844	Essex, Walthamstow ..	Queen's Counsel.
L	Caldwell, James	1839	Lanark, Mid.	Lawyer.
L	Cameron, Robert	1825	Durham, Houghton-le-Spring.....	Ex-Schoolmaster.
C	Campbell, James A.....	1825	Glas. & Aberdeen Univ.	Retired Merchant. J.P. & D.L.
L	Campbell-Bannerman, RtHn H.	1836	Stirling Burghs	Ex-Secretary of State for War.
P	Carew, J. Lawrence	—	Dublin, College Green..	
C	Carlile, William Walter.....	1862	Bucks, N..... ..	Yeoman.
L	Carmichael, Sir T. D. G., Bt...	1859	Edinburgh, Midlothian..	Country gentleman.
C	Carson, Edward	1854	Dublin University.....	Queen's Counsel.
N	Carvill, Patrick G. H.	1839	Newry	Barrister.
L	Causton, Richard Knight.....	1843	Southwark, W.	Stationer & Printer. Ex-Lord of the Treasury.
U	Cavendish, Richard F.....	1871	Lancashire, N. Lonsdale.	
U	Cavendish, Victor C. W.....	1868	Derbyshire W.	Heir presmp. to D. of Devonshire.
L	Cawley, Frederick	—	Lancashire, Prestwich..	Bleacher and Calico Printer.
C	Cayzer, Charles William	1843	Barrow-in-Furness	Shipowner.
C	Cecil, Lord Hugh	1869	Greenwich	Fifth son of Lord Salisbury.
C	Chaloner, Captain R. G. W.....	1856	Wilts, Westbury.....	Army.
U	Chamberlain, J. Austen	1863	Worcestershire, E.....	Son of Mr. J. Chamberlain. Bank Direc. Lord of Admiralty.
U	Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J.	1836	Birmingham, W.	Retired Manufacturer. Sec. of State for the Colonies.
L	Channing, Francis Allston	1841	Northamptonshire, E...	Barrister (not practising).
C	Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Henry.....	1840	Lincolnshire, Sleaford ..	Owns 23,300 acres & 3 livings. Pres. of Local Gov. Bd. £2,000.

	Name.	Year of Birth.	Place Represented.	Offices, Profession, &c.
C	Charrington, Spencer	1818	Tower Ham., Mile End..	Brewer.
C	Chelsea, Viscount	1868	Bury St. Edmonds	Army.
P	Clancy, John J	1847	Dublin County, N.....	Barrister and Journalist.
C	Clare, Octavius Leigh	1841	Lancashire, Eccles.....	Barrister.
L	Clark, Dr. Gavin B	1846	Caithness	Physician.
C	Clarke, Sir Edward	1841	Plymouth	Q.C., Attorney-General.
L	Clough, Walter Owen	1846	Portsmouth	Accountant.
U	Cochrane, Hon. Thomas H.....	1857	Ayrshire, N.	J.P. and D.L.
C	Coddington, Sir William, Bt...	1830	Blackburn	Cotton Spinner.
U	Coghill, Douglas H.	1855	Stoke-upon-Trent	Barrister.
C	Cohen, B. L.	1844	Islington, E.	Banker.
N	Collery, Bernard	1838	Sligo, North	Wine Merchant and Landowner.
U	Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse	1831	Birmingham, Bordesley.	Manufacturer (retired), Under-Secretary Home Office. £1,500
C	Colomb, Capt. Sir J. C. R.. K.C.M.G.	1838	Great Yarmouth	Landowner.
C	Colston, Charles Edw. H. A. ..	1854	Gloucester, Thornbury..	Country Gentleman.
L	Colville, John	1852	Lanark, N.E.	Iron Manufacturer.
C	Combe, Charles Harvey	1863	Surrey, Chertsey	Brewer.
N	Commins, A., LL.D.	1832	Cork Co., S. East	Barrister.
L	Compton, Earl	1851	York., W.R., Barnsley..	Diplomatic Service (retired).
U	Compton, Lord Alwyne F.	1855	Beds, Biggleswade.....	Army (retired).
N	Condon, Thos. J.	1850	Tipperary, E.	Victualler (retired).
C	Cook, F. L.	1844	Lambeth, Kennington..	Warehouseman.
C	Cooke, C. W. Radcliffe	1841	Hereford	Barrister.
P	Corbet, Wm. J	1825	Wicklow, East	Landowner.
U	Corbett, A. Cameron	1856	Glasgow, Tradeston	Country Gentleman.
C	Cotton-Jodrell, Col. E. T. D. ..	1847	Cheshire, Wirral	Army (retired).
U	Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H.....	1832	Cornwall, Bodmin.....	Ex-Chairman of Committee.
U	Cox, Robert	1815	Edinburgh, South.....	Manufacturer.
L	Cozens-Hardy, H. H.	1838	Norfolk, N.	Queen's Counsel.
C	Cranborne, Viscount	1861	Rochester	Heir to Marquis of Salisbury.
N	Crean, Eugene	—	Queen's County, Ossory.	Trade Union Secretary.
N	Crilly, Daniel	1858	Mayo, N.	Journalist.
C	Cripps, Charles Alfred	1852	Gloucester, Stroud	Q.C.
L	Crombie, John William	1858	Kincardineshire	Director, Woollen Manufacturer.
U	Cross, Alexander	1846	Glasgow, Camlachie....	Seed Merchant.
C	Cross, Herbert Shepherd	1847	Bolton	Bleacher.
C	Cruddas, William Donaldson ..	1831	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Manufacturing Engineer.
C	Cubitt, Hon. Henry	1867	Surrey, Reigate	Contractor.
N	Curran, T. B.	1870	Donegal, North	Law Student.
N	Curran, Thomas	1840	Sligo, South	Merchant (retired).
U	Currie, Sir Donald, K.C.M.G....	1825	Perthshire, W.	Shipowner.
C	Curzon, Rt. Hon. G. N.	1859	Lancashire, Southport..	Heir of Lord Scarsdale. Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs. £1,500.
C	Curzon, Viscount	1861	Bucks., Wycombe	Heir of Earl Howe.
C	Dalbiac, Major R. H.	1856	Camberwell, North	Army (retired).
C	Dalkeith, Earl of	1864	Roxburgh	Heir of Duke of Buccleuch.
C	Dalrymple, Sir Charles, Bart..	1839	Ipswich	Country Gentleman.
N	Daly, James	1852	Monaghan, South	Merchant.
L	Dalziel, James H.	1868	Kirkcaldy Burghs.....	Journalist.
C	Dane, R. M.	1852	Fermanagh, North	Barrister.
C	Darling, Chas. J.	1849	Deptford	Q.C.
C	Davenport, William B.	1862	Cheshire, Macclesfield..	Patron of 6 Livings.
C	Davies, H. D.	1842	Chatham	J.P. and D.L.
L	Davies, M. V.	1840	Cardigan	Agriculturist.
L	Davies, W. R.	1863	Pembrokeshire	Barrister.
N	Davitt, M.	1846	Kerry, E.; and Mayo, S.	Journalist.
C	Denny, Col. John M.	1858	Kilmarnock Burghs	Shipbuilder.
C	Dickson-Poynder, Sir J., Bart..	1866	Wilts, Chippenham	Country Gentleman.
C	Digby, J Kenelm-Wingfield ..	1859	Dorset, N.	Country Gentleman.
L	Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., Bart.	1843	Glouc., Forest of Dean..	Barrister.
N	Dillon, John	1851	Mayo, East	L.R.C.S.I.
C	Disraeli, Coningsby R.	1867	Cheshire, Altrincham ..	Country Gentleman.
U	Dixon, Geo.	1820	Birming'm, Edgbaston..	Exporter.
C	Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. D., Bt..	1832	Middlesex, Uxbridge ..	Banker.
N	Donelan, Capt. A. J. C.	1846	Cork, East	Ex-Army.
C	Donkin, R. S.	1836	Tynemouth	Shipowner.
N	Doogan, P. C.	1831	Tyrone, East	Gentleman Farmer.
C	Dorington, Sir John E., Bt....	1832	Gloucester, Tewkesbury	Director.
L	Doughty, George	1854	Great Grimsby	Coal Merchant.
C	Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers....	1851	Kent, St. Augustine's ..	Barrister. First Commissioner of Works.

	Name.	Year of Birth.	Place Represented.	Offices, Profession, &c.
L	Doxford, Wm. T.	1841	Sunderland	Merchant.
C	Drage, Geoffrey	1860	Derby	Barrister.
C	Drucker, G. C. A.	1868	Northampton	Law Student.
C	Duncombe, Hon. H. V.	1862	Cumberland, Egremont.	Country Gentleman.
L	Dunn, Sir Wm., Bart.	1833	Paisley	South African Merchant.
C	Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H., Bt.	1837	Kent, Dartford	Country Gentleman.
C	Edwards, Gen. Sir J B, K.C.M.G., C.B,	1834	Hythe	Army (retired).
C	Egerton, Hon. Alan de Tatton..	1845	Cheshire, Knutsford....	Director Alkali works.
L	Ellis, J. E.	1841	Nottingham, Rushcliffe.	Colliery Proprietor.
L	Ellis, Thos. E.	1859	Merionethshire	
N	Engledow, C. J.	1860	Kildare, North	Landowner.
N	Esmond, Sir T. Grattan, Bart.	1862	Kerry, West	Landlord.
L	Evans, Sir F. H., K.C.M.G.	—	Southampton	
L	Evans, Samuel T.	1859	Glamorgan, Mid	Barrister.
C	Evershed, Sydney	1825	Staffordshire, Burton ..	Brewer.
C	Fardell, Thomas G.	1833	Paddington, S.	
L	Farquhar, Sir H. B. T., Bart ..	1844	Marylebone, W.	Banker.
C	Farquharson, Dr. R.	1837	Aberdeenshire, W.	Physician.
N	Farrell, James Patrick	1865	Cavan, West	Journalist and Author.
N	Farrell, T. J.	1847	Kerry, South	Merchant.
C	Fellowes, Hon. A. E.	1855	Hunts., Ramsey	Country gentleman. Vice-Chamberlain.
L	Fenwick, Chas.	1850	Northum., Wansbeck ..	Trade Union Secretary.
L	Ferguson, R. C. Munro	1860	Leith, Burghs	Country gentleman.
C	Fergusson, Rt Hn Sir J, Bt, G.C.S.I.	1832	Manchester, N.E.	Ex-Foreign & Colonial Services.
N	Ffrench, Peter	1844	Wexford, S.	Farmer.
C	Field, Admiral Ed.	1830	Sussex, Eastbourne	R.N. (retired)
P	Field, William	1850	Dublin, St. Patrick's ..	Butcher.
C	Fielden, Thomas	1854	Lancashire, Middleton..	Railway Director.
C	Finch, Geo. H.	1835	Rutland	Country gentleman.
C	Finch-Hatton, Hon. H. H.	1856	Notts, Newark	Son of Earl Winchilsea.
U	Finlay, Sir Robert B.	1842	Inverness, Burghs	Q.C., Solicitor General.
N	Finucane, John	1842	Limerick, East	Farmer.
C	Firbank, Joseph Thomas	1850	Hull, East	Railway Director.
C	Fisher, Wm. Hayes	1853	Fulham	Barrister. (Lord of the Treasury)
C	Fison, Frederick William	1847	York, W.R., Doncaster..	Merchant.
C	FitzGerald, Sir R. U. Penrose..	1839	Cambridge	Ex-Indian Civil Service.
C	FitzWygram, Gen. Sir F. W., Bt.	1823	Hants, Fareham	Army (retired).
U	Flannery, J. Fortescue	1851	Yorkshire, Shipley	C.E.
N	Flavin, M. J.	—	Kerry, North	
C	Fletcher, Sir Henry, Bt.	1835	Sussex, Lewes	Army (retired).
C	Flower, Ernest	1865	Bradford, West	
N	Flynn, James C.	1852	Cork, North	Banker.
C	Folkstone, Viscount	1868	Wilts, Wilton	Heir to Earl of Radnor.
C	Forster, Henry William	1866	Kent, Sevenoaks	Country gentleman.
C	Forwood, Rt. Hon. Sir A. B., Bt.	1836	Lancashire, Ormskirk ..	Shipowner.
C	Foster, Col. W. Henry	1848	Lancashire, Lancaster..	Country gentleman.
C	Foster, Harry Seymour	1855	Suffolk, Lowestoft	Financier.
L	Foster, Sir B. W. M.D.	1840	Derby, Ilkeston	Physician.
L	Fowler, Matthew	1845	Durham	Provision Merchant.
L	Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H., G.C.B.	1830	Wolverhampton, East ..	Solicitor.
N	Fox, Dr. Jos. Francis	1853	King's Co., Tullamore ..	Physician.
U	Fry, Lewis	1832	Bristol, N.	Solicitor.
C	Galloway, Wm. Johnson	1868	Manchester, S.W.	
C	Garfit, William	1840	Boston	Banker.
C	Gedge, Sydney	1829	Walsall	Solicitor.
C	Gibbs, Alban Geo. H.	1846	London	Banker.
C	Gibbs, Hon. Vicary	1853	Herts, St. Albans	Banker.
N	Gibney, James	1847	Meath, N.	Farmer and Grazier.
C	Giles, Charles Tyrell	1850	Cambridge, Wisbech ..	Barrister.
N	Gilhooly, James	1845	Cork Co., West	Draper.
C	Gilliatt, J. Saunders	1829	Lancashire, Widnes	Tobacco Importer.
L	Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Herbert J.	1854	Leeds, West	
L	Goddard, Daniel Ford	1850	Ipswich	C.E.
C	Godson, A. F.	1835	Kidderminster	Barrister.
L	Gold, Charles	1837	Essex, Saffron Walden..	Wine Merchant.
C	Goldsworthy, Major-Gen. W. T.	1837	Hammersmith	Army (retired).
C	Gordon, John Edward	1850	Elgin and Nairn	Stockbroker.
	Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon	1835	Cambridge University..	Q.C., Vice-President Council of Education. £2,000.
	oschen, Rt. Hon. Geo. J.	1831	St. George's, Hanover Sq.	Banker (retired). First Lord of the Admiralty. £4,500.

	Name.	Year of Birth.	Place Represented.	Offices, Profession, &c.
C	Goschen, George J., jun.	1866	Sussex, E., Grinstead	
C	Goulding, Edward A.	1862	Wilts, Devizes	Barrister.
L	Gourley, Sir E. T.	1828	Sunderland	Shipowner.
C	Graham, Henry R.	1850	St. Pancras, West	
C	Gray, Ernest	1857	West Ham, North	Schoolmaster.
C	Green, W. D.	1869	Wednesbury	Barrister.
C	Greene, H. D.	1843	Shrewsbury	Queen's Counsel.
C	Greene, W. Raymond	1869	Cambs., Chesterton	Brewer.
C	Gretton, John A., jun.	1867	Derbyshire, South	Brewer.
L	Grey, Sir Edward, Bart.	1862	Northumberl'd, Berwick	Country Gentleman.
L	Griffith, Ellis J.	1860	Anglesey	Barrister.
U	Gull, Sir W. Cameron, Bart.	1860	Devon, Barnstaple	Country Gentleman.
L	Gully, Right Hon. William C.	1835	Carlisle	Q.C. (Speaker). £5,000.
C	Gunter, Col. Robert	1831	York, W.R., Barkston Ash	Army (retired).
L	Haldane, Richard B.	1856	Haddington	Queen's Counsel.
C	Hall, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.	1843	Finsbury, Holborn	Queen's Counsel.
C	Halsey, Thomas F.	1839	Herts, Watford	Country Gentleman.
C	Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord Geo.	1845	Middlesex, Ealing	Son of Duke of Abercorn, Sec. of State for India. £5,000.
N	Hammond, John	1842	Carlow	Merchant.
C	Hamond, Sir Charles F.	1817	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Shipping Agent (retired).
C	Hanbury, Right Hon. R. W.	1845	Preston	Country Gentleman, Secretary of the Treasury. £2,000.
C	Hanson, Sir Reginald, Bart.	1840	London	Wholesale Grocer.
L	Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir W. V.	1827	Monmouth, West	Ex-Chancellor of Exchequer.
C	Hardy, Laurence	1854	Kent, Ashford	Country Gentleman.
C	Hare, Thomas L.	1859	Norfolk, S.W.	Army (retired).
P	Harrington, Timothy	1851	Dublin, Harbour	Newspaper Propr., Barrister.
L	Harrison, Charles	1830	Plymouth	Solicitor.
L	Harwood, George	1845	Bolton	Cotton Spinner.
C	Haslett, Sir James H.	—	Belfast, North	
C	Hatch, E. F. G.	1859	Lancashire, Gorton	Merchant.
U	Havelock-Allan, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., K.C.B.	1830	Durham, S.E.	Army (retired).
P	Hayden, L. P.	1855	Roscommon, South	Newspaper Proprietor.
L	Hayne, Rt. Hon. Chas. Seale	1833	Devon, Ashburton	Co-Director.
L	Hazell, W.	1843	Leicester	Printer and Publisher.
N	Healy, Maurice	1859	Cork	Solicitor.
N	Healy, Thomas J.	1854	Wexford, North	Solicitor.
N	Healy, Timothy M.	1855	Louth, N.	Barrister.
C	Heath, James	1852	Staffordshire, N.W.	Ironmaster.
C	Heaton, J. Henniker	1848	Canterbury	Newspaper Proprietor.
L	Hedderwick, T. C. H.	—	Wick Burghs	
C	Helder, Augustus	1827	Whitehaven	Solicitor.
L	Hemphill, Rt. Hon. Chas. Hare	—	Tyrone, North	Serjeant-at-Law.
C	Hermon-Hodge, Robert T.	1851	Oxon., Henley	Country Gentleman.
C	Hickman, Sir Alfred	1830	Wolverhampton, W.	Ironmaster.
C	Hill, Rt. Hon. Lord Arthur W.	1846	Down, West	Army (retired). Comptroller of the Household. £904.
C	Hill, Rt. Hon. A. Staveley	1825	Staffs., Kingswinford	Queen's Counsel.
C	Hill, Col. Sir E. Stock, K.C.B.	1834	Bristol, South	Shipowner.
C	Hoare, Ed. Brodie	1841	Hampstead	Banker.
C	Hoare, Samuel	1841	Norwich	Banker.
U	Hobhouse, Henry	1854	Somerset, East	Barrister.
N	Hogan, Jas. F.	1855	Tipperary, Mid.	Journalist.
L	Holborn, J. G.	1843	Lanark, N.W.	Tinplate Worker
L	Holden, Angus	1833	York, E.R., Buckrose	Wool Comber.
C	Holland, Hon. L. R.	1865	Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.	Publisher.
U	Hopkinson, Alfred	1851	Wilts, Cricklade	Queen's Counsel.
C	Hornby, Wm. Henry	1841	Blackburn	Cotton Spinner.
L	Horniman, Frederick John	1835	Penryn and Falmouth	Tea Merchant.
C	Houldsworth, Sir Wm. H., Bt.	1834	Manchester, N. W.	Cotton Spinner.
C	Houston, Robert P.	1853	Liverpool, W., Toxteth	Shipowner.
C	Howard, Joseph	1843	Middlesex, Tottenham	Iron Merchant.
C	Howell, W. Tudor	1862	Denbigh Boroughs	Barrister.
C	Howorth, Sir Henry H., K.C.I.E.	1842	Salford, South	Merchant.
C	Hozier, James H. C.	1851	Lanark, South	Diplomatic Service (retired).
C	Hubbard, Hon. E.	1852	Lambeth, Brixton	Merchant. Dir. Bk. of England.
C	Hudson, George B.	1845	Herts, Hitchin	Landowner
C	Hughes, Col. Edwin	1832	Woolwich	Solicitor.
C	Hulse, Edwd. H.	1859	Salisbury	J.P. and D.L.
L	Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.	1836	Montgomery	Landowner.

	Name.	Year of Birth.	Place Represented.	Offices, Profession, &c.
C	Hunt, Sir Fred. Seager, Bt. ..	1838	Maidstone.....	Distiller.
C	Hutchinson, Capt. W. Grice- ..	1848	Aston Manor	Army, retired.
L	Hutton, Alfred E.	1865	York, W.R., Morley	Woollen Manufacturer.
C	Hutton, John	1847	Yorkshire, Richmond ..	Country Gentleman.
C	Hylton-Jolliffe, Hon. H. Geo..	1862	Somerset, Wells	Heir to Lord Hylton.
C	Isaacson, Fred. Wootton	1836	Tower Hamlets, Stepney	Coal and Iron Master.
C	Jackson, Rt. Hon. Wm. L.	1840	Leeds, North	Worsted Manufacturer.
L	Jacoby, James A.	1852	Derbyshire, Mid.	Lace Manufacturer.
N	Jameson, Major J. Eustace....	1852	Clare, West	Army, retired.
C	Jebb, Richard Claverhouse	1841	Cambridge University ..	Professor of Greek.
C	Jeffreys, Arthur F.	1848	Hants, Basingstoke	Country gentleman
U	Jenkins, Sir John Jones	1835	Carmarthen Burghs	Country Gentleman.
U	Jessel, Capt. H. M.....	1866	St. Pancras	Army, retired.
L	Johnson-Ferguson, Jabez E. ..	1849	Leicester, Loughborough	Banker.
C	Johnston, William	1829	Belfast, South.....	Ex-Civil Service.
C	Johnstone, John Heywood	1850	Sussex, Horsham	Country Gentleman.
L	Joicey, Sir James, Bart.	1846	D'rham, Chester le Street	Coalowner
L	Jones, David Brynmor.....	1852	Swansea District	County Court Judge, retired.
L	Jones, W.	1860	Carnvarvon, Arfon	
N	Jordan, Jeremiah	1830	Fermanagh, South.....	Provision Merchant.
L	Kay-Shuttleworth, Rt. Hon. Sir U., Bart.	1844	Lancashire, Clitheroe ..	Country Gentleman.
L	Kearley, Hudson E.	1856	Devonport	Tea Merchant.
C	Kemp, George	1866	Lancashire, Heywood ..	Flannel Manufacturer.
C	Kennaway, Sir J. H., Bart....	1837	Devon, Honiton.....	Bank and Railway Director.
U	Kenny, William	1846	D'blin St. Stephen's Gr'n	Q.C. Sol.-Gen.Ireland. £2,000.
U	Kenrick, William	1831	Birmingham, North....	Wire Manufacturer.
C	Kenyon, James	1846	Bury, Lancashire	Miller.
C	Kenyon-Slaney, Col. Wm.	1847	Shropshire, Newport ..	Army, retired.
N	Kilbride, Denis	1848	Kerry S. and Galway, N.	Farmer.
C	Kimber, Henry	1834	Wandsworth	Solicitor.
C	King, Sir Hy. Seymour, K.C.I.E.	1852	Hull, Central	Indian Merchant and Banker.
L	Kinloch, Sir John G. S., Bt. ..	1849	Perthshire, East.....	Country Gentleman.
L	Kitson, Sir James, Bart.	1835	York, W.R., Colne Valley	Ironmaster.
C	Knowles, Lees	1857	Salford, West	Barrister.
N	Knox, Edm. F. Vesey	1865	CanvanW.,& L'nd'nderry	Barrister.
L	Labouchere, Henry	1831	Northampton	Newspaper Proprietor.
C	Lafone, Alfred	1821	Southwark, Bermondsey	Leather Merchant.
L	Lambert, George	1866	Devon, South, Molton ..	Farmer.
L	Langley, Batty	1834	Sheffield, Attercliffe	Timber Merchant.
C	Laurie, Lieut.-Gen. J. W.	1835	Pembroke Boroughs....	Army, retired.
U	Laurence, Edwin	1837	Cornwall, Truro.....	Barrister.
L	Lawrence, Wm. F.....	1844	Liverpool,Abercromby..	Barrister and Director.
C	Lawson, John Grant	1856	York, N.R., Thirsk	Dep.-Chairman Ways & Means.
L	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bart.	1829	Cumberl'd. Cockerm'th.	Country Gentleman.
U	Lea, Sir Thomas, Bart.	1841	Londonderry, South....	Carpet Manufacturer.
C	Lees, Elliott	1860	Birkenhead	Country Gentleman.
L	Leese, Sir Joseph F.	1845	Lancs., Accrington	Queen's Counsel.
C	Legh, Hon. T. Wodehouse	1857	Lancs., Newton	Retired Diplomatist.
C	Leighton, Stanley	1837	Shropshire, Oswestry ..	Country Gentleman.
L	Leng, Sir John	1828	Dundee	Newspaper Proprietor.
L	Leuty, Thos. R.	1853	Leeds, East	Linen Manufacturer.
L	Lewis, John Herbert.....	1858	Flint Boroughs	Shipowner
C	Llewelyn, Sir J.T. Dillwyn, Bt..	1836	Swansea Town	
C	Llewellyn, Evan Henry	1847	Somerset, North	Country Gentleman.
L	Lloyd-George, David	1863	Carnarvon, &c.....	Solicitor.
L	Lockwood, Sir Frank	1846	York	Queen's Counsel.
C	Lockwood, Lt.-Col. Amelius R.	1847	Essex, Epping	Army (retired).
C	Loder, Gerald W. E.	1861	Brighton	Barrister.
L	Logan, John William	1845	Leicester, Harborough..	Railway Contractor.
C	Long, Col. Charles W.	1842	Worcester, Evesham....	Army (retired).
C	Long, Right Hon. W. H.....	1853	Liverpool, West Derby..	Country Gentleman. President of Bd. of Agriculture. £2,000.
C	Lopes, Henry Y. Buller	1859	Grantham.....	Country Gentleman.
U	Lorne, Marquis of, K.T., G.C.M.G.	1845	Manchester South	Heir to Duke of Argyll.
L	Lough, Thomas	1850	Islington, W.	Tea Merchant.
C	Lowles, John	1850	Shoreditch, Haggerston.	Tea Dealer.
C	Lowther, Rt. Hon. James Wm..	1855	Cumberland, Penrith ..	Chairman of Committees. £2,500.
C	Lowther, Rt. Hon. James	1840	Kent, Thanet	Country Gentleman.
C	Loyd, Archie Kirkman.....	1847	Berks, Abingdon	Queen's Counsel.
U	Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bart.	1834	London University	Banker.
C	Lucas-Shadwell, W.	1852	Hastings	Country Gentleman.

	Name.	Year of Birth.	Place Represented.	Offices, Profession, &c.
L	Luttrell, H. C. Fownes	1857	Devon, Tavistock	Country Gentleman.
L	Lyell, Sir Leonard, Bart.	1850	Orkney and Shetland	Landowner.
U	Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred	1857	Warwick & Leamington	Recorder, Oxford.
N	Macaleese, Daniel	1834	Monaghan, North	Newspaper Proprietor.
C	Macartney, W. G. Ellison	1852	Antrim, S.	Sec. to the Admiralty. £2,000.
C	Macdona, J. C.	1836	Southwark, Rotherhithe	Barrister.
C	Maclean, James M.	1835	Cardiff	Newspaper Proprietor.
C	Maclure, John W.	1835	Lancashire, Stretford	Insurance Broker.
N	MacNeill, J. G. Swift	1849	Donegal, S.	Professor of Law.
L	McArthur, W. A.	1857	Cornwall, St. Austell	Colonial Merchant.
C	McCalmount, Capt. James	1847	Antrim, East	Army (retired).
C	McCalmont, Col. Hugh C. B.	1845	Antrim, North	Army (retired).
C	McCalmont, Harry L. B.	1861	Cambridge, Newmarket	Country Gentleman.
N	McCartan, Michael	1851	Down, South	Solicitor.
N	McCarthy, Justin	1830	Longford, N.	Author.
N	McDermott, Patrick	1859	Kilkenny, N.	Commission Agent.
N	McDonnell, Dr. Mark A.	1854	Queen's Co., Leix	Surgeon.
L	McEwan, William	1827	Edinburgh, Central	Brewer.
N	McGhee, Richard	1851	Louth, South	Engineer.
N	McHugh, Edward	—	Armagh, South	Merchant.
N	McHugh, Patrick A.	1856	Leitrim, North	Newspaper Proprietor.
U	McIver, Sir Lewis, Bart.	1846	Edinburgh, West	Indian Civil Service (retired).
L	McKenna, Reginald	1863	Monmouth, N.	Barrister.
C	McKillop, James	1844	Stirlingshire	Coalmaster.
L	McLaren, Chas. B. Bright	1850	Leicester, Bosworth	Financier.
L	McLeod, John	1863	Sutherland	Surveyor & Newspaper Prop'r.
L	Maden, John Henry	1862	Lancashire	Cotton Spinner.
C	Malcolm, Ian Z.	1868	Suffolk, Stowmarket	Diplomatist (retired).
N	Mandeville, Francis	1850	Tipperary, South	Landowner.
C	Manners, Lord Edward Wm.	1864	Leicestershire, Melton	Army (retired).
C	Maple, Sir J. Blundell	1845	Camberwell, Dulwich	Upholsterer.
L	Mappin, Sir Fred. T., Bart.	1821	York, W.R., Hallamshire	Steel Manufacturer.
C	Marks, Harry H.	1855	Twr. Ham., St. George's	Newspaper Proprietor.
U	Martin, Richard Biddulph	1838	Worcester, Droitwich	Banker.
C	Massey-Mainwaring, Hon W. F. B	1845	Finsbury, Central	Barrister.
C	Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bt.	1845	Wigton	Railway Director.
C	Mellor, Col. John James	1830	Lancashire, Radcliffe	Cotton Manufacturer.
L	Mellor, Rt. Hon. John W.	1835	York, W.R., Sowerby	Queen's Counsel.
C	Melville, Beresford Valentine	1857	Stockport	Country Gentleman.
U	Meysey-Thompson, Sir H., Bt.	1845	Stafford, Handsworth	Railway Director.
C	Milbank, Powlett C. J.	1852	Radnor	Country Gentleman.
U	Mildmay, Francis B.	1861	Devon, Totnes	Banker.
C	Milner, Sir Frederick G., Bt.	1849	Notts, Bassetlaw	Justice of the Peace and D.L.
U	Milton, Viscount	1872	Wakefield	Heir to Earl Fitzwilliam.
C	Milward, Col. Victor	1840	Warwick, Stratford-u-A.	Manufacturer.
N	Minch, Matthew J.	1857	Kildare, South	Merchant.
N	Molloy, Bernard C.	1842	King's Co., Birr	Barrister.
C	Monckton, E. Philip	1840	Northants, North	Barrister (retired).
U	Monk, Charles James	1824	Gloucester	Director Suez Canal.
C	Montagu, Hon. John Scott-	1866	Hants, New Forest	Heir to Lord Montagu.
L	Montagu, Sir Samuel, Bart.	1832	Tower Hmlts. Whitechpl.	Banker.
C	Moon, E. R. P.	1858	St. Pancras, N.	Barrister.
U	More, Robert Jasper	1836	Shropshire, Ludlow	Country gentleman.
C	Morgan, Col. Hon. F. C.	1834	Monmouthshire, S.	Army (retired).
L	Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir G. O., Bt.	1826	Denbighshire, E.	Queen's Counsel.
L	Morgan, John Lloyd	1861	Carmarthen, W.	Barrister.
L	Morgan, W. Pritchard	1844	Merthyr Tydvil	Mine owner.
L	Morley, Charles	1847	Brecknock	Merchant.
L	Morley, Rt. Hon. John	1838	Montrose	Author and Journalist.
C	Morrell, Geo. Herbert	1845	Oxon, Woodstock	Barrister.
N	Morris, Samuel	1845	Kilkenny, South	Shipowner.
U	Morrison, Walter	1836	York, W. R., Skipton	Country gentleman.
L	Morton, Edward J. C.	1856	Devonport	Barr. Lecturer on Astronomy.
C	Mount, Wm. G.	1824	Berks, Newbury	J.P. and Ch. of County Council.
C	Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir Jn., Bt.	1815	Oxford University	Country gentleman.
L	Mundella, Rt. Hon. A. J.	1825	Sheffield, Brightside	Manufacturer (retired).
C	Muntz, Philip Albert	1839	Warwick, Tamworth	Metal manufacturer.
C	Murdock, Charles T.	1837	Reading	Banker and Company Director.
N	Murnaghan, George	1847	Tyrone, Mid	Agriculturist.
C	Murray, Andrew Graham	1849	Buteshire	Q.C. Lord Advocate for Scotland. £3,300.
C	Murray, Chas. James	1851	Coventry	Diplomatist (retired).

	Name.	Year of Birth.	Place Represented.	Offices, Profession, &c.
C	Murray, Col. Chas. W.	1844	Bath	Army (retired).
C	Myers, William Henry	1854	Winchester	Shipowner.
C	Newdigate, Francis A.	1862	Warwickshire, Nuneat'n	Army (retired).
C	Nichol, Donald N.	1843	Argyll	Barrister.
C	Northcote, Hon. Sir S., Bt., C.B.	1846	Exeter	Diplomatist.
L	Norton, Capt. Cecil W.	1850	Newington, West	Army (retired).
L	Nussey, Thos Williams	1863	Pontefract	Barrister.
N	O'Brien, James F. X.	1827	Cork	Commission Agent.
P	O'Brien, Patrick	1853	Kilkenny	Commission Agent.
N	O'Brien, Patrick J.	1835	Tipperary, N.	Merchant.
N	O'Connor, Arthur	1844	Donegal, E.	Barrister.
N	O'Connor, James	—	Wicklow, W.	Journalist.
N	O'Connor, T P.	1848	Liverpool, Scotland	Journalist.
N	O'Keeffe, Francis A.	1856	Limerick	
P	O'Kelly, James J.	1845	Roscommon, N.	Journalist.
L	Oldroyd, Mark	1843	Dewsbury	Woollen Manufacturer.
N	O'Malley, William	1857	Galway, Connemara	Journalist.
C	O'Neill, Hon. R. Torrens	1845	Antrim, Mid	J.P. and D.L.
C	Orr-Ewing, Chas. Lindsay	1860	Ayr Burghs	Country Gentleman.
C	Oswald, James Francis	1838	Oldham	Queen's Counsel.
L	Owen, Thomas	1840	Cornwall, Launceston	Paper Manufacturer.
C	Palmer, Col. Dampier	1851	Gravesend	Country Gentleman.
L	Palmer, Sir Charles M., Bart.	1822	Durham, Jarrow	Ironmaster.
U	Parkes, Ebenezer	1848	Birmingham, Central	Ironmaster.
P	Parnell, John Howard	1843	Meath, South	Farmer and Landowner.
L	Paulton, James M.	1857	Durham, Bishop Aukld.	Journalist.
L	Pearson, Sir W. D. Bart.	1856	Colchester	Contractor.
U	Pease, Arthur	1837	Darlington	Coal and Ironmaster.
L	Pease, Henry Fell	1838	York, N.R., Cleveland	Colliery Proprietor.
L	Pease, Joseph A.	1860	Northumberld.,Tyneside	Engineer.
L	Pease, Sir Jos. W., Bart.	1828	Durham, Barnard Castle	Rail. Dir., Coal and Ironmaster. 2 500 acres.
C	Pender, James	1841	North Hants, Mid	Company Director.
C	Penn, Jno.	1848	Lewisham	Marine Engineer.
C	Pennant, Hon. Ed. S. Douglas	1864	North Hants, South	Country Gentleman.
L	Perks, Robert W.	1849	Lincoln, South	Solicitor.
C	Phillpotts, Comdr. A. Stephens	1844	Devon, Torquay	R.N. (retired).
L	Pickard, Benjamin	1842	York, W.R., Normanton	Miners' Agent.
L	Pickersgill, Ed. H.	1850	Bethnal Green, S.W.	Barrister.
C	Pierpoint, Robert	1845	Warrington	Barrister.
N	Pinkerton, John	1845	Galway	Farmer.
L	Pirie, Capt. D. V.	—	Aberdeen, N.	
C	Platt-Higgins, Frederick	1840	Salford, North	Cotton Spinner.
C	Plunkett, Hon. Horace C.	1854	Dublin County, South	J.P. and D.L.
U	Pollock, H. F.	1856	Lincoln, Spalding	Solicitor.
C	Powell, Sir Francis S., Bart.	1827	Wigan	Barrister (retired).
N	Power, P. J.	1850	Waterford, E.	Country Gentleman.
C	Pretyman, Captain E. G.	1859	Suffolk, Woodbridge	Landowner.
L	Price, Robert John	1854	Norfolk, East	Barrister, F.R.C.S.
L	Priestley, Briggs	1831	York, W.R., Pudsey	Worsted Manufacturer.
C	Priestley, Sir W. O.	—	Edin. & St. Andrw. Univ.	
L	Provand, A. D.	1838	Glasgow, Blackfriars,	Merchant.
C	Pryce-Jones, Major Edward	1861	Montgomery, Boroughs	Country Gentleman.
U	Purvis, Robert	1844	Peterborough	Barrister.
C	Pym, C. Guy	1841	Bedford	Insurance Director.
U	Quilter, W. Cuthbert	1841	Suffolk, Sudbury	Stock Broker.
L	Randell, David	1854	Glamorgan, Gower	Solicitor.
C	Rankin, James	1842	Hereford, Leominster	Country Gentleman.
C	Rasch, Major F. C.	1847	Essex, South-East	Brewer. Army (retired).
L	Reckitt, Harold James	1868	Lincolnshire, Brigg	Barrister.
P	Redmond, John E.	1856	Waterford	Barrister.
P	Redmond, W. H. K.	1861	Clare, East	
C	Reed, Henry Byrom	1855	Bradford, E.	J.P.
L	Reid, Sir R. T.	1846	Dumfries Burghs	Q.C.
C	Renshaw, Charles B.	1848	Renfrew, West	Carpet Maker.
C	Rentoul, James A., LL.D.	1852	Down, East	Q.C.
C	Richards, Henry Charles	1851	Finsbury, East	Barrister.
U	Richardson, Thomas	1846	Hartlepool	Marine Engineer.
L	Rickett, J. Compton	1846	Scarborough	Coal Merchant.
C	Ridley, Rt. Hn. Sir M. White, Bt.	1842	Lancashire, Blackpool	Rail. Dir. Home Sec. £5,000.
C	Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Charles T.	1838	Croydon	Merchant (ret.), Pres. Brd. Trade £2,000.

	Name.	Year of Birth.	Place Represented.	Offices, Profession, &c.
L	Roberts, Jno. Bryn	1843	Carnarvonshire, Eifion..	Barrister.
L	Roberts, John Herbert	1863	Denbighshire, West	Merchant.
L	Robertson, Edmund	1846	Dundee	Q.C.
C	Robertson, Thomas Herbert ..	1849	Hackney South	Barrister.
C	Robinson, Brooke	1836	Dudley	Coroner (retired).
L	Robson, William Snowdon....	1852	South Shields	Q.C.
N	Roche, Hon. Jas. B. Burke....	1852	Kerry, East	
N	Roche, John	1848	Galway, East	Miller
C	Rollit, Sir Albert K.	1842	Islington, South	Solicitor.
U	Rothschild, Baron F. J. de	1839	Bucks, Aylesbury	Financier.
C	Round, James	1842	Essex, Harwich	Landowner.
C	Royds, Clement Molyneux	1842	Rochdale	Bank Director.
C	Russell, Col. Francis Shirley ..	1840	Cheltenham	Army (retired).
C	Russell, Sir Geo., Bart.	1828	Berks, Wokingham	Recorder of Workingham.
U	Russell, T. W.	1841	Tyrone, South	Hotel Prop. Secr. Local Govnt. Board. £1,200.
C	Rutherford, John	1854	Lancashire. Darwen....	Brewer.
C	Samuel, Harry S.	1853	Tower H'lets, Limehouse	
L	Samuel, Jonathan	1854	Stockton	Grocer.
C	Sandys, Col. T. M.	1837	Lancashire, Bootle	Army, retired.
C	Saunderson, Col. Ed. J..	1837	Armagh, North	Country Gentleman.
C	Savory, Sir Joseph, Bart.	1843	Westmoreland, Appleby	Goldsmith.
L	Schwann, Chas. E.	1844	Manchester, North	Merchant.
C	Scoble, Sir Andrew R., K.C.S.I.	1831	Hackney, Central	Indian Councillor (retired).
L	Scott, C. P.	1846	Lancashire, Leigh	Journalist.
U	Seely, Charles Hilton	1859	Lincoln	Colliery Owner.
C	Seton-Karr, Henry	1858	St. Helens	Barrister.
N	Sexton, Thomas	1848	Kerry, North	Journalist.
C	Sharpe, W. E. T.	1833	Kensington, North	Civil Service (retired).
L	Shaw, Chas. Edward	1859	Stafford	Manufacturer.
L	Shaw, Thomas	1850	Hawick Burghs	Barrister.
L	Shaw, W. R.	1860	Halifax	Woollen Manufacturer.
C	Shaw-Stewart, M. Hugh	1854	Renfrew, East	Country Gentleman.
N	Shee, Nicholas K.	—	Waterford, West	Solicitor.
N	Sheehy, David	1844	Galway, S.	Merchant.
C	Sidebotham, Joseph W.	1857	Cheshire, Hyde	Colliery Proprietor.
C	Sidebottom, Tom Harrop	1826	Stalybridge	Cotton Manufacturer.
C	Sidebottom, William	1841	Derbyshire, High Peak..	Colliery Proprietor.
U	Simeon, Sir J. S. Barrington ..	1850	Southampton	Railway Director.
C	Skewes-Cox, Thomas	1849	Surrey, Kingston	Solicitor.
C	Smith, Abel	1829	Hertford (Herts)	Country Gentleman.
C	Smith, Abel Henry	1862	Christchurch	Banker.
C	Smith, Hon. W. F. D.	1868	Strand, Westminster....	Newsagent.
U	Smith, James Parker	1854	Lanark, Partick	Country Gentleman.
L	Smith, Samuel	1836	Flintshire	Cotton Broker (retired).
L	Souttar, A. Robinson	1848	Dumfriesshire	C.E. (retired).
C	Spencer, Ernest	1848	West Bromwich	Barrister.
L	Spicer, Albert	1847	Monmouth Boroughs ..	Papermaker.
L	Stanhope, Hon. Philip J.	1847	Burnley	R.N. (retired).
C	Stanley, Edward J.	1826	Somerset, Bridgwater..	Country Gentleman.
U	Stanley, Henry M.	1841	Lambeth, North	Explorer.
C	Stanley, Lord	1865	Lancs., West Houghton.	Army (rd). Ld. of the Ty. £1,000.
C	Stephens, Henry Charles	1841	Middlesex, Hornsey	Ink Manufacturer.
L	Stevenson, Francis S.	1862	Suffolk, Eye	Chairman Anglo-American Ass.
C	Stewart, Sir Mark J., Bart.	1834	Kirkcudbright	Barrister.
C	Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.B.	1866	Glasgow, College	Country Gentleman.
C	Stock, James Henry	1855	Liverpool, Walton	Country Gentleman.
C	Stone, Sir J. B.	1838	Birmingham, E.	Country Gentleman.
L	Strachey, Edward	1858	Somerset, South	Country Gentleman.
U	Strauss, Arthur	1847	Cornwall, Camborne ..	Tin Merchant.
C	Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley ..	1849	Essex, Maldon	Country Gentleman.
L	Stuart, James	1843	Shoreditch, Hoxton	Journalist.
C	Sturt, Hon. H. N.	1859	Dorset, East	Country Gentleman.
N	Sullivan, Donal	1838	Westmeath, South	Journalist.
N	Sullivan, Timothy D.	1827	Donegal, West	Journalist.
U	Sutherland, Sir T., K.C.M.G.	1834	Greenock	Steamship Company Director.
C	Talbot, John G.	1835	Oxford University	Country Gentleman.
C	Talbot, Lord Edmund	1855	Sussex, Chichester	Army.
N	Tanner, Charles K.	1850	Cork Co., Mid.	Physician.
U	Taylor, Francis	1845	Norfolk, South	Brewer.
L	Tennant, Harold John	1865	Berwickshire	Country Gentleman.
L	Thomas, Abel	1848	Carmarthen, East	Barrister.

	Name.	Year of Birth.	Place Represented.	Offices, Profession, &c.
L	Thomas, Alfred	1840	Glamorgan, East	Merchant.
L	Thomas, D. A.	1856	Merthyr Tydvil	Mine Owner.
U	Thorburn, Walter	1842	Peebles and Selkirk	Woollen Manufacturer.
C	Thornton, Percy M.	1841	Clapham	Author.
C	Tollemache, Henry J.	1846	Cheshire, Eddisbury	Country Gentleman.
C	Tomlinson, Wm. E. M.	1838	Preston	Barrister.
L	Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir G. O., Bt.	1838	Glasgow, Bridgtown	Country Gentlemen.
C	Tritton, Charles E.	1845	Lambeth, Norwood	Banker.
N	Tuite, James	1849	Westmeath, N.	Watchmaker.
N	Tully, Jasper	1859	Leitrim, South	Journalist.
L	Ure, Alexander	1853	Linlithgow	Barrister.
C	Usborne, Thomas	1840	Essex, Chelmsford	Brewer and Banker.
C	Valentia, Viscount	1843	Oxford	Irish Peer.
C	Verney, Hon. R. G.	1869	Warwickshire, Rugby	Heir to B. Willoughby-de-Broke.
U	Villiers, Right Hon. C. P.	1802	Wolverhampton, S.	Owns 2,000 acres. Two pensions, amounting to £1,950.
C	Vincent, Col. Sir E. Howard, C.B.	1849	Sheffield	Army (retired).
L	Wallace, Robert	1831	Edinburgh, E.	Barrister and Journalist.
L	Wallace, Robert	1850	Perth	Queen's Counsel.
C	Walrond, Sir Wm. H., Bart.	1849	Devon, N.E., Tiverton	Ex-Army. Sec. of Treas. £2,000.
L	Walton, John L.	1852	Leeds, South	Queen's Counsel.
C	Wanklyn, James Leslie	1860	Bradford, Central	South American Merchant.
C	Ward, Hon. R. A.	1871	Cheshire, Crewe	Country gentleman.
C	Warde, Lieut.-Col. Charles E.	1845	Kent, Medway	Country gentleman.
C	Waring, Colonel Thos.	1828	Down, North	Country gentleman.
C	Warkworth, Lord	1871	Kensington, S.	Heir to Duke of Northumberland
L	Warner, T. Coursenay T.	1857	Staff., Lichfield	
C	Warr, A. F.	1847	Liverpool, E. Toxteth	Solicitor.
L	Wayman, Thomas	1833	Yorks, W.R., Elland	Woolstapler.
C	Webster, R. G.	1845	St. Pancras, E.	Barrister.
C	Webster, Sir R. E., G.C.M.G.	1842	Isle of Wight	Q.C. Attorney-General. £7,000.
L	Wedderburn, Sir Wm., Bart.	1838	Banffshire	Indian Civil Service (retir.d).
L	Weir, James Galloway	1839	Ross and Cromarty	Manufacturer.
C	Welby, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Earle	1849	Taunton	Army.
C	Wentworth, B. C. Vernon	1862	Brighton	Army (retired).
C	Wharton, J. Lloyd	1837	York, W.R., Ripon	Barrister.
L	White, James M.	1857	Forfar	American Merchant.
C	Whiteley, George	1855	Stockport	Cotton Spinner.
C	Whiteley, Herbert	1857	Ashton-under-Lyne	Cotton Spinner.
C	Whitmore, C. A.	1851	Chelsea	Barrister.
L	Whittaker, T. P.	1850	York, W.R., Spen Valley	Journalist.
C	Wickham, William	1831	Hants., Petersfield	Country Gentleman.
C	Wigram, Alfred Money-	1856	Essex, Romford	Brewer.
L	Williams, John Carvell	1821	Notts., Mansfield	Ex-Lawyer. Author.
U	Williams, Joseph Powell-	1840	Birmingham, South	Civil Service, retired. Financial Secretary, War Office. £1,500.
C	Williams, Lieut.-Col. Robert	1841	Dorset, West	Banker.
C	Willoughby de Eresby, Lord	1867	Lincolnshire, Horncastle	Country Gentleman.
C	Willox, John A.	1842	Liverpool, Everton	Journalist.
L	Wills, Sir William H., Bart.	1830	Bristol, East	Tobacco Manufacturer.
L	Wilson, Charles H.	1833	Hull, West	Shipowner.
L	Wilson, F. W.	1844	Norfolk, Mid	Newspaper Proprietor.
L	Wilson, H. J.	1833	Yorks., W.R., Holmfirth	Smelter.
U	Wilson, John	1844	Falkirk Burghs	Coalmaster.
L	Wilson, John	1828	Lanark, Govan	Tube Manufacturer.
L	Wilson, John	1837	Durham, Mid	Miners' Agent.
U	Wilson, John William	1858	Worcestershire, North.	Chemical Manufacturer.
L	Wilson, Joseph Havelock	1858	Middlesbrough	Trades Union Leader.
C	Wilson-Todd, Wm. H.	1828	Yrks., N.R., Howdenshr.	Army, (retired).
U	Wodehouse, Edmond R.	1835	Bath	Barrister.
C	Wolff, G. Wilhelm	1834	Belfast, East	Shipbuilder.
L	Woodall, William	1832	Hanley	Potter.
L	Woodhouse, Sir James T.	1852	Huddersfield	Solicitor.
C	Wortley, Chas. B. Stuart	1851	Sheffield, Hallam	Barrister.
C	Wylie, Alexander	—	Dumbartonshire	Calico Printer.
C	Wyndham, George	1863	Dover	Army (retired).
C	Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.	1857	Glamorgan, South	Heir to Lord Leconfield.
C	Wyvill, M. D'Arcy	1849	York, W.R., Otley	Country Gentleman.
C	Yerburgh, Robert A.	1853	Chester	Barrister.
N	Young, Samuel	1822	Cavan, East	Distiller.
C	Younger, William	1862	Lincoln, Stamford	Country Gentleman.
L	Yoxall, James Henry	1857	Nottingham, West	Secretary Teachers' Union.

TABLE OF KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

NORMAN LINE.

	Began to Reign.
William I.	October 14, 1066
William II.	September 9, 1087
Henry I.	August 2, 1100
Stephen	December 2, 1135

FAMILY OF PLANTAGENET.

Henry II.	October 25, 1154
Richard I.	July 6, 1189
John	April 6, 1199
Henry III.	October 19, 1216
Edward I.	November 16, 1272
Edward II.	July 7, 1307
Edward III.	January 24, 1327
Richard II.	June 21, 1377

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

Henry IV.	September 29, 1399
Henry V.	March 23, 1413
Henry VI.	August 31, 1422

HOUSE OF YORK.

Edward IV.	March 1, 1461
Edward V.	April 9, 1483
Richard III.	June 22, 1483

YORK AND LANCASTER UNITED IN THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

	Began to Reign.
Henry VII. of Lan.	August 22, 1485
Henry VIII.	April 22, 1509
Edward VI.	January 28, 1547
Mary I.	July 6, 1553
Elizabeth	November 17, 1558

HOUSE OF STUART.

James I.	March 24, 1603
Charles I.	March 27, 1625

[THE COMMONWEALTH FROM 1649 TO 1660, CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.]

Charles II.	January 30, 1660
James II.	February 6, 1685
William and Mary	February 13, 1689
William alone, from	December 28, 1694
Anne	March 8, 1702

BRUNSWICK FAMILY.

George I.	August 1, 1714
George II.	June 11, 1727
George III.	October 25, 1760
George IV.	January 29, 1820
William IV.	June 26, 1830
Victoria	June 20, 1837

EXPENSES OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

We give for the first time, in our Parliamentary and Electoral Statistics, items regarding the cost of the Elections.

In each constituency under the Population and Electorate figures, are given the maximum expenditure allowed by the Corrupt Practices Act (which does not include the Returning Officer's Expenses nor the personal expenses of the candidate), and also the amount charged by the Returning Officer. Then under the figures for each candidate are given the total amount he expended *including* the Returning Officer's charges and his personal expenses, and the average cost per head of each vote he polled. Thus, in Argyllshire, for example, the maximum expenditure allowed under the Corrupt Practices Act was £1,190, exclusive of the Returning Officer's charges and the personal expenses of the candidates. The amount charged by the Returning Officer was £728, which would be divided equally between the two (in this case) candidates. The total expenditure of the Conservative candidate, including his personal expenses and his share of the Returning Officer's charges, amounted to £1,157, or 5s. 9 ¾d per head for each vote he obtained.

The Liberal candidate's expenses, including his share of the Returning Officer's charges and his own personal expenses, amounted to £1,053, or 5s. 5¾d. per vote he obtained.

The amount of expenditure varies in boroughs and counties according to the number of voters on the register. Space will not permit us to give the various amounts the Returning Officer may charge, but the following tables give the maximum amount he may require as security for his charges :—

Number of Electors not exceeding	In Boroughs. £	In Counties. £
1,000	100	150
2,000	150	200
4,000	200	275
7,000	250	400
10,000	300	550
15,000	450	700
20,000	500	800
30,000	600	900
Exceeding 30,000	700	1,000

If at the end of the two hours appointed for the election (nomination) not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the maximum amount which may be required is £25.

If there are more candidates nominated than there are vacancies, the total amount of security is to be apportioned equally between them. The apportioned security must be given within one hour after the two hours appointed for the election (nomination).

LEGAL EXPENDITURE (BOROUGHS).

A candidate for a Borough Parliamentary Election, except in the Boroughs of East Retford, Shoreham, Cricklade, Much Wenlock, and Aylesbury (which are treated as counties), may expend money—

1. In paying one Election Agent, if he does not make himself his own agent; one Polling Agent for each polling station, one Clerk and one Messenger for every 500 electors or fraction thereof in the borough.

2. In printing, advertising, publishing, issuing and distributing addresses and notices.

3. In stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams.

4. In the expenses of holding public meetings.

5. In payment of committee-rooms, not exceeding in number one for each 500 electors, or fraction thereof, in the borough.

6. In payment of the personal expenses of the candidate.

7. In payment of the Returning Officer's charges, not exceeding the amount authorised by the Acts. (*See* above.)

8. In miscellaneous matters, not including any of the above matters, and not exceeding £200.

The maximum amount a candidate may expend "on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the election" is:—If the number of electors on the register does not exceed 2,000, not exceeding £350; if it exceed 2,000, not exceeding £380, and an additional £30 for every complete 1,000 electors above 2,000.

This maximum is exclusive of the Returning Officer's charges and the candidate's personal expenses (the latter to an amount not exceeding £100).

COUNTY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The following paid officers may be employed by a candidate:—One Election Agent, one Deputy-Election Agent or Sub-Agent for each polling district, one Polling Agent for each polling station, one Clerk and one Messenger for the central committee-room; and if the number of electors on the register exceeds 5,000, then an additional Clerk and Messenger for every complete 5,000 electors or fraction thereof; and, in addition, one Clerk and one Messenger for each polling district; and also, if the number of electors on the register for each polling district exceeds 500, then an additional Clerk and an additional Messenger for each complete 500 electors or fraction thereof. These may be electors, but if they are so, and are paid, they must not vote.

The maximum amount (exclusive of the Returning Officer's charges and the candidate's personal expenses) a candidate may expend in a County Election is:—If the number of electors on the register does not exceed 2,000, £650; if it exceeds 2,000, £710, and an additional £60 for every complete 1,000 electors above 2,000.

PARLIAMENTARY AND ELECTORAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1895.

Alphabetical List of Places Represented.

WITH THEIR POPULATION (1891), ELECTORATE (1894), CANDIDATES & POLL FIGURES.

And also the record of the results of the three previous General Elections and the subsequent Bye Elections, excepting where a Candidate has been re-elected without opposition upon acceptance of office, since the extension of the franchise and alteration of the electoral areas.

Members marked * sat in previous Parliament. † Uncontested.

Abercromby, *see* Liverpool.

Aberdeen.
North. Pop. 59,992. Elec. 9,318.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £178.
*Hunter, Dr. W. A. *l* 4,156
Ex., £204. Per head, 11¾d.
Mahon, J. L. *i lab.* 608
Ex. £210. Per head. 6s. 11d.

Majority..... 3,548
On resignation of Dr. Hunter. Bye-election, May 1st, 1896.
Pirie, Capt. D. V. *l* 2,909
Mann, Tom *lab*..... 2,479

Majority 430

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,794	No	*l* 4,462
c 894	con-	*u* 870
l 177	test.	

South. Pop. 61,631. Elec. 9,731.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £188.
*Bryce, Jas. *l*..... 3,985
Ex., £453. Per head, 2s. 3½d.
Stewart, D. *u* 3,121
Ex., £680. Per head, 4s. 4½d.

Majority..... 864

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,548	No	*l* 3,513
c 1,455	con-	*u* 1,768
	test.	*lab* 991

Aberdeenshire.
East. Pop. 79,926. Elec. 12,157.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £532.
*Buchanan, T. R. *l*.. 4,723
Ex. £934. Per head, 3s. 11½d.
Smith, W. *u*..... 3,308
Ex., £1,007. Per head, 5s. 7½d.

Majority..... 1,415

1885.	1886.	1892.	1892. Dec. 10
l 6,509	*l* 4,952	*l* 5,116	*l* 4,243
c 3,155	*c* 2,544	*c* 3,492	*u* 2,917

West. Pop. 65,210. Elec. 10,208.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £368.
*Farquharson, Dr. R. *l* 4,187
Ex., £823. Per head, 3s. 11d.
Grant, Sir A. H., Bt *c* 3,967
Ex., £1,119. Per head, 5s. 7½d.

Majority..... 220

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,248	*l* 3,854	*l* 3,720
c 2,010	*c* 1,657	*c* 3,640
l 1,530		

Abingdon, *see* Berkshire.
Accrington, *see* LancashireNE

Altrincham, *see* Cheshire.
Andover, *see* Hampshire.
Anglesea.
Pop. 50,079. Elec. 9,993.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £444.
Griffith, E. J. *l* ... 4,224
Ex., £571. Per head, 2s. 8d.
Roberts, J. R. *c* ... 3,197
Ex., £904. Per head, 5s. 7d.

Majority..... 1,027

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,412	*l* 3,727	*l* 4,420
c 3,462	*c* 3,420	*u* 2,702

Antrim.
North. Pop. 51,056. Elec. 8,338.
Max. Ex., £780. Ret. Off., £30.†
McCalmont, Col. H. *c* Unop.
Ex., £253. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1887. Feb. 11.	1892.
c 3,233	*c* 4,429	*c* 3,858	*c* 4,666
l 2,149	*l* 1,910	*l* 2,529	*l* 2,027
		c 424	

Mid. Pop. 50,197. Elec. 8,338.
Max. Ex., £780. Ret. Off., £25.†
*O'Neill, Hon. R. T. *c* Unop.
Ex., £132. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,832	*c* 4,631	No
l 2,713	*n* 933	contest.

East. Pop. 51,772. Elec. 8,857.
Max. Ex., £780. Ret. Off., £25.†
*McCalmont, Cap. J. M. *c* Unop
Ex., £146. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,180		
l 2,105	No contest.	

South. Pop. 51,875. Elec. 10,547.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £30.†
*Macartney, W. G. E. *c* Unop.
Ex., £104. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,047		
l 3,685	No contest.	

Appleby, *see* Westmorland.
Arfon, *see* Carnarvon.
Argyllshire.
Pop. 61,183. Elec. 10,471.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £728.
Nichol, D. N. *c* ... 3,970
Ex., £1,157. Per head, 5s. 9¾d.
*Macfarlane, Sir D. H. *l* 3,835
Ex., £1,053. Per head, 5s. 5¼d.

Con. gain—Majority 135

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,340	*c* 3,658	*l* 3,666
c 2,856	*l* 3,045	*c* 3,586
l 670		

Armagh.
North. Pop. 48,455. Elec. 10,301.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £25. †
*Saunderson, Col. E. J *c* Unop.
Ex., £93. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,192	*c* 4,572	No
l 2,373	*l* 1,677	contest.

Mid. Pop. 45,873. Elec. 7,349.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £22.†
*Barton, D. P., Q C. *c* Unop.
Ex., £188. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886. Feb. 1.	1886.	1892.
c 4,178	*c* 3,930	*c* 4,160	No
n 2,667	*l* 2,974	*n* 2,522	contest

South. Pop. 43,143. Elec. 7,254.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £188.
*M'Hugh, E. *n* 3,378
Ex., £318. Per head, 1s. 10d.
Kavanagh, Wm. *c*.. 1,995
Ex., £558. Per head, 5s. 6d.

Majority..... 1,383

1885.	1886.	1892.
		n 3,439
No contest.		*c* 2,242
		p 59

Ashburton, *see* Devon.
Ashford, *see* Kent.
Ashton-under-Lyne.
Pop. 47,322. Elec. 7,152.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £189.
Whiteley, H. *c*..... 3,434
Ex., £622. Per head, 3s. 7d.
Woods, W. *l*..... 2,680
Ex., £565. Per head, 4s. 2d.
Sexton, Jas. *ind lab* 415
Ex., £116. Per head, 5s. 6d.

Majority..... 754

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,164	*c* 3,049	*c* 3,358
l 3,118	*l* 3,049	*l* 3,223

Aston Manor.
Pop. 68,639. Elec. 10,952.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £235.
*Grice - Hutchinson, Capt. G. W. *c*... 5,353
Ex., £468. Per head, 1s. 9d.
Lawson, J. *l*..... 1,675
Ex., £394. Per head, 4s. 8d.

Majority..... 3,678

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
l 4,241	*c* 3,495	*u* 5,310	*c* 5,300
c 3,088	*l* 2,713	*l* 2,332	*lab* 1,313

Attercliffe, *see* Sheffield.

Aylesbury, *see* Bucks.

Ayr Burghs.
Pop. 46,200. Elec. 6,498.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £220.
Orr-Ewing, C. L.*c*.. 3,057
Ex., £697. Per head, 4s. 6½d.
Birkmyre, W. *l*..... 2,722
Ex., £650. Per head, 4s. 9½d.

Con. gain—Majority 335
1885. 1886. 1888. 1890. 1892.
*u*2460 *u*2673 *l*2331 *c*2610 *l*2760
*l*2118 *l*1498 *u*2268 *l*2489 *c*2753

Ayrshire.
North. Pop. 75,801. Elec. 12,837.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £448.
*Cochrane, T. H. A. E. *u* 5,612
Ex., £1,510. Per head, 5s. 4½d.
Robertson, W. *l* ... 4,902
Ex., £1,197. Per head, 4s. 10½d.

Majority..... 710
1885. 1886. 1892.
u 5,700 No *u* 5,346
c 4,740 contest. *l* 4,898

South. Pop. 88,785. Elec. 15,463.
Max. Ex., £1,490. Ret. Off., £640.
Arrol, Sir W. *u*..... 6,875
Ex., £1,516. Per head, 4s. 4½d.
*Wason, E. *l* 6,325
Ex., £999. Per head, 3s. 1½d.

Con. gain—Majority 550
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 7,357 *u* 6,123 *l* 6,535
c 5,946 *l* 6,118 *u* 6,338

Banbury, *see* Oxford.

Banffshire.
Pop. 52,663. Elec. 7,520.
Max. Ex., £1,010. Ret. Off., £336.
*Wedderburn, Sir W. *l* 2,977
Ex., £764. Per head, 5s. 1½d.
Duff, J. A. *c*..... 2,467
Ex., £961. Per head, 7s. 9½d.

Majority..... 510
1885. 1886. 1892. 1893.
l 3,740 *l* 2,583 *l* 2,293 *l* 3,166
u 2,008 *u* 1,394 *c* 1,424 *c* 2,395

Barkston Ash, *see* Yorkshr WR

Barnard Castle, *see* Durham.

Barnsley, *see* Yorkshire, W.R.

Barnstaple, *see* Devonshire.

Barrow-in-Furness.
Pop. 51,712. Elec. 6,665.
Max. Ex., £300. Ret. Off., £195.
*Cayzer, C. W. *c*..... 3,192
Ex., £636. Per head, 3s. 11d.
Bonnerjee, W. C. *c*. 2,355
Ex., £512. Per head, 4s. 4d.
Curran, P. *lab* 414
Ex., £130. Per head, 6s. 3d.

Majority..... 837
1885. 1886. April 6. 1886. 1890. 1892.
*l*2958 *u*3109 *u*3212 *l*1994 *c*3312
*c*2612 *c*2174 *l*1882 *c*1862 *l*2890
*ind*1280

Basingstoke, *see* Hants.

Bassetlaw, *see* Nottingham.

Bath (2).
Pop. 54,551. Elec. 7,059.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £182.
Murray, Col. C. W. *c* 3,445
Ex., £432. Per head, 2s. 6d.
*Wodehouse, E. R. *u* 3,358
Ex., £423. Per head, 2s. 6d.
Conway, Sir W. M. *l* 2,917
Ex., £466. Per head, 3s. 2d.
Fuller, J. M. F. *l*... 2,865
Ex., £395. Per head, 2s. 9d.

Aggreg. Majority.. 510
1885. 1886. 1892.
c 3,208 *u* 3,309 *c* 3,198
l 2,990 *c* 3,244 *u* 3,177
c 2,971 *l* 2,588 *l* 2,981
l 2,953 *l* 2,529 *l* 2,941

Battersea.
Pop. 97,204. Elec. 12,200.
Max. Ex., £680. Ret. Off., £280.
*Burns, Jno. *lab* ... 5,010
Ex., £472. Per head, 1s. 10d.
Smith, C. R. *c*..... 4,766
Ex., £673. Per head, 2s. 9d.

Majority..... 244
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 4,259 *l* 3,683 *lab* 5,616
c 3,547 *c* 3,497 *c* 4,057

Bedford.
Pop. 28,023. Elec. 4,179.
Max. Ex., £440. Ret. Off., £158.
Pym, C. Guy *c*..... 1,976
Ex., £490. Per head, 4s. 11d.
*Whitbread, S. H. *l*. 1,810
Ex., £537. Per head, 5s. 11d.

Con. gain—Majority 166
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 1,538 *l* 1,399 *l* 1,850
c 1,286 *c* 1,376 *c* 1,732

Bedfordshire.
North, or Biggleswade.
Pop. 64,457. Elec. 13,744.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £624.
Compton, Lord A. F *c* 5,643
Ex., £1,777. Per head, 6s. 3d.
*Russell, G. W. E. *l* 5,376
Ex., £1,568. Per head, 5s. 10d.

Con. gain—Majority 267
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 6,037 *u* 4,853 *l* 5,600
c 4,422 *l* 4,371 *u* 5,056

South, or Luton.
Pop. 68,249. Elec. 12,760.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £562.
Ashton, T. G. *l* ... 5,430
Ex. £1,670. Per head, 6s. 2d.
Duke, Col. O. T. *u*.. 5,244
Ex. £1,687. Per head, 6s. 5d.

Majority..... 186
1885. 1886. 1892. 1892. Sep. 29.
l 6,080 *l* 4,275 *l* 5,296 *l* 4,838
c 3,871 *c* 3,602 *u* 4,277 *u* 4,596

Belfast.
North. Pop. 67,494. Elec. 9,418.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £26.†
*Harland, Sir E. J. *c* Unop.
Ex., £205. Per head, —.†
On the death of Sir E. Harland.
Bye-election, January 22nd, 1896.
Haslett, Sir J. H. *c* 3,595
Turner, Adam, *l* ... 3,434

Majority..... 161
1885. 1886. 1889. 1892.
c 3,915 *c* 4,522 No contest.
l 1,330 *n* 732

East. Pop. 85,484. Elec. 13,035.
Max. Ex., £710. Ret. Off., £27.†
*Wolff, G. W. *c*..... Unop.
Ex., £165. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1892. Mar. 9. 1892.
c 3,033 *c* 5,068 *c* 4,748 No
c 2,929 *n* 1,239 *c* 2,607 contest
l 870

South. Pop. 58,529. Elec. 7,725.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £26.†
*Johnston, W. *c* . ... Unop.
Ex., £50. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1892.
c 3,610 *c* 4,442 No
l 990 *n* 657 contest.
c 871

West. Pop. 61,548. Elec. 9,019.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £26.†
*Arnold-Forster, HO *u* Unop
Ex., £172. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1892.
c 3,780 *n* 3,832 *u* 4,266
n 3,743 *c* 3,729 *n* 3,427

Berkshire.
North, or Abingdon.
Pop. 49,077. Elec. 8,615.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £386.
Loyd, A. K. *c* 4,064
Ex., £1,060. Per head, 5s. 2d.
Pryce, C. A. *l* 3,019
Ex., £531. Per head, 3s. 6d.

Majority..... 1,045
1885. 1886. 1892.
c 4,245 *c* 3,899 *c* 3,565
l 2,986 *l* 1,914 *l* 3,239

South, or Newbury.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £451.
Pop. 55,846. Elec. 10,621.
*Mount, W. G. *c* ... 4,895
Ex., £1,176. Per head, 4s. 9d.
Swinbourne, Sir J. *l* 3,766
Ex., £1,017. Per head, 5s. 5d.

Majority..... 1,129
1885. 1886. 1892.
c 4,631 No *c* 4,588
l 4,429 contest. *l* 3,938

East, or Wokingham.
Pop. 59,104. Elec. 10,722.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £23.†
*Russell, Sir G. *c* ... Unop.
Ex., £56. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1892.
c 4,710 No *c* 4,986
l 3,062 contest. *l* 2,738

Bermondsey, *see* Southwark.

Berwickshire.
Pop. 32,368. Elec. 5,509.
Max. Ex., £890. Ret. Off., £242.
Tennant, H. J. *l* ... 2,673
Ex., £674. Per head, 5s. 0½d.
Balfour, C. B. *c* .. 2,166
Ex., £808. Per head, 7s. 5½d.

Majority 507

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,758	*l* 2,778	*l* 2,704
c 1,225	*u* 1,177	*c* 1,956

Berwick-on-Tweed, *see* Northumberland.

Bethnal Green.
North-East.
Pop. 66,804. Elec. 7,431.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £176.
Bhownaggree, M.M. *c* 2,591
Ex., £591. Per head, 4s. 6d.
Howell, G. *l* 2,431
Ex., £297. Per head, 2s. 5d.

Majority 160

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,095	*l* 2,278	*l* 2,898
c 1,844	*u* 1,906	*c* 2,321
		lab 106
		ind 23

South-West.
Pop. 62,330. Elec. 7,855.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £178.
*Pickersgill, E. H. *l* 2,603
Ex., £334. Per head, 2s. 6d.
Statham, W. A. *c*... 2,324
Ex., £716. Per head, 6s. 1d.

Majority 279

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,088	*l* 2,551	*l* 3,206
c 2,200	*c* 2,001	*c* 2,171

Bewdley, *see* Worcester.

Biggleswade, *see* Bedford.

Birkenhead.
Pop. 99,249. Elec. 14,277.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £360.
Lees, Elliott, *c* 6,178
Ex., £1,000. Per head, 3s. 2d.
Lever, W. H. *l*..... 5,974
Ex., £942. Per head, 3s. 1d.

Majority 204

1885.	1886.	1892.	1894.
c 5,733	*c* 5,255	*c* 5,760	*c* 6,149
l 4,560	*l* 4,086	*l* 5,156	*l* 6,043

Birmingham.
Edgbaston.
Pop. 67,682. Elec. 10,791.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £10. †
*Dixon, G. *u* .....Unop.
Ex., £20. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
u 4,098		
c 2,097	No contest.	

North. Pop. 62,948. Elec. 9,753.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £166.
*Kenrick, W. *u* 4,547
Ex., £596. Per head, 2s. 7d.
Lancaster, W. J. *l*... 1,213
Ex., £380. Per head, 6s. 3d.

Majority 3,334

1885.	1886.	1892.
u 4,178	No	*u* 4,814
c 3,561	contest.	*lab* 2,084

Birmingham (continued)
West. Pop. 69,508. Elec. 11,647.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £201.
*Chamberlain,
Rt. Hon., J. *u*... 5,537
Ex., £491. Per head, 1s. 9d.
O'Connor, Dr. B. *l* 1,259
Ex., £541. Per head, 8s. 7d.

Majority 4,278

1885.	1886.	1892.
u 5,419	No	*u* 6,297
c 2,655	contest.	*l* 1,879
		ind 31

Cent. Pop. 59,099. Elec. 11,806.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £10.†
Parkes, E. *u*..... ..Unop.
Ex., £141. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1889.	1892.
u 4989	No con-	*u* 5621	*u* 5525
c 4216	test.	*l* 2561	*l* 1522

East. Pop. 65,683. Elec. 11,318.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £10.†
Stone, Sir Jno. B. *c.*Unop.
Ex., £205. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,277	*c* 3,341	*c* 5,041
c 3,025	*l* 2,552	*l* 2,832
		temp 296

Bordesley.
Pop. 82,863. Elec. 13,824.
Max. Ex., £710. Ret. Off., £188.
*Collings, Jesse *u* ... 6,004
Ex., £508. Per head, 1s. 8d.
Alderman Cook *l*... 2,154
Ex., £567. Per head, 5s. 3d.

Majority 3,850

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,370	*u* 4,475	*u* 6,380
c 4,043	*l* 1,040	*lab* 2,658

South. Pop. 70,334. Elec. 11,604.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £179.
*Williams, J. P. *u* ... 4,830
Ex., £470. Per head, 1s. 11d.
Priestman, W. *l* ... 1,257
Ex. £447. Per head, 7s. 1d.

Majority 3,573

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,099	No	*u* 5,193
c 3,312	contest.	*l* 2,270

Birr, *see* King's County.

BishopAuckland, *see* Durham

Blackburn (2).
Pop. 120,064. Elec. 18,275.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £500.
*Hornby, W. H. *c* ... 9,553
Ex., £653. Per head, 8d.
*Coddington, W. *c*... 9,150
Ex., £653. Per head, 8d.
Ritzema, T. P. *l* ... 6,840
Ex., £553. Per head, 1s. 7d.

Majority..... 2,310

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 9,168		*c* 9,265
c 8,423	No	*c* 9,046
l 6,939	contest.	*l* 7,272
l 5,341		*l* 6,694

Blackpool, *see* Lancaster, N.

Bodmin, *see* Cornwall.

Bolton (2).
Pop. 118,730. Elec. 18,183.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £499.
*Shepherd-Cross, H *c* 8,594
Ex., £625. Per head, 1s. 5d.
Harwood, G. *l* 8,453
Ex., £737. Per head, 1s. 8d.
*Bridgeman, Colonel
Hon. F. C. *c* ... 7,901
Ex., £625. Per head, 1s. 7d.
Brocklehurst, F. *ind* 2,694
Ex., £179. Per head, 1s. 4d.

Lib. gain—Majority 552

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 7,933	*c* 7,779	*c* 8,429
c 7,655	*c* 7,669	*c* 8,140
l 6,724	*l* 6,460	*l* 7,575
l 6,228	*l* 6,230	*l* 7,536
l 1,191		

Bootle, *see* Lancashire, S.W.

Bordesley, *see* Birmingham.

Boston.
Pop. 18,927. Elec. 3,299.
Max. Ex., £410. Ret. Off., £124.
Garfit, W. *c* 1,633
Ex., £390. Per head, 4s. 9d.
*Ingram, Sir W. J. *l* 1,237
Ex., £369. Per head, 5s. 11d.

Con. gain—Majority 396

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 1,295	*c* 1,192	*l* 1,355
c 996	*l* 1,144	*c* 1,313

Bosworth, *see* Leicester.

Bow and Bromley, *see* Tower Hamlets.

Bradford
West. Pop. 70,969. Elec. 11,200.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £256.
Flower, E. F. S. *c*. 3,936
Ex., £672. Per head, 3s. 4d.
Horsfall, J. C. *l* ... 3,471
Ex., £659. Per head, 3s. 9d.
Tillett, Ben *lab* ... 2,264
Ex., £257. Per head, 2s. 3d.

Majority 465

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,688	*l* 3,975	*l* 3,306
c 3,406	*u* 2,623	*c* 3,053
		lab 2,749

East. Pop. 79,545. Elec. 12,997.
Max. Ex., £680. Ret. Off., £266.
Reed, H. Byron *c*... 5,843
Ex., £909. Per head, 3s. 1d.
Caine, W. S. *l* 5,139
Ex., £840. Per head, 3s. 3d.

Majority 704
On the death of Mr. Byron Reed. Bye-election, Nov. 10th, 1896.
Greville, —. Capt. *c* 4,921
Billson, A. *l* 4,526
Hardie, J. Keir *lab.* 1,953

Majority 395

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,713	*l* 4,519	*l* 5,575
c 4,367	*c* 4,223	*c* 5,373

Bradford (continued)
Central.
Pop. 65,847. Elec. 10,316.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £241.
Wanklyn, J. L. *u*... 4,024
Ex., £864. Per head, 4s. 3d.
Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Hon. G. J. *l*..... 3,983
Ex., £761. Per head, 3s. 9d.

Majority 41

1885.	1886. Apr. 21	1892.
l 5,275	*l* 4,407	*l* 4,410
l 4,710	*c* 3,732	*c* 3,627
c 3,967	*u* 4,245	

Brecknockshire.
Pop. 54,550. Elec. 10,849.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £561.
Morley, C. *l* 4,594
Ex., £1,327. Per head, 5s. 9d.
Wood, Col. T. *c* ... 3,631
Ex., £1,320. Per head, 7s. 3d.

Majority 963

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,784	No	*l* 4,676
c 3,282	contest.	*c* 3,418

Brentford, *see* Middlesex.

Bridgewater, *see* Somerset.

Brigg, *see* Lincoln.

Brighton (2).
Pop. 142,121. Elec. 17,083.
Max. Ex., £830. Ret. Off., £326.
*Loder, G. W. E. *c* 7,878
Ex., £734. Per head, 1s. 10d.
Wentworth, B. C. V. *c* 7,490
Ex., £717. Per head, 1s. 11d.
Ewart, Sir J. *l* 5,082
Ex., £808. Per head, 3s. 2d.

Majority 2,796

1885.	1886. Nov. 29	1889.	1892.
*c*7,047	*c*5,963	No	*c*7,132
*c*7,807	*c*7,019	*c*5,875	con-
*l*4,645	*c*7,134	*l*4,899	*l*2,633
test.	*l*5,448	*l*4,865	

Brightside, *see* Sheffield.

Bristol.
West. Pop. 65,481. Elec. 8,144.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £281.
*Hicks-Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. *c* ... 3,815
Ex., £503. Per head, 2s. 7d.
Lawless, H. H. *l* ... 1,842
Ex., £340. Per head, 3s. 8d.

Majority..... 1,973

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,876	*c* 3,819	No
l 2,463	*l* 1,801	contest.

East. Pop. 70,685. Elec. 11,254.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £217.
Wills, Sir W. H. *l*... 4,129
Ex., £463. Per head, 2s. 2d.
Hobson, S. G. *i lab* 1,874
Ex., £335. Per head, 3s. 6d.

Majority 2,255

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
l 4,647	*l* 3,672	*l* 4,775	No
c 2,383	*c* 1,936	*c* 1,900	contest.

lab 602

Bristol (continued)
North. Pop. 77,172. Elec. 11,490.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £359.
Fry, L. *u* 4,702
Ex., £781. Per head, 3s. 4d.
*Townsend, C. *l* ... 4,464
Ex., £632. Per head, 2s. 10d.

U. gain—Majority 238

1885.	1886.	1892.
u 4,110	*u* 3,587	*u* 4,409
c 3,046	*l* 2,737	*l* 4,364

South. Pop. 72,273. Elec. 12,281.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £354.
*Hill, C. B., Sir E. S. *c* 5,190
Ex., £936. Per head, 3s. 7d.
J. O'Connor Power *l* 4,431
Ex., £601. Per head, 2s. 8d.

Majority 759

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,217	*c* 4,447	*c* 4,990
c 4,121	*l* 3,423	*l* 4,442

Brixton, *see* Lambeth.

Bucks, *see* Buckinghamshire.

Buckrose, *see* Yorkshire.

Buckinghamshire.
North, or Bucks.
Pop. 57,389. Elec. 11,395.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £479.
Carlile, W. W. *c* ... 5,266
Ex., £1,532. Per head, 5s. 9d.
*Leon, H. S. *l* 4,830
Ex., £1,379. Per head, 5s. 8d.

Con. gain—Majority 436

1885. 1886. 1889. 1891. 1892.
*l*5462 *c*4460 *l*4855 *l*5013 *l*5153
*c*4006 *l*4389 *c*4647 *c*4632 *c*4704

Mid, or Aylesbury.
Pop. 58,510. Elec. 10,999.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £24.†
*Rothschild, Baron F. J. de ..... Unop.
Ex., £273. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
*u*5,476	*u*4,723	*u*5,515
*c*2,624	*l*1,780	*l*2,992
l 296		

South, or Wycombe.
Pop. 66,792. Elec. 12,197.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £24.†
*Curzon, Viscount *c* Unop.
Ex., £308. Per head. —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,092	*c* 4,620	*c* 5,030
l 4,239	*l* 3,537	*l* 3,988

Burnley.
Pop. 86,163. Elec. 13,360.
Max. Ex., £710. Ret. Off., £273.
*Stanhope, Hon. P. J. *l* 5,454
Ex., £821. Per head, 3s. 0d.
Lindsay, W. A. *c*... 5,133
Ex., £664. Per head, 2s. 7d.
Hyndman, H. M. *s*.. 1,498
Ex., £240. Per head, 3s. 2d.

Majority 321

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.	1893.
*u*4866	*u*4209	*l*5021	*l*6450	*l*6199
*c*4119	*l*4166	*c*4481	*u*5035	*c*5506

Burton, *see* Staffordshire.

Bury.
Pop. 55,491. Elec. 7,986.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £213.
Kenyon, J. *c* 3,890
Ex., £606. Per head, 3s. 5d.
Cheetham, J. F. *l*... 3,215
Ex., £426. Per head, 2s. 7d.

Majority 675

1885.	1886.	1892.
u 3,976	No	*u* 4,070
c 3,787	contest.	*l* 3,241

Bury St. Edmunds.
Pop. 16,630. Elec. 2,539.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £38.†
Chelsea, Viscount... Unop.
Ex., £219. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.	1892. Aug.
c 1,122	*c* 1,135	*c* 1,267	No
l 935	*l* 800	*l* 863	contest

Buteshire.
Pop. 18,217. Elec. 3,251.
Max. Ex., £770. Ret. Off., £16.†
*Murray, A. G. Q.C. *c* Unop
Ex., £248. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
c 1,374	*c* 1,364	*c* 1,335	*c* 1,466
l 1,090	*l* 819	*l* 990	*l* 1,013

Caithness-shire.
Pop. 28,587. Elec. 3,976.
Max. Ex., £770. Ret. Off., £115.
*Clark, Dr. G. B. *l*... 1,828
Ex., £78. Per head, 10d.
Coupar, J. *l u* 528
Ex., £129. Per head, 4s. 10¾d.

Majority 1,300

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,110	*l* 2,034	*l* 2,134
l 1,218	*u* 584	*u* 693

Camberwell.
North. Pop. 88,932. Elec. 11,064.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £273.
Dalbiac, Major P. H. *c* 4,009
Ex., £663. Per head, 3s. 3d.
Bayley, E. H. *l*..... 3,316
Ex., £625. Per head, 3s. 9d.
Palmer, N. P. *ind lab* 32
Ex., £180. Per head, £5 12s. 8d.

Con. gain—Majority 693

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,137	*c* 2,717	*l* 4,295
c 2,975	*l* 2,352	*c* 3,450
	u 246	

Peckham.
Pop. 83,483. Elec. 11,388.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £266.
*Banbury, F. G. *c*... 4,495
Ex., £701. Per head, 3s. 1d.
Clements, C. *l* 3,472
Ex., £586. Per head, 3s. 4d.

Majority 1,023

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,362	*c* 3,439	*c* 3,847
l 2,929	*l* 2,688	*l* 3,664
l 580		*lab* 95

Camberwell (continued)
Dulwich.
Pop. 33,272. Elec. 11,960.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £333.
*Maple, Sir J. B. *c*... 5,258
Ex., £581. Per head, 2s. 2d.
Clarke, C. G. *l* ... 2,176
Ex., £294. Per head, 2s. 8d.

Majority 3,082
1885. 1886. 1887. 1892.
c 4,406 No *c* 4,021 *c* 5,318
l 2,712 contest. *l* 2,609 *l* 3,138

Camborne, *see* Cornwall.

Cambridge.
Pop. 44,337. Elec. 7,796.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £158.
*Fitzgerald, R.U.P. *c* 3,574
Ex., £688. Per head, 3s. 10d.
David, A. J. *l* 2,920
Ex., £494. Per head, 3s. 4d.

Majority 654
1885. 1886. 1892.
c 2,846 *c* 2,937 *c* 3,299
l 2,739 *l* 2,476 *l* 3,044

Cambridge University.
Elec. 6,725.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £14.†
*Jebb, Prof. R. C. *c.* Unop.
Ex., £59. Per head, —.†
*Gorst, Q.C., Rt.Hon. Sir J. E. *c* ..... Unop.
Ex., £59. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1887. 1891. 1892.
No contest.

Cambridgeshire.
North, or Wisbech.
Pop. 49,556. Elec. 10,495.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £533.
Giles, C. T. *c* 4,368
Ex., £1,402. Per head, 6s. 5d.
*Brand, Hon. A. G. *l* 4,145
Ex., £1,048. Per head, 5s. 0d.

Con. gain—Majority 223
1885. 1886. 1891. 1892.
l 3,919 *c* 4,169 *l* 3,979 *l* 4,311
c 3,596 *l* 3,082 *c* 3,719 *c* 4,189

West, or Chesterton.
Pop. 46,041. Elec. 10,651.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £520.
Greene, W. R. *c* ... 4,432
Ex., £1,509. Per head, 6s. 9d.
*Hoare, H. E. *l*..... 4,012
Ex., £1,522. Per head, 7s. 7d.

Con. gain—Majority 420
1885. 1886. 1892.
c 4,246 *c* 4,248 *l* 4,350
l 4,161 *l* 3,272 *c* 3,952

East, or Newmarket.
Pop. 48,878. Elec. 9,738.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £446.
McCalmont, H.L.B. *c* 4,210
Ex., £1,427. Per head, 6s. 9d.
*Newnes, Sir G., Bt. *l* 3,867
Ex., £1,448. Per head, 7s. 5d.

Con. gain—Majority 343
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 3,931 *l* 3,405 *l* 4,391
c 2,960 *c* 3,105 *c* 3,168
u 298

Camlachie, *see* Glasgow.

Canterbury.
Pop. 22,607. Elec. 3,754.
Max. Ex., £410. Ret. Off., £37.†
*Heaton, J. H. *c* ... Unop.
Ex., £107. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1892.
c 1,804
l 825 No contest.

Cardiff.
Pop. 132,163. Elec. 19,358.
Max. Ex., £890. Ret. Off., £371.
Maclean, J. C. *c* ... 8,386
Ex., £1,173. Per head, 2s. 9d.
*Reed, Sir E. J., K.C.B, *l* 7,562
Ex., £1,139. Per head, 3s. 0d.

Con. gain—Majority 824
1885. 1886. 1886. Feb. 27. 1892.
l 5,569 *l* 5,307 *l* 5,708 *l* 7,226
c 5,429 *u* 4,965 *c* 4,845 *u* 6,540

Cardiganshire.
Pop. 62,596. Elec. 12,994.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £519.
Davies, M. L. V. *l*... 4,927
Ex., £1,124. Per head, 4s. 6d.
Harford, J. C. *c* ... 3,748
Ex., £1,304. Per head, 6s. 11d.

Majority..... 179
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 5,767 *l* 4,252 *l* 5,249
c 3,644 *u* 4,243 *u* 3,278

Carlisle.
Pop. 39,176. Elec. 6,798.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £235.
*Gully, Rt. Hon. W. C., Q.C. *l* 3,167
Ex., £656. Per head, 4s. 1d.
Foster, S. P. *c*..... 2,853
Ex., £419. Per head, 2s. 11d.

Majority..... 314
1885. 1886. 1892.
No *l* 2,448 *l* 2,729
contest. *c* 2,155 *c* 2,586

Carlow.
Pop. 40,899. Elec. 6,163.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £130.
*Hammond, J. *n* ... 3,091
Ex., £162. Per head, 1s. 0½d.
Duckett, S. J. C. *c* 685
Ex., £319. Per head, 9s. 3½d.

Majority..... 2,406
1885. 1886. 1887. 1891. 1892.
n 4801 *n*3747 *n* 3738
c 751 No contest. *p*1532 *u* 813

Carmarthen District.
Pop. 34,513 Elec. 5,370.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £188.
Jenkins, Sir J. J. *u* 2,443
Ex., £554. Per head, 4s. 6d.
*Jones, Major E. R. *l* 2,391
Ex., £429. Per head, 3s. 8d.

U. gain—Majority 52
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 2,984 *l* 2,120 *l* 2,412
c 1,281 *c* 1,897 *u* 2,187

Carmarthenshire.
East. Pop. 49,135. Elec. 9,217.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £390.
*Thomas, Abel *l* ... 4,471
Ex., £495. Per head, 2s. 2d.
Richardson, J. E. *c* 2,466
Ex., £973. Per head, 7s. 10d.

Majority 2,005
1885. 1886. 1890. 1892.
l 4,487 *l* 4,339
c 2,122 No contest. *u* 1,223

West. Pop. 46,926. Elec. 9,097.
Max. Ex., £1,130 Ret. Off., £390.
*Morgan, J. L. *l* ... 4,143
Ex., £443. Per head, 2s. 1d.
Buckley, W. J. *c* .. 3,103
Ex., £1,021. Per head, 6s. 6d.

Majority 1,040
1885. 1886. 1889. 1892.
l 4,566 *l* 4,181 *l* 4,252 No con-
c 2,940 *u* 1,916 *c* 2,533 test.

Carnarvon District.
Pop. 29,577. Elec. 4,881.
Max. Ex., £440. Ret. Off., £133.
*Lloyd-George, D. *l* 2,265
Ex., £372. Per head, 3s. 3d.
Nanney, H. J. E. *c* 2,071
Ex., £519. Per head, 5s. 0d.

Majority 194
1885. 1886. 1890. 1892.
l 1,923 *c* 1,820 *l* 1,963 *l* 2,154
c 1,858 *l* 1,684 *c* 1,945 *c* 1,958

Carnarvonshire.
South, or Eifion.
Pop. 42,826. Elec. 8,820.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £23.†
*Roberts, J. B. *l* ... Unop.
Ex., £125. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 4,535 *l* 4,244 *l* 4,567
c 2,573 *u* 1,267 *u* 1,973

North, or Arfon.
Pop. 45,822. Elec. 8,821.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £400.
Jones, Wm. *l* 4,488
Ex., £405. Per head, 1s. 9d.
Hughes, Prof. A. *c* 2,860
Ex., £994. Per head, 6s. 11d.

Majority..... 1,628
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 4,562 *l* 4,072 No
c 2,838 *c* 2,950 contest.

Cavan County.
West. Pop. 57,750. Elec. 10,439.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Knox, E. F. V. *n*.. Unop.
Ex., £22. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1890. 1892.
n 6,425 *n* 6,475
c 1,779 No contest. *c* 1,967

East. Pop. 53,929. Elec. 9,370.
Max. Ex., £820. Ret. Off., £22.†
*Young, Saml. *n*.....Unop.
Ex., £29. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1892.
No No *n* 6,024
con. con. *c* 1,360

Chatham.
Pop. 59,389. Elec. 9,199.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £240.
Davies, Ald. H. *c*... 4,082
Ex., £765. Per head, 3s. 8d.
Cox, R. H. *l*..... 3,499
Ex., £637. Per head, 3s. 7d.

Majority 583

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,396	*c* 3,187	*c* 3,777
l 2,610	*l* 2,422	*l* 3,400

Chelmsford, *see* Essex.

Chelsea.
Pop. 96,272. Elec. 13,408.
Max. Ex., £710. Ret. Off., £350.
*Whitmore, C. A. *c* 5,524
Ex., £827. Per head, 3s. 0d.
Beatty, O. H. *l* ... 3,604
Ex., £702. Per head, 3s. 10d.

Majority 1,920

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,291	*c* 4,304	*c* 4,993
c 4,116	*l* 4,128	*l* 4,427

Cheltenham.
Pop. 49,775. Elec. 7,169.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £173.
Russell, Col. F. S. *c* 3,409
Ex., £581. Per head, 3s. 4d.
Blaydes, Wilfrid *l* .. 2,940
Ex., £498. Per head, 3s. 4d.
Hillen, A. W. *ind*... 23
Ex., £101. Per head, £4 8s. 0d.

Majority 469

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,504	*c* 3,323	*c* 3,242
l 2,700	*l* 2,260	*l* 2,609

Chertsey, *see* Surrey.

Cheshire.
Wirral.
Pop. 73,725. Elec. 12,512.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £22.†
*Cotton-Jodrell, Col. E. T. D. *c*..... Unop.
Ex., £148. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,756	No	*c* 5,509
l 3,261	con.	*l* 3,051

Eddisbury.
Pop. 55,249. Elec. 10,262.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £463.
*Tollemache, H. J. *c* 5,176
Ex., £1,006. Per head, 3s. 10d.
Bate, Roger *l* 3,371
Ex., £762. Per head, 4s. 6d.

Majority 1,805

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,285	*c* 4,357	*c* 4,578
l 4,164	*l* 3,678	*l* 4,042

Macclesfield.
Pop. 53,147. Elec. 8,567.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Bromley-Davenport, W. *c* ..... Unop.
Ex., £482. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,311	*l* 3,283	*c* 4,332
c 2,846	*c* 2,756	*l* 3,396

Cheshire (continued)
Crewe.
Pop. 64,434. Elec. 12,018.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £415.
Ward, Hon. R. A. *c* 5,413
Ex., £1,153. Per head, 4s. 3d.
*McLaren, W. S. B. *l* 4,863
Ex., £804. Per head, 3s. 3d.

Con. gain—Majority 550

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,089	*l* 4,690	*l* 5,558
c 4,281	*c* 4,045	*c* 3,990

Northwich.
Pop. 69,893. Elec. 11,788.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £510.
*Brunner, Sir J. T. *l* 5,706
Ex., £1,291. Per head, 4s. 6d.
Ward, Thos. *c* 4,068
Ex., £1,126. Per head, 5s. 6d.

Majority 1,638

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
l 5,023	*u* 4,416	*l* 5,112	*l* 5,580
c 3,995	*l* 3,758	*c* 3,983	*c* 4,325

Altrincham.
Pop. 63,390. Elec. 11,547.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £500.
*Disraeli, C. R. *c* ... 5,264
Ex., £1,426. Per head, 5s. 5d.
Latham. A. M. *l* ... 3,889
Ex., £1,085. Per head, 5s. 7d.

Majority..... 1,375

1885.	1886. Mar. 26.	1886.	1892.
c 4,798	*c* 4,508	No	*c* 5,056
l 4,046	*l* 3,925	contest	*l* 4,258

Hyde. Pop. 57,468. Elec. 10,208.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £495.
*Sidebotham, J. W. *c* 4,735
Ex., £1,231. Per head, 5s. 2d.
Rhodes, G. W. *l* ... 3,844
Ex., £1,041. Per head, 5s. 5d.
Christie, G. S. *lab*... 448
Ex., £253. Per head, 11s. 3d.

Majority..... 891

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,546	*c* 4,328	*c* 4,525
c 3,990	*l* 3,885	*l* 4,220

Knutsford.
Pop. 55,073. Elec. 9,795.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £28.†
*Egerton, Hon Adeane *c* Unop.
Ex., £206. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892,
c 4,663	No	*c* 4,754
l 3,419	contest	*l* 2,792

Chester.
Pop. 42,295. Elec. 6,997.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £44.†
*Yerburgh, R. A. *c* Unop.
Ex., £263. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,740	*c* 2,549	*c* 3,148
c 2,440	*l* 2,483	*l* 2,528

Chesterfield, *see* Derby.

Chester-le-Street, *see* Durham.

Chesterton, *see* Cambridge.

Chichester, *see* Sussex.

Chippenham, *see* Wilts.

Chorley, *see* Lancashire, N.

Christchurch,
Pop. 53,270. Elec. 7,477.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £184.
*Smith, A. H. *c*..... 3,198
Ex., £766. Per head, 4s. 9d.
Brassey, T. A. 3,114
Ex., £653. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Majority 84

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,184	*c* 2,072	*c* 2,803
l 2,006	*l* 1,853	*l* 2,600

Cirencester, *see* Gloucester.

Cleveland, *see* York, N.R.

Clitheroe, *see* Lancashire, N.E.

Cockermouth, *see* Cumberlnd.

Clackmannan and Kinross Shires.
Pop. 44,309. Elec. 7,561.
Max. Ex., £1,010. Ret. Off., £259.
*Balfour, Q.C., Rt. Hon. J. B. *l* ... 3,133
Ex., £883. Per head, 5s. 7½d.
Younger, G. *c* 2,588
Ex., £826. Per head, 6s. 4½d.

Majority 545

1885.	1886.	1892.
No	*l* 3,159	*l* 3,541
contest	*u* 1,844	*u* 1,927

Clapham.
Pop. 96,952. Elec. 13,872.
Max. Ex., £710. Ret. Off., £309.
Thornton, P. M. *c*.. 5,925
Ex., £886. Per head, 2s. 11d.
*Kempster, Jno. *l*... 3,904
Ex., £495. Per head, 2s. 6d.

Majority..... 2,021

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,976	*c* 3,816	*c* 5,170
c 3,650	*l* 3,347	*l* 4,526

Clare.
East. Pop. 61,341. Elec. 10,780.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £237.
*Redmond, W. H. K. *p* 3,315
Ex., £484. Per head, 2s. 11d.
McHugh, P. A. *n*... 3,258
Ex., £317. Per head, 1s. 11½d.

Majority..... 57

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 6,224	No	*p* 3,314
c 289	contest.	*n* 2,868

West. Pop. 62,518. Elec. 10,488.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £238.
Jameson, Major J. *En* 3,376
Ex., £318. Per head, 1s. 10½d.
*Maguire, J. R. *p*... 2,973
Ex., £447. Per head, 3s.

Majority..... 403

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 6,763	No	*p* 3,878
c 289	contest.	*n* 2,871

Colchester.
Pop. 34,559. Elec. 5,257.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £201.
*Pearson, Sir W. D. *l* 2,475
Ex., £635. Per head, 5s. 1d.
Norris, E. S. *c*..... 2,270
Ex., £626. Per head, 5s. 6d.

Majority..... 205
1885. 1886. 1888. 1892. 1895.
*c*2044 *c*1996 *c*2126 *c*2173 *l*2559
*l*1878 *l*1701 *l*1687 *l*2112 *c*2296

College Green, *see* Dublin.

ColneValley*see*YorkshireWR

Connemara, *see* Galway.

Cork City (2).
Pop. 96,891. Elec. 13,362.
Max. Ex., £710. Ret. Off., £340.
*O'Brien, J. F. X. *n* 5,327
Ex., £194. Per head, 8¼d.
*Healy, M. *n* 5,169
Ex., £182. Per head, 8¼d.
Roche, J. *p* 4,994
Ex., £136. Per head, 6¼d.
Blake, J. C. *p* 4,966
Ex., £136. Per head, 6¼d.

Majority..... 268
1885. 1886. 1891. 1892.
n 6,682 No *n* 3,609 *n* 5,273
n 6,497 con- *p* 2,156 *n* 4,759
c 1,456 test. *c* 1,161 *p* 3,186
c 1,392 *p* 3,077

Cork County.
North. Pop. 48,917. Elec. 9,270.
Max. Ex., £820. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Flynn, J. C. *n*..... Unop.
Ex., £22. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1892.
n 4,902
l 102 No contest.

North East.
Pop. 49,837. Elec. 8,356.
Max. Ex., £780. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Abraham, W. *n* ... Unop.
Ex., £20. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1887. 1892.
No contest.

Mid. Pop. 49,594. Elec. 9,055.
Max. Ex., £820. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Tanner, Dr. C. K. D. *n* Unop.
Ex., £20. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1892.
n 5,033
c 106 No contest.

East. Pop. 49,284. Elec. 6,756.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Donellan, Capt. A. J. C. *n* Unop
Ex., £23. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1892.
n 4,314
c 266 No contest.

West. Pop. 50,186. Elec. 5,995.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Gilhooly, Jas. *n* ... Unop.
Ex., £20. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1892.
n 3,920 No *n* 3,155
c 373 contest. *u* 329

Cork County (continued)
South.
Pop. 46,269. Elec. 7,472.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Barry. E. *n* ..... Unop.
Ex., £24. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1892.
n 4,820
c 195 No contest.

South-East.
Pop. 45,663. Elec. 10,574.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Commins, Dr. A. *n* Unop
Ex., £22. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1889. 1892. 1893.
*n*4620 No contest *n*4109 No
c 661 *c* 692 con.

Cornwall.
North-West, or Camborne.
Pop. 54,192. Elec. 7,800.
Max. Ex., £1,010. Ret. Off., £331.
Strauss, A. *u* 3,166
Ex., £1,243. Per head, 7s. 10d.
*Conybeare, C. A. V. *l* 2,704
Ex., £815. Per head, 6s.

Con. gain—Majority 462
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 2,926 *l* 3,056 *l* 3,073
c 2,577 *u* 1,969 *u* 2,635

Truro.
Pop. 50,715. Elec. 9,057.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £410.
Lawrence, E. *u* ... 3,282
Ex., £1,396. Per head, 8s. 6d.
Waddy, H. T. *l* ... 3,012
Ex., £916. Per head, 6s. 1d.

Majority 270
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 3,816 *u* 3,522 *u* 4,029
c 2,883 *l* 1,546 *l* 2,518

Mid, or St. Austell.
Pop. 49,517. Elec. 9,213.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £425.
*McArthur, W. A. *l* 4,193
Ex., £1,236. Per head, 5s. 10d.
Williams, M. *u*..... 3,092
Ex., £1,065. Per head, 6s. 10d.

Majority..... 1,101
1885. 1886. 1887. 1892.
l 4,464 No *l* 3,540 *l* 4,201
c 2,183 contest. *u* 3,329 *u* 2,593

South-East, or Bodmin.
Pop. 52,386. Elec. 9,607.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £411.
*Courtney, Rt. Hon.
L. H. *u* 4,035
Ex., £1,389. Per head, 6s. 10d.
M'Dougall, J. *l* ... 3,492
Ex., £874. Per head, 5s.

Majority 543
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 4,254 *u* 3,763 *u* 3,809
c 3,101 *l* 2,101 *l* 3,578

Cornwall (continued)
West, or St. Ives.
Pop. 50,160. Elec. 7,569.
Max. Ex., £1,010. Ret. Off., £46.†
*Bolitho, T. B. *u* ... Unop.
Ex., £448. Per head, —.†
1885. 1886. 1887. 1892.
l 3,313 *u*3,395
c 2,576 *l* 888 No contest.

North-East, or Launceston.
Pop. 48,086. Elec. 9,423.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £511.
*Owen, T. *l* 3,633
Ex., £1,431. Per head, 7s. 10d.
Wills, F. *u* 2,975
Ex., £1,467. Per head, 9s. 10d.

Majority 658
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 4,690 No *l* 3,897
c 2,587 contest. *u* 2,913

Coventry.
Pop. 54,743. Elec. 10,926.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £273.
Murray, C. J. *c* ... 4,974
Ex., £779. Per head, 3s. 1d.
*Ballantine, W. H. W. *l* 4,624
Ex., £763. Per head, 3s. 3d.

Con. gain—Majority 350
1885. 1886. 1887. 1892.
c 4,565 *c* 4,201 *l* 4,229 *l* 4,754
l 4,327 *l* 3,776 *c* 4,213 *c* 4,611

Crewe, *see* Cheshire.
Cricklade, *see* Wiltshire.
Cromarty, *see* Ross.

Croydon.
Pop. 102,697. Elec. 16,152.
Max. Ex., £800. Ret. Off., £266.
*Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T. *c* 6,876
Ex., £912. Per head, 2s. 7d.
Hutchinson, C. C. *l* 4,647
Ex., £691. Per head, 2s. 11d.

Majority..... 2,229
1885. 1886. 1892. 1895.
c 5,484 No *c* 6,528 No
l 4,315 contest *l*4,834 contest.

Cumberland.
North, or Eskdale.
Pop. 45,300. Elec. 9,603.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £629.
*Allison, R. A. *l* ... 3,745
Ex., £992. Per head, 5s. 3d.
Howard, H. C. *u*.. 3,598
Ex., £1,045. Per head, 5s. 9d.

Majority..... 147
1885. 1886. 1892.
l 4,749 *l* 4,112 *l* 3,976
c 3,163 *c* 3,226 *c* 3,163

West, or Egremont.
Pop. 53,629. Elec. 10,424.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £525.
Duncombe, H. V. *c* 3,717
Ex., £1,492. Per head, 8s.
*Ainsworth, D. *l* ... 3,586
Ex., £665. Per head, 3s. 8d.

Con. gain—Majority 131
1885. 1886. 1892.
c 3,990 *c* 3,583 *l* 3,849
l 3,453 *l* 3,146 *c* 3,378

Cumberland (continued)
Cockermouth.
Pop. 63,592. Elec. 10,242.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £489.
*Lawson, Sir W. Bt. *l* 4,259
Ex., £833. Per head, 3s. 10d.
Milvain, T. *c*..... 4,018
Ex., £969. Per head, 4s. 9d.

Majority..... 241

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,845	*l* 4,130	*l* 4,599
l 3,835	*c* 3,126	*c* 3,828

Mid, or Penrith.
Pop. 45,636. Elec. 8,914.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £629.
*Lowther, J. W. *c*... 3,868
Ex., £1,101. Per head, 5s. 8d.†
Douglas, Dr. T. S. *l* 3,268
Ex., £718. Per head, 4s. 4d.

Majority..... 600

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,921	*c* 3,676	*c* 3,549
c 3,448	*l* 3,032	*l* 3,424

Darlington.
Pop. 38,035. Elec. 6,560.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £184.
Pease, A. *u* 3,354
Ex., £420. Per head, 2s. 6d.‖
*Fry, Sir T. *l*..... 2,697
Ex., £479. Per head, 3s. 6d.

U. gain—Majority 657

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,302	*l* 2,620	*l* 2,866
c 2,096	*u* 2,563	*u* 2,810

Dartford, *see* Kent.
Darwen, *see* Lancashire.
Denbigh District.
Pop. 24,216. Elec. 3,751.
Max. Ex., £410. Ret. Off., £171.
Howell, W. T. *c* ... 1,833
Ex., £563. Per head, 6s. 1d.
Morgan, W. H. *l* ... 1,604
Ex., £591. Per head, 7s. 4d.

Majority..... 229

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 1,761	*c* 1,657	*c* 1,664
l 1,455	*l* 1,440	*l* 1,566

Denbighshire.
East. Pop. 47,317. Elec. 9,592.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £387.
*Morgan, Rt. Hn. G. *l* 4,899
Ex., £1,237. Per head, 5s.
Raikes, H. St. J. *c*.. 3,115
Ex., £1,200. Per head, 7s. 8d.

Majority..... 1,784

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,831	*l* 3,536	*l* 4,188
c 3,438	*c* 3,510	*c* 3,423

West. Pop. 46,417. Elec. 8,941.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £454.
*Roberts. Jno. H. *l*. . 4,481
Ex., £1,168. Per head, 5s. 2d.
Edwards, Cap. W. *c*. 2 878
Ex., £1,231. Per head, 8s. 6d.

Majority..... 1,603

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,586	No	*l* 4,612
c 2,992	contest.	*c* 2,279

Deptford.
Pop. 101,326. Elec. 13,815.
Max. Ex., £710. Ret. Off., £359.
*Darling, Q.C., C. J. *c* 5,654
Ex., £726. Per head, 2s. 6d.
McNamara, T. J *l*.. 4,425
Ex., £655. Per head, 2s. 11d.

Majority..... 1,229

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
c 3,927	*c* 3,682	*c* 4,345	*c* 5,298
l 3,560	*l* 3,055	*l* 4,070	*l* 4,733

Derby (2).
Pop. 94,146. Elec. 17,379
Max. Ex., £600. Ret. Off., £476.
Bemrose, H. H. *c*... 7,907
Ex., £591. Per head, 1s. 5d.
Drage, Geoffrey *c*... 7,076
Ex., £591. Per head, 1s. 8d.
*Harcourt, Rt. Hon.
Sir W. V. *l*. ... 6,785
Ex., £524 10s. Per head, 1s. 6d.
*Roe, Sir T. *l*..... 6,475
Ex., £524 10s. Per head, 1s. 7d.

2 Con. gains—Maj. 291

1885.	1886.	1892.	1892.
l 7,813	*l* 6,571	Aug.	*l* 7,507
l 7,630	*l* 6,431	*l* 6,508	*l* 7,389
c 4,943	*u* 4,446	*c* 1,619	*c* 5,546
l 1,251			*u* 5,363

Derbyshire.
High Peak.
Pop. 60,740. Elec. 10,397.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £492.
*Sidebottom Col. W. *c* 4,671
Ex., £1,268. Per head, 5s. 5d.
Symonds, A. G. *l* .. 4,164
Ex., £905. Per head, 4s. 4d.

Majority..... 507

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,199	*c* 4,162	*c* 4,609
l 4,190	*l* 4,001	*l* 4,243

North East.
Pop. 61,995. Elec. 11,066.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £463.
*Bolton, T. D. *l* ... 4,737
Ex., £1,070. Per head, 4s. 6d.
Court, J. *c* 4,210
Ex., £1,035. Per head, 4s. 11d.

Majority..... 527

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,999	*l* 3,879	*l* 5,206
c 2,536	*u* 3,158	*c* 3,036

Chesterfield.
Pop. 61,294. Elec. 10,413.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £422.
*Bayley, T. *l* 4,572
Ex., £1,347. Per head, 5s. 10d.
Byron, A. W. *u* 4,325
Ex., £1,354. Per head, 6s. 3d.

Majority..... 247

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,408	*c* 3,567	*l* 4,249
c 2,136	*l* 3,453	*u* 4,069
lab 1,907		

Derbyshire (continued)
West. Pop. 56,987. Elec. 10,706.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £34.†
*Cavendish, V. C. *u* Unop.
Ex., £642. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,020	No	*u* 5,961
c 4,138	contest	*l* 2,768

Mid. Pop. 59,716. Elec. 10,479.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £434.
*Jacoby, J. A. *l*..... 4,926
Ex., £945. Per head, 3s. 10d.
Bridgman, W. C. *c* 4,351
Ex., £1,076. Per head, 4s. 11d.

Majority..... 575

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,447	*l* 4,569	*l* 4,899
c 3,067	*u* 3,706	*c* 3,907

Ilkeston.
Pop. 69,192. Elec. 13,175.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £469.
*Foster, Sir B. W. *l* 6,215
Ex., £1,095. Per head, 3s. 6d.
Baumgarten, Cap. *c* 5,254
Ex., £923. Per head, 3s. 6d.

Majority..... 961

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
l 5,780	*l* 4,621	*b* 5,572	*l* 6,185
c 3,793	*c* 3,793	*c* 4,180	*c* 4,402

South. Pop. 63,816. Elec. 13,347.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £506.
Gretton, John *c* ... 6,104
Ex., £1,439. Per head, 4s. 8d.
*Broad, H. E. *l* 5,217
Ex., £1,182. Per head, 4s. 6d.

Con. gain—Majority 887

1885.	1886.	1892. Feb. 16.	1892.
l 6,816	*l* 5,102	*l* 5,803	No
c 4,094	*u* 3,949	*c* 4,553	contest.

Devizes, *see* Wilts.
Devonport (2).
Pop. 70,238. Elec. 7,911.
Max. Ex., £265. Ret. Off., £240.
*Kearley, H. E. *l* ... 3,570
Ex., £571. Per head, 3s. 2d.
*Morton, E. J. C. *l*... 3,511
Ex., £571. Per head, 3s. 3d.
Wippell, P. H. P. *c* 3,303
Ex., £564 10s. Per head, 3s. 5d.
Thynne, T. U. *c* ... 3,263
Ex., £564 10s. Per head, 3s. 5d.

Majority..... 208

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,968	*c* 2,954	*l* 3,354
c 2,944	*c* 2,943	*l* 3,325
l 2,653	*l* 1,963	*c* 3,012
l 2,635	*l* 1,918	*c* 2,972

Devonshire.
East, or Honiton.
Pop. 52,025. Elec. 9,263,
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £29.†
*Kennaway, Sir J. H. *c* Unop.
Ex., £211. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,540	No	*c* 4,591
l 2,957	contest	*l* 2,565

Devonshire (continued)
North-East, or Tiverton.
Pop. 52,762. Elec. 9,203.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £28.†
*Walrond, Sir W. H. *c* Unop.
Ex., £234. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,562	No	*c* 4,433
l 3,460	contest	*l* 3,100

North, or South Molton.
Pop. 46,718. Elec. 8,662.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £566.
*Lambert, G. *l* 4,283
Ex., £1,156. Per head, 5s. 4d.
Long, Prof. *u* 2,923
Ex., £1,111. Per head, 7s. 7d.

Majority 1,360

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
l 4,925	*u* 4,041	*l* 4,222	*l* 4,728
c 2,924	*l* 2,352	*c* 3,010	*c* 2,939

North-West, or Barnstaple.
Pop. 61,349. Elec. 10,885.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £512.
Gull, W. C. Sir *u*... 4,825
Ex., £1,445. Per head, 5s. 11d.
*Billson, A. *l*..... 4,593
Ex., £1,185. Per head, 5s. 2d.

U. gain—Majority 232

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,577	*l* 4,222	*l* 4,383
c 3,734	*l* 2,960	*u* 4,236

West, or Tavistock.
Pop. 50,715. Elec. 12,154.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £633.
*Luttrell, H. C. F. *l*.. 4,970
Ex., £1,363. Ret. Off., 5s. 5d.
White-Thomson, C.B., Col. R. T. *u* 4,597
Ex., £1,381. Per head, 6s. 0d.

Majority 373

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,390	*u* 3,217	*l* 4,458
c 3,172	*l* 2,722	*c* 4,241

South, or Totnes.
Pop. 49,615. Elec. 9,431.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £478.
*Mildmay, F. B. *u*... 4,630
Ex., £1,305. Per head, 5s. 7d.
Spark, A. J. *b* 2,264
Ex., £688. Per head, 6s.

Majority 2,366

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,387	*u* 4,652	*u* 4,815
c 3,252	*l* 1,141	*l* 2,384

Torquay.
Pop. 57,463. Elec. 10,039.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £389.
Phillpotts, Com. *c*. 4,205
Ex., £1,274. Per head, 6s.
Barratt, F. L. *l* ... 4,030
Ex., £1,229. Per head, 6s. 1d.

Majority 175

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,509	*c* 3,135	*c* 4,157
c 3,161	*l* 3,055	*l* 3,763

Devonshire (continued)
Mid, or Ashburton.
Pop. 53,005. Elec. 9,726.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £469.
*Seale-Hayne, Right Hon. C. *l* 4,380
Ex., £1,356. Per head, 6s. 2d.
Nix, J. A. *c* 3,976
Ex., £1,399. Per head, 7s.

Majority 404

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,433	*l* 3,413	*l* 4,361
c 3,128	*c* 3,007	*c* 3,649

Dewsbury.
Pop. 72,983. Elec. 12,167
Max. Ex., £680. Ret. Off., £226.
*Oldroyd, Mark *l* ... 5,379
Ex., £681. Per head, 2s. 6d.
Cautley, H. S. *c* ... 3,875
Ex., £588. Per head, 3s.
Hartley, E R. *ind lab* 1,080
Ex., £139. Per head, 2s. 6d.

Majority 1,504

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
l 6,124	*l* 5,119	*l* 6,071	*l* 5,759
c 3,664	*c* 2,759	*u* 3,969	*c* 3,670

Doncaster. *see* Yorkshire, W.R.

Donegal.
North. Pop. 46,379. Elec. 6.622.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £15.†
Curran, T. B. *n* ... Unop.
Ex., £16. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
n 4,597	*n* 4,263	No	*n* 3,819
c 952	*c* 914	con.	*c* 1,108

West. Pop. 46,931. Elec. 6,254.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £18.†
*Sullivan, T. D. *n*...Unop.
Ex., £33. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1890	1892.
No contest.			
East. Pop. 45,459. Elec. 6,901.			
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £400.			
*O'Connor, A. *n* ... 3,392			
Ex., £273. Per head, 1s. 7½d.			
Herdman, E. T. *u* 2,729			
Ex., £692. Per head, 5s. 0¾d.			

Majority 663

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 4,089	*n* 3,972	*n* 3,546
l 2,992	*c* 2,551	*u* 2,783

South. Pop. 46,442. Elec. 6,380.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £400.
*Macneill, J. G. S. *n* 3,614
Ex., £205. Per head, 1s. 1d.
Stubbs, H. *c*..... 1,313
Ex., £313. Per head, 4s. 9d.

Majority 2,301

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
n 5,055	*n* 4,905	*n* 4,604	*n* 3,930
c 1,379	*c* 1,399	*u* 933	*c* 1,400

Dorset.
North. Pop. 45,740. Elec. 8,549.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Wingfield-Digby, J K *c* Unop.
Ex., £282. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,520	*l* 3,571	*c* 3,981
c 3,031	*u* 3,336	*l* 3,456

Dorset (continued)
East. Pop. 57,202. Elec. 11,018.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £24.†
*Sturt, Hon. H. N. *c*. Unop.
Ex., £441. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
l 4,543	*c* 4,317	*c* 4,421	No
c 3,846	*l* 3,622	*l* 4,074	contest

South. Pop. 49,897. Elec. 8,544.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £21.†
*Brymer, W. E. *c*... Unop.
Ex., £87. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
l 3,128	*c* 3,477	*c* 3,278	*c* 3,657
c 3,095	*l* 2,486	*l* 3,238	*l* 3,489

West. Pop. 41,648. Elec. 7,713.
Max. Ex., £1,010. Ret. Off., £20.†
Williams, Col. R. *c* Unop.
Ex., £283. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,507	*c* 3,672	*c* 3,691
l 3,365	*l* 2,467	*l* 2,813

Dover.
Pop. 33,313. Elec. 5,363.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £33.†
*Wyndham, G. *c* ... Unop.
Ex., £157. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1889.	1892.
c 2,066			*c* 2,231
l 1,418	No contest.		*lab* 978

Down.
North. Pop. 54,114. Elec. 9,495.
Max. Ex., £820. Ret. Off., £—.†
*Waring, Col. T. *c* ...Unop.
Ex., —. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,315	*c* 4,959	No
l 2,841	*n* 964	contest.

East. Pop. 52,270. Elec. 8,804.
Max. Ex., £780. Ret. Off., £—.†
*Rentoul, Dr. J. A. *c* Unop.
Ex., —. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
No contest.	*c* 5,093		
l 2,561	No contest.		

West. Pop. 50,731. Elec. 9,862.
Max. Ex., £820. Ret. Off., £—.†
*Hill, Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. *c* ..... Unop.
Ex., —. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
No contest.	*c* 6,589	No contest.
	n 1,199	

South. Pop. 51,771. Elec. 8,715.
Max. Ex., £780. Ret. Off., £—.
*McCartan, M. *n* ... 4,057
Ex., —. Per head, —.
Rowan, Dr. *c* 3,378
Ex., —. Per head, —.

Majority 679

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 4,945	*n* 4,786	*n* 4,207
c 3,945	*c* 3,816	*u* 3,636
		p 42

Dublin City.
College Green.
Pop. 70,972. Elec. 7,698.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £—.†
*Kenny, Dr. J. E. *p* Unop.
Ex., —. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 6,548	No	*p* 2,568
l 1,518	contest.	*u* 1,441
		n 1,116

Dublin City (continued)
Dublin Harbour
Pop. 69,723. Elec. 11,018.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £—.†
*Harrington, T. *p*... Unop.

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 6,617	No	*p* 4,482
l 1,652	contest.	*n* 1,376

St. Stephen's Green.
Pop. 73,167. Elec. 8,697
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £—.
*Kenny, Wm. *u*..... 3,661
Plunkett, Count *p*.. 3,205

Majority..... 456

Bye-election, September 2nd, 1895.
Kenny, Wm. *n*..... 3,525
Mahony, Pierce *p*... 2,893

Majority..... 632

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
n 5,277	*n* 5,008	*n* 4,819	*u* 2,893
c 3,334	*u* 2,565	*c* 2,932	*p* 2,878
			n 615

St. Patrick's.
Pop. 65,034. Elec. 9,691.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £—.†
*Field, Wm. *p* ..... Unop.

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 5,330	No	*p* 3,693
c 1,162	contest.	*n* 1,096

Dublin County.
North. Pop. 75,097. Elec. 11,378.
Max. Ex., £900. Ret. Off., £540.
*Clancy, J. J. *p*..... 4,520
Ex., £338. Per head, —.
Wilson, D. J. *c* ... 2,280
Ex., £866. Per head, —.

Majority..... 2,240

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 7,560	No	*p* 3,991
c 1,425	contest.	*n* 2,696
		c 1,638

South. Pop. 75,118, Elec. 10,949.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £500.
*Plunkett, Hon. H. *c* 4,901
Ex., £917. Per head, 3s. 8½d.
Burke, E. H. *p* 2,962
Ex., £473. Per head, 3s. 2½d.

Majority..... 1,939

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 5,114	*n* 5,022	*c* 4,371
c 3,736	*u* 3,254	*p* 2,261
		n 1,452

Dublin University (2).
Elec. 4,506.
Max. Ex., £440. Ret. Off., £10.†
*Plunkett, Rt. Hon.
D. R. *c* ..... Unop.
Ex., £54. Per head, —.†
*Carson, E. *c*..... Unop.
Ex., £54. Per head, —.†
Election, December 6th, 1895.
Lecky, W. E. H. *n*.. 1,757
Wright, Geo. *c*..... 1,011

Majority..... 746

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
No	*c* 1,871	*c* 1,376	*c* 2,188
contest	*c* 1,867	*c* 712	*c* 1,609
	n 57		*c* 897
	n 56		

Dudley.
Pop. 90,223. Elec. 14,831.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £333.
*Robinson, Brooke *c* 6,536
Ex., £967. Per head., 2s. 11d.
Fleming, C. J. *l* ... 5,795
Ex., £779. Per head, 2s. 8d.

Majority.. 741

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,377	*c* 6,475	*c* 6,668
c 5,221	*l* 4,545	*l* 5,619

Dulwich, *see* Camberwell.

Dumbartonshire.
Pop. 77,446. Elec. 12,292.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £439.
Wylie, A. *c* 5,375
Ex., £1,490. Per head, 5s. 6½d.
*Sinclair, Capt. J. *l* 5,342
Ex., £1,194. Per head, 4s. 5½d.

Con. gain—Majority 33

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,514	*c* 4,249	*l* 5,249
l 4,357	*l* 4,217	*c* 4,956

Dumfries District.
Pop. 26,183. Elec. 3,456.
Max. Ex., £410. Ret. Off., £108.
*Reid, R. T. Sir *l* ... 1,785
Ex., £411. Per head, 4s. 7½d.
Murray, W. *u* 1,185
Ex., £364. Per head, 6s. 1¾d.

Majority 600

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 1,546	*l* 1,547	*l* 1,698
c 1,363	*c* 1,217	*u* 1,166

Dumfriesshire.
Pop. 55,290. Elec. 9,134.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £279.
Souttar, A. R. *l* ... 3,965
Ex., £966. Per head, 4s. 10½d.
Maxwell, W. J. *u* ...3,952
Ex., £825. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Lib. gain—Majority 13

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,857	*u* 4,106	*u* 4,123
c 3,566	*l* 3,252	*l* 3,849

Dundee (2).
Pop. 153,051. Elec. 18,011.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £364.
*Robertson, E. *l*..... 7,602
Ex., £381. Per head, 1s.
*Leng, Sir Jno. *l* ... 7,592
Ex., £390. Per head, 1s. 0½d.
Smith, W. C. *u*..... 5,390
Ex., £671. Per head, 2s. 5½d.
Jenkins, E. *c*..... 4,318
Ex., £973. Per head, 4s. 6d.
McDonald, J. *lab*... 1,313
Ex., £117. Per head, 1s. 9½d.

Majority..... 2,202

1885.	1886.	1888.	1889.	1892.
*l*8261	*l*8236	*l*7856	No	*l*8484
*l*7187	*l*8216	*u*4217	con-	*l*8191
*l*6279	*u*3545		test.	*c*5659
*c*5149	*u*3346			*u*5066
				*lab*354

Durham City.
Pop. 15,287. Elec. 2,482.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £105.
*Fowler, M. *l*..... 1,111
Ex., £173. Per head, 3s. 1d.
Elliott, A. R. D. *u*. 1,110
Ex., £351. Per head, 6s. 3d.

Majority..... 1

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 1,114	*c* 1,129	*l* 1,075
l 993	*l* 855	*c* 1,000

Durham.
Jarrow.
Pop. 80,532. Elec. 14,431.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £23.†
Palmer, Sir C. M. *l* Unop.
Ex., £34. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,702	No	*l* 7,343
lab 1,731	contest.	*lab* 2,416

Houghton-le-Spring.
Pop. 69,235. Elec. 13,987.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £493.
Cameron, R. *l*..... 6,592
Ex., £975. Per head, 2s. 11d.
Corbett, V. W. *c*... 5,711
Ex., £1,032. Per head, 3s. 7d.

Majority..... 881

1885.	1886.	1892.
lab 6,511	*c* 5,870	*l* 6,256
c 4,767	*lab* 5,059	*c* 4,823
		Temp 810

Chester-le-Street.
Pop. 70,206. Elec. 14,618.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £541.
*Joicey, Sir Jas. *l* ... 7,370
Ex., £1,474. Per head, 3s. 11d.
Morpeth, Lord *u*... 4,113
Ex., £1,982. Per head, 5s. 3d.

Majority 3,257

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,408	No	*l* 6,453
l 3,606	contest.	*u* 4,066
c 2,118		

North-West.
Pop. 65,987. Elec. 11,346.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £471.
*Atherley-Jones, Ll.
A. *l* 5,428
Ex., £542. Per head, 1s. 11d.
Joicey, J. *u* 3,869
Ex., £883. Per head, 4s. 6d.

Majority 1,559

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,081	No	*l* 5,121
c 3,035	contest.	*u* 2,891

Mid. Pop. 67,635. Elec. 12,519.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £467.
*Wilson, Jno. *lab* ... 5,937
Ex., £648. Per head, 2s. 2d.
Wilkinson, A. *u* ... 4,295
Ex., £1,127. Per head, 5s. 2d.

Majority 1,642

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
l 5,799	No	*lab* 5,409	*l* 5,661
c 3,245	con.	*c* 3,375	*c* 3,699

Durham (continued)
South-East.
Pop. 63,830. Elec. 14,702.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £589.
Havelock-Allen, Sir H. *u* 5,978
Ex., £1,720. Per head, 5s. 9d.
*Richardson, Jos. *l*... 5,864
Ex., £1,620. Per head, 5s. 6d.

U. gain—Majority 114

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,603	*u* 4,984	*l* 5,560
c 4,854	*l* 4,045	*u* 5,396

Bishop Auckland.
Pop. 61,833. Elec. 10,979.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £421.
*Paulton, J. M. *l* ... 5,032
Ex., £537. Per head, 2s. 1d.
Markham, G. E. *c*.. 3,735
Ex., £567. Per head, 3s.

Majority 1,297

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,907	No	*l* 5,784
c 2,280	contest.	*c* 2,607

Barnard Castle.
Pop. 59,459. Elec. 11,194.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £475.
*Pease, Sir J.W., Bt. *l* 4,924
Ex., £925. Per head, 3s. 9d.
Vane, Capt. W. L. *c* 3,848
Ex., £954. Per head, 4s. 11d.

Majority 1,076

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,962	No	*l* 5,337
c 2,457	contest.	*c* 2,924

Ealing, *see* Middlesex.
Eastbourne, *see* Sussex.
East Grinstead, *see* Sussex.
East Toxteth, *see* Liverpool.
Eccles, *see* Lancashire, S.E.
Ecclesall, *see* Sheffield.
Eddisbury, *see* Cheshire.
Edinboro' and St. Andrew's Universities.
Elec. 9,195.
Max. Ex., £—. Ret. Off., £13.†
*Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir C. J., Q.C..... Unop.
Ex., £146. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1892.
c 2,840				
l 2,453	No contest.			

Edinburgh City.
East. Pop. 61,931. Elec. 9,437.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £163.
*Wallace, R. *l* 3,499
Ex., £400. Per head, 2s. 3½d.
Younger, H. G. *u*... 3,050
Ex., £452. Per head, 2s. 11½d.

Majority 449

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,337	*l* 3,694	*l* 3,963
r 1,929	*u* 2,253	*u* 2,803

Edinburgh City (continued)
West. Pop. 53,565. Elec. 8,452.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £7.†
*McIver, Lewis *u* ... Unop.
Ex., £153. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
l 3,800	*u* 3,083	*l* 3,298	*u* 3,728
c 2,625	*l* 2,393	*u* 3,244	*l* 3,216

Central.
Pop. 63,392. Elec. 7,580.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £7.†
*McEwan, W. *l* ..... Unop.
Ex., £209. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,930	*l* 3,760	*l* 3,733
l 1,684	*u* 2,236	*u* 1,758
c 1,606		*lab* 438
l 770		

South. Pop. 82,337. Elec. 12,053.
Max. Ex., £680. Ret. Off., £193.
Cox, R. *u* 4,802
Ex., £646. Per head, 2s. 8½d.
*Paul, H. W. *l* 4,708
Ex., £621. Per head, 2s. 7½d.

U. gain—Majority 94

1885.	Jan. 26. 1886.	1886.	1892.
l 4,273	*l* 4,029	*l* 3,778	*l* 4,692
l 2,874	*c* 1,730	*u* 2,191	*u* 4,261

Edinburghshire.
Midlothian.
Pop. 86,839. Elec. 13,750.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £330.
Carmichael, Sir T G *l* 6,090
Ex., £1,099. Per head, 3s. 7½d.
Dalrymple, Hon. L. *u* 5,631
Ex., £1,060. Per head, 3s. 9d.

Majority..... 459

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 7,879	No	*l* 5,845
c 3,248	contest	*c* 5,155

Edgbaston, *see* Birmingham.
Egremont, *see* Cumberland.
Eifion, *see* Carnarvon.
Elgin District.
Pop. 33,292. Elec. 4,440.
Max. Ex., £440. Ret. Off., £182.
*Asher, Q.C., Alex. *l* 1,853
Ex., £557. Per head, 6s.
Gordon, C. T. *u* ... 1,161
Ex., £585. Per head, 10s. 1d.

Majority 692

1885.	1886.	1892.
No contest.		*l* 1,668
		u 1,127

Elgin and Nairn.
Pop. 37,613. Elec. 5,669.
Max. Ex., £890. Ret. Off., £233.
Gordon, J. E. *c*..... 2,147
Ex., £1,053. Per head, 9s. 10½d.
*Keay, J. S. *l*..... 2,019
Ex., £771. Per head, 7s. 7½d.

Con. gain—Majority 128

1885.	1886.	1889.	1892.
l 1,612	*l* 1,991	*l* 2,573	*l* 2,533
c 1,566	*u* 1,872	*c* 2,044	*u* 1,978
l 1,435			

Elland, *see* Yorkshire, W.R.
Enfield, *see* Middlesex.
Epping, *see* Essex.
Epsom, *see* Surrey.
Eskdale, *see* Cumberland.
Essex.
South-West, or Walthamstow.
Pop. 101,236. Elec. 17,747.
Max. Ex., £1,610. Ret. Off., £620.
*Byrne, Q.C., E. W. *c* 6,876
Ex., £1,602. Per head, 4s. 8d.
Pollen, A. J. H. *l*... 4,523
Ex., £930. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Majority 2,353

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,300	*c* 4,461	*c* 6,115
c 4,125	*l* 2,639	*l* 4,965

South, or Romford.
Pop. 103,543. Elec. 20,799.
Max. Ex., £1,790. Ret. Off., £669.
*Money-Wigram, A. *c* 8,257
Ex., £2,014. Per head, 4s. 10d.
Bethell, J. H. *l* ... 6,430
Ex., £1,323. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Majority 1,827

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,370	*c* 4,233	*c* 6,724
c 4,306	*l* 1,755	*l* 5,542
	u 1,457	

West, or Epping.
Pop. 55,416. Elec. 9,771.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £18.†
Lockwood, Col. *c*... Unop.
Ex., £112. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,659	No	*c* 4,486
l 2,915	contest.	*l* 2,738

North, or Saffron Walden.
Pop. 47,422. Elec. 8,920.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £411.
Gold, C. *l* 3,806
Ex., £1,226. Per head, 6s. 5d.
Gray, C. W. *c* 3,381
Ex., £914. Per head, 5s. 4d.

Majority..... 425

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,755	*l* 4,059	*l* 4,564
c 3,006	*c* 3,319	*c* 2,683

North-East, or Harwich.
Pop. 55,612. Elec. 11,296.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £419.
*Round, J. *c* 4,566
Ex., £657. Per head, 2s. 10d.
Varty, R. *l* 2,685
Ex., £459. Per head, 3s. 5d.

Majority..... 1,881

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,584	*c* 4,623	*c* 4,112
l 3,824	*l* 2,322	*l* 3,807

Mid, or Chelmsford.
Pop. 58,313. Elec. 9,774.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £16.†
*Usborne, T. *c* ..... Unop.
Ex., £76. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	April. 1892.	1892.
c 4,321			*c* 4,168
l 3,079	No contest.		*l* 2,779

Essex (continued)
East, or Maldon.
Pop. 54,572. Elec. 10,041.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £493.
Strutt, C. H., Hon., *c* 4,618
Ex., £1,257. Per head, 5s. 5d.
Dodd, C., Q.C. *l*..... 4,006
Ex., £1,114. Per head, 5s. 6d.

Con. gain—Majority 612

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,509	*c* 4,143	*l* 4,321
c 3,878	*l* 3,686	*c* 4,153

South-East, or Southend.
Pop. 69,824. Elec. 13,640.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £494.
*Rasch, Major F. C. *c* 5,460
Ex., £982. Per head, 3s. 7d.
Watson, D. M. *l* ... 3,520
Ex., £796. Per head, 4s. 6d.

Majority..... 1,940

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,707	*c* 3,758	*c* 4,901
l 3,500	*l* 2,916	*l* 4,359

Everton, *see* Liverpool.
Evesham, *see* Worcester.
Exchange, *see* Liverpool.

Exeter.
Pop. 50,570. Elec. 8,198.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £287.
*Northcote, Hon. Sir H. S., Bart. *c*... 3,857
Ex., £705. Per head, 3s. 7d.
Hogg, A. S. *l* 3,363
Ex., £727. Per head, 4s. 3d.

Majority..... 494

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,315	*c* 3,222	*c* 3,884
l 3,074	*l* 2,879	*l* 3,329

Eye, *see* Suffolk.

Falkirk District.
Pop. 65,346. Elec. 9,363.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £254.
Wilson, John *u* ... 4,075
Ex., £734. Per head, 3s. 7d.
Smith, H. *l* 3,822
Ex., £641. Per head, 3s. 4½d.

U. gain—Majority 253

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,104	*u* 2,713	*l* 3,816
c 2,204	*c* 2,693	*c* 3,177
l 814		
l 74		

Falmouth, *see* Penryn.
Fareham, *see* Hants.
Faversham, *see* Kent.

Fermanagh.
North. Pop. 37,756. Elec. 5,632.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £400.
*Dane, R. M. *c* 2,782
Ex., £285. Per head, 2s. 0½d.
Leeper, G. R. *n* ... 2,406
Ex., £56. Per head, 0s. 5½d.

Majority..... 376

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,255	*n* 3,128	*c* 2,793
c 2,822	*c* 2,862	*n* 2,483

Fermanagh (continued)
South. Pop. 36,281. Elec. 5,519.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £400.
*Jordan, J. *n* 2,792
Ex., £28. Per head, 0s. 2½d.
Brooke, Sir A. D. *c* 2,096
Ex., £428. Per head, 4s. 0½d.

Majority..... 696

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,574	*n* 3,553	*n* 2,941
c 2,181	*c* 2,320	*c* 2,320

Fifeshire.
East. Pop. 50,996. Elec. 9,432
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £257.
*Asquith, H. H., Q.C. *l* 4,332
Ex., £661. Per head, 3s. 0½d.
Gilmour, J. *c* 3,616
Ex., £988. Per head, 5s. 5½d.

Majority..... 716

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,533	*l* 2,863	*l* 3,743
c 2,577	*u* 2,489	*c* 3,449

West. Pop. 58,458. Elec. 10,637.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £276.
*Birrell, A. *l* 4,719
Ex., £607. Per head, 2s. 6¾d.
Wemyss, R. G. E. *u* 2,965
Ex., £792. Per head, 5s. 4d.

Majority.. 1,754

1885. 1886.	1889.	1892.
	l 3,551	*l* 5,215
No contest.	*u* 2,758	*n* 1,633

Finsbury.
Holborn.
Pop. 70,918. Elec. 11,717.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £29.†
*Hall, Sir Chas. *c*... Unop.
Ex., £306. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
			1892. Aug. 12
*c*4047	*c*3651	*c*4398	*c*4949 No
*l*2473	*l*1950	*l*3433	*la*2477 con.

Central.
Pop. 65,885. Elec. 8,911.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £193.
Massey-Mainwaring, Hon. W. F. B. *c*... 3,588
Ex., £672. Per head, 3s. 9d.
*Naoroji, Dadabhai *l* 2,783
Ex., £593. Per head, 4s. 3d.

Con. gain—Majority 805

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,861	*c* 2,245	*l* 2,959
c 2,314	*l* 2,240	*c* 2,956

Eastern.
Pop. 45,306. Elec. 5,840.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £148.
Richards, H. C. *c*... 2,260
Ex., £554. Per head, 4s. 8d.
*Rowlands, Jas. *l* ... 1,990
Ex., £299. Per head, 3s.

Con. gain—Majority 270

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,055	*l* 1,973	*l* 2,383
l 2,035	*c* 1,912	*c* 2,093

Flint District.
Pop. 23,251. Elec. 3,853.
Max. Ex., £410. Ret. Off., £229.
*Lewis, J. H. *l* 1,828
Ex., £483. Per head, 5s. 3d.
Pennant, P. P. *c* ... 1,663
Ex., £503. Per head, 6s.

Majority..... 165

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 1,835	*l* 1,827	*l* 1,883
c 1,713	*u* 1,403	*c* 1,524

Flintshire.
Pop. 53,034. Elec. 10,592.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £480.
*Smith, S. *l* 4,376
Ex., £1,199. Per head, 5s. 5d.
Howard, Col. R. L. *c* 3,925
Ex., £1,098. Per head, 5s. 7d.

Majority..... 451

1885.	1886. Mar. 2.	1892.
l 4,758	No	*l* 4,248	*l* 4,597
c 3,132	contest.	*c* 2,738	*u* 3,145

Forest of Dean, *see* Glo'ster.

Forfarshire.
Pop. 67,515. Elec. 12,010.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £365.
White, J. Martin., *l* 5,159
Ex., £1,545. Per head, 5s. 11¾d.
Ramsay, Hon. C. M. *c* 4,718
Ex., £1,418. Per head, 6s.

Majority..... 441

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,157	*u* 3,839	*l* 4,943
c 1,851	*l* 3,432	*c* 4,077

Frome, *see* Somerset.

Fulham.
Pop. 91,640. Elec., 12,716.
Max. Ex., £680. Ret. Off., £300.
*Fisher, W. H. *c* ... 5,378
Ex., £820. Per head, 3s.
Cornwall, E. A. *l* ... 3,915
Ex., £728. Per head, 3s. 8d.
Pernell, W. *ind lab* 196
Ex., £159. Per head, 16s. 2d.

Majority..... 1,463

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,642	*c* 2,557	*c* 4,365
l 2,590	*l* 2,247	*l* 4,154

Gainsborough, *see* Lincoln.

Galway City.
Pop. 16,942. Elec. 1,759.
Max. Ex., £275. Ret. Off., £37.
*Pinkerton, Jno. *n* ... 596
Ex., £110. Per head, 3s. 8d.
Leamy, E. *p* 465
(No account furnished.)
Morris, M. H. F. *c* .. 395
Ex., £253. Per head, 13s. 9d.

Majority 190

1885.	1886. Feb. 10.	1886.	1892.
n 1,335	*n* 945	No	*n* 644
c 164	*n* 54	contest.	*p* 593

Galway County.

Connemara.
Pop. 50,362. Elec. 7,155.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £15.†

O'Mally, Wm. *n* ... Unop.
Ex., £15. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
		n 2,637
No contest.		*p* 598

North. Pop. 51,902. Elec. 10,034.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £215.

Kilbride, D. *n* 2,590
Ex., £344. Per head, 2s. 7¾d.

*Nolan, Col. *p* 2,025
Ex., £315. Per head, 3s. 1d.

Majority 565

1885.	1886.	1892,
		p 2,040
No contest.		*n* 1,651

East. Pop. 48,939. Elec. 7,288.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £15.†

*Roche, Jno. *n* ..... Unop.
Ex., £18. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
n 4,866			*n* 4,456
c 353	No contest.		*p* 974

South. Pop. 46,111. Elec 7,265.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £15.†

*Sheehy, D. *n* ..... Unop.
Ex., £15. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
		n 2,623
No contest.		*p* 1,411

Gateshead.

Pop. 85,712. Elec. 14,383.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £402.

*Allan, W. *l* 6,137
Ex., £716. Per head, 2s. 3d.

Lucas, J. *u* 5,654
Ex., £975. Per head, 3s. 5d.

Majority 483

1835.	1886.	1892.	1893.
l 5,756	No	*l* 5,336	*l* 6,434
c 3,024	contest.	*u* 5,043	*u* 5,566

Glamorganshire.

East. Pop. 72,465. Elec. 12,981.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £594.

*Thomas, A. *l* 6,055
Ex., £1,172. Per head, 3s. 10d.

Jackson, C. J. *c* ... 3,909
Ex., £1,209. Per head, 6s. 2d.

Majority 2,146

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,886	No	*l* 5,764
c 2,086	contest.	*c* 2,797

South. Pop. 75,337. Elec. 14,227.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £525.

Wyndham-Quin,
Maj H. *c*..... 5,747
Ex., £1,313. Per head, 4s. 6d.

*Williams, A. J. *l* ... 4,922
Ex., £879. Per head, 3s. 6d.

Con. gain—Majority 825

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,945	*l* 3,497	*l* 4,743
c 3,351	*u* 2,177	*c* 3,825

Glamorganshire (continued)

Rhondda.
Pop. 68,720. Elec. 10,476.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £17.†

*Abraham, W. *l*.....Unop.
Ex., £22. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,857		
l 2,992	No contest.	

West, or Gower.
Pop. 55,261. Elec. 12,150.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £390.

*Randell, D. *l* 6,074
Ex., £530. Per head, 1s. 8d.

Glascodine, C. H. *u* 2,256
Ex., £811. Per head, 7s. 2d.

Majority 3,818

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
l 5,560	No	*l* 3,964	No
c 2,103	contest.	*c* 3,358	contest

Mid. Pop. 60,968. Elec. 12,534.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £400.

*Evans, S. T., *l* 5,612
Ex., £338. Per head, 1s. 2d.

Vaughan, J. E. *c* ... 2,935
Ex., £636. Per head, 4s. 4d.

Majority 2,677

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
			l 5,941
No contest.			*c* 1,725

Glasgow.

St. Rollox.
Pop. 94,569. Elec. 14,724.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £292.

Begg, F. Faithfull *c* 4,561
Ex., £767. Per head, 3s. 4½d.

Carmichael, Sir J. M. *l* 4,200
Ex., £749. Per head, 3s. 6¾d.

Wollacott, Jno. E. *i l* 405
Ex., £175. Per head, 8s. 7¾d.

Majority 361

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,950	*u* 4,788	*l* 6,247
c 4,824	*l* 4,669	*u* 4,891

Central.
Pop. 75,379. Elec. 15,107.
Max. Ex., £770. Ret. Off., £325.

*Baird, J. G. A. *c*... 5,621
Ex., £863. Per head, 3s. 0¾d.

Adam, E. *l* 3,792
Ex., £542. Per head, 2s. 10½d.

Majority 1,829

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,846	*c* 5,779	*c* 6,085
c 4,779	*l* 4,423	*l* 5,245

College.
Pop. 93,047. Elec. 14,967.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £283.

Stirling - Maxwell,
Sir J. M. *c*..... 5,364
Ex., £886. Per head, 3s. 3½d.

*Cameron, Sir. C. *l.* 4,219
Ex., £881. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Con. gain —Maj. 1,145

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,662	*l* 4,880	*l* 5,804
c 4,139	*u* 4,225	*c* 4,758
		lab. 225

Glasgow (continued)

Bridgeton.
Pop. 81,396. Elec. 10,481.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £223.

*Trevelyan, Rt. Hon.
Sir G. O., Bart. *l* 3,161
Ex., £719. Per head, 4s. 6½d.

Dickson, C. S, *c* ... 2,719
Ex., £667. Per head, 4s. 10¾d.

Watson, J. R. *i l* ... 609
Ex., £233. Per head, 7s. 7¾d.

Majority 442

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
l 3,599	*l* 4,304	*l* 4,654	*l* 4,729
c 3,478	*c* 3,567	*u* 3,253	*c* 3,351
r 978			

Camlachie.
Pop. 71,157. Elec. 10,046.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £220.

*Cross, Alex. *u* 3,198
Ex., £668. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Chisholm, S. *l* 2,497
Ex., £486. Per head, £3 10¼d.

Smellie, R. *ind lab* 696
Ex., £143. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Majority 701

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,047	*l* 3,467	*u* 3,455
c 2,883	*u* 3,308	*l* 3,084
r 177		*soc* 906
		l 179

Tradeston.
Pop. 70,649. Elec. 10,173.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £206.

*Corbett, A. C. *u* ... 3,373
Ex., £593. Per head, 3s. 6d.

Green, Geo. *l* 2,568
Ex., £443. Per head, 3s. 5¼d.

Smith, F. *Ind. lab.* 368
Ex., £201. Per head, 10s. 11d.

Majority 805

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,354	*l* 3,878	*u* 3,366
c 3,240	*l* 3,174	*l* 3,197
rad 86		*lab* 783

Blackfriars and Hutchesontown
Pop. 73,784. Elec. 10,084.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £207.

*Provand, A. D. *l* ... 3,108
Ex., £541. Per head, 3s. 5¾d.

Stuart, Alex., jun. *u* 2,727
Ex., £742. Per head, 5s. 5¼d.

Maxwell, J. Shaw *lab* 448
Ex., £158. Per head, 7s. 0¾d.

Majority 381

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,759	*l* 4,201	*l* 4,146
c 3,173	*u* 3,337	*c* 3,065
rad 1,156		

Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.

Elec. 8,789.

*Campbell, J. A. *c*.. Unop.

1885.	1886.	1892.
No contest.		

Gloucester.
Pop. 39,444. Elec. 6,900.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £186.
Monk, C. J. *u* 3,264
Ex., £585. Per head, 3s. 7d.
Wells, A. Spencer, *l* 2,791
Ex., £562. Per head, 4s.

U. gain—Majority 473

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,222	*l* 1,908	*l* 2,885
c 1,726	*c* 1,713	*u* 2,800

Gloucestershire.
Mid, or Stroud.
Pop. 56,488. Elec. 11,588.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £418.
Cripps, C. A., Q.C. *c* 5,175
Ex., £1,113. Per head, 4s. 3d.
Allen, C. P. *l* 4,514
Ex., £1,150. Per head, 5s. 1d.

Con. gain—Maj. 661

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,646	*c* 4,620	*l* 4,612
c 4,333	*l* 3,811	*c* 4,409

North, or Tewkesbury.
Pop. 50,325. Elec. 11,796.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £45.†
*Dorrington, Sir J. E. *c* Unop.
Ex., £413. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,666	No	*c* 5,028
l 4,484	contest.	*l* 4,125

East, or Cirencester.
Pop. 53,364. Elec. 9,825.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £541.
Bathurst, A. B. *c*... 4,509
Ex., £1,376. Per head, 6s. 1d.
*Lawson, H. L. W. *l.* 4,294
Ex., £1,290. Per head, 6s.

Con. gain—Maj. 215

1885.	1886.	1892.	1893.
t 4,782	No	*l* 4,207	*l* 4,687
c 4,035	contest	*c* 4,054	*c* 4,447

Forest of Dean.
Pop. 52,791. Elec. 11,022.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Dilke, Right Hon.
Sir C. W. Brt. *l* Unop.
Ex., £168. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
l 5,143	*l* 3,882	*l* 4,286	*l* 5,360
c 2,421	*u* 2,415	*c* 2,736	*c* 2,942

South, or Thornbury.
Pop. 63,587· Elec. 12,195.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £547.
*Colston, C. E. H. A. *c* 5,727
Ex., £1,267. Per head, 4s. 5d.
Allen, A. A. *l* 4,638
Ex., £1,324. Per head, 5s. 8d.

Majority 1,089

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,834	*c* 4,935	*c* 5,202
c 4,689	*l* 4,054	*l* 4,978

Gorton, *see* Lancashire, S.E.

Govan, *see* Lanark.

Gower, *see* Glamorgan.

Grantham.
Pop. 17,170. Elec. 2,896.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £97.
*Lopes, H. Y. B. *c* 1,507
Ex., £442. Per head, 5s. 10d.
Waddy, S. D., Q.C. *l.* 1,167
Ex., £345. Per head, 5s. 10d.

Con. gain—Majority 340

1885.	1886. Feb.	1886.	1892.
l 1,379	No	*c* 1,197	*c* 1,296
c 1,131	contest	*l* 1,161	*l* 1,263

Gravesend.
Pop. 35,492. Elec. 5,001.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £138.
*Palmer, J. D. *c* ... 2,405
Ex., £429. Per head, 3s. 6d.
Johnson, L. M. *l. & lab.* 1,218
Ex., £252. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Majority 1,187

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 1,916	*c* 1,938	*c* 2,370
l 1,850	*l* 1,430	*l* 1,619

Great Grimsby.
Pop. 58,603. Elec. 11,558.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £331.
Doughty, Geo. *l*... 4,347
Ex., £802. Per head, £3s. 8d.
*Heneage, Rt. Hon.
E. *u* 4,166
Ex., £841. Per head, 4s.

Lib. gain—Majority 181

1885.	1886. Feb.	1886.	1892.	1893.
*l*3711	*u*3390	*u*2982	*l* 4201	*u*4427
*c*2897	*c* 2330	*l* 2649	*u*3565	*l* 3436

Great Yarmouth.
Pop. 49,318. Elec. 8,139.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £193.
Colomb, J. C. Sir *c* 3,528
Ex., £723. Per head, 4s. 1d.
*Moorsom, J. M. *l.* 2,893
Ex., £622. Per head, 4s. 3d.

Con. gain—Majority 635

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,653	*c* 2,977	*l* 2,972
l 2,458	*l* 2,011	*c* 2,704

Greenock.
Pop. 63,096. Elec. 7,570.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £195.
*Sutherland, Sir T.
K.C.M.B. *u*..... 3,571
Ex., £680. Per head, 3s. 9¾d.
Fletcher, A. E. *l* ... 2,753
Ex., £593. Per head, 4s. 3¼d.

Majority 818

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,057	*u* 2,905	*u* 2,942
c 2,954	*l* 2,208	*l* 2,887

Guildford, *see* Surrey.

Greenwich.
Pop. 78,131. Elec. 10,899.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £269.
*Cecil, Lord Hugh, *c* 4,802
Ex., £765. Per head, 3s. 2d.
Whiteley, G. C., *l*... 3,564
Ex., £462. Per head, 2s. 7d.

Majority 1,238

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,317	*c* 3,240	*c* 4,200
l 2,961	*l* 2,551	*l* 3,877

Hackney.
North. Pop. 77,170. Elec. 11,444.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £275.
*Bousefield, W. R. *c*.. 4,725
Ex., £485. Per head, 2s.
Mayer, Sylvain *l* ... 2,460
Ex., £380. Per head, 3s. 1d.

Majority 2,265

1885.	1886.	1892. May 11.	1892.
c 3,327	*c* 3,326	*c* 4,460	*c* 4,799
l 2,911	*l* 1,839	*l* 3,491	*l* 3,280

Central. Pop. 64,760. Elec. 8,825·
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £191·
*Scoble, Sir A. R., *c* 3,278
Ex., £572. Per head, 3s. 5d.
Russell, C. *l* 2,966
Ex., £632. Per head, 4s. 4d.

Majority..... 312

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,931	*c* 3,047	*c* 3,478
l 2,748	*l* 1,961	*l* 3,193

South. Pop. 87,601. Elec. 12,360.
Max. Ex., £680. Ret. Off., £276.
Robertson, T. H. *c* 4,681
Ex., £314. Per head, 3s. 5d.
*Moulton, J. F. *l* ... 4,362
Ex., £944. Per head, 4s. 3d.

Con. gain—Majority 319

1885.	1886. Feb. 11.	1886.	1892.	1894.
*l*3544	*l*3174	*l*2800	*l*4440	*l*4530
*c*2602	*c*1979	*c*2700	*c*3294	*c*4338
	c 17			

Haddingtonshire.
Pop. 37,429. Elec. 6320
Max. Ex., £950. Ret. Off., £198.
*Haldane, R. B. *l*... 2,774
Ex., £395. Per head, 6s. 5¼d.
Scott, Hon. W. G. *c* 2,194
Ex., £925. Per head, 8s. 5d.

Majority 580

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,473	*l* 2,677	*l* 2,551
c 1,945	*u* 1,714	*c* 2,255

Haggerston, *see* Shoreditch.

Halifax (2).
Pop. 82,863. Elec. 13,844.
Max. Ex., £710. Ret. Off., £380.
Arnold, Alfred *c*... 5,475
Ex., £581. Per head, 2s. 1d.
Shaw, W. R. *l* 5,085
Ex., £246 10s. Per head, 0s. 11d.
Booth, J. *l* 4,283
Ex., £246 10s. Per head, 1s. 1d.
Lister, J. *ind* 3,818
Ex., £193. Per head, 1s.

Majority 1,192

1885.	1886.	1892.	1893.
l 6,269	*l* 5,427	*l* 6,581	*l* 4620
l 6,053	*l* 5,381	*l* 6,461	*c* 4,251
c 3,988	*c* 3,612	*c* 4,663	*lab* 3,028

Hallam, *see* Sheffield

Hallamshire, *see* York, W.R.

Hammersmith.
Pop. 97,237. Elec. 12,378.
Max. Ex., £680. Ret. Off., £272.
*Goldsworthy, Major-Gen. W. T. *c*..... 5,017
Ex., £809. Per head, 3s. 2d.
Steadman, W. C. *l*.. 3,238
Ex., £671. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Majority 1,779

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,261	*c* 3,991	*c* 4,387
l 3,095	*l* 2,362	*l* 3,718

Hampshire.
North, or Basingstoke.
Pop. 70,497. Elec. 9,489.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £22.†
*Jeffreys, A. F. *c* ... Unop.
Ex., £61. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
c 3,892	No	*c* 3,158	*c* 4,064
l 2,313	con.	*l* 2,426	*l* 2,555

West, or Andover.
Pop. 51,225. Elec. 9,131.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £22.†
*Beach, W. W. B. *c*..Unop.
Ex., £73. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,559		
l 3,108	No contest.	

New Forest.
Pop. 51,300. Elec. 10,184.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £22.†
*Scott-Montague, J. W. E., D.S. *c*.....Unop.
Ex., £374. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,281	No	*c* 4,481
l 3,511	contest.	*l* 3,726

South, or Fareham.
Pop. 65,987. Elec. 14,887.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £24.†
*Fitz-Wygram, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. W. J. *c*..Unop.
Ex., £315. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,177	No	*c* 6,086
l 4,518	contest.	*l* 4,547

Hampshire (continued)
East, or Petersfield.
Pop. 47,165. Elec. 8,498.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £22.†
*Wickham, Wm. *c*...Unop.
Ex., £231. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,414	*u* 3,188	*c* 3,912
c 3,253	*l* 3,077	*l* 3,008

Hampstead.
Pop. 68,425. Elec. 8,937.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £15.†
*Hoare, E. B. *c* .....Unop.
Ex., £226. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
c 2,785	*c* 2,707	No	*c* 3,848
l 1,910	*l* 945	con.	*l* 2,239
soc 27			

Handsworth, *see* Staffs.

Hanley.
Pop. 86,845. Elec. 12,897.
Max. Ex., £680. Ret. Off., £356.
*Woodall, W. *l* 5,653
Ex., £691. Per head, 2s. 5d.
Heath, A. H. *c*..... 5,367
Ex., £829. Per head, 3s. 1d.

Majority 286

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,138	No	*l* 5,825
c 2,739	contest.	*c* 3,992

Harboro, *see* Leicester.

Harbour, *see* Dublin.

Harrow, *see* Middlesex.

Hartlepool.
Pop. 64,914. Elec. 10,999.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £196.
Richardson, T. *u* ... 4,853
Ex., £845. Per head, 3s. 5d.
*Furness, C. Sir *l* ... 4,772
Ex., £788. Per head, 3s. 3d.

U. gain—Majority 81

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
u 3,669	*u* 3,381	*l* 4,603	*l* 4,626
c 2,629	*l* 2,469	*u* 4,305	*c* 4,550

Harwich, *see* Essex.

Hastings.
Pop. 60,878. Elec. 7,292.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £196.
Shadwell, W. L. *c*... 3,205
Ex., £677. Per head, 4s. 2d.
Ince, C. H. B. *l* ... 2,863
Ex., £387. Per head, 2s. 8d.

Majority 342

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,712	*c* 2,765	*c* 3,077
c 2,550	*l* 2,230	*l* 2,628

Hawick District.
Pop. 42,244. Elec. 6,357.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £190.
*Shaw, T. *l*..... 3,033
Ex., £369. Per head, 2s. 5d.
Saunderson, J. *u* ... 2,531
Ex., £383. Per head, 3s. 0½d.

Majority..... 502

1885.	1886.	1892.	1894.
No	*l* 2,523	*l* 3,004	*l* 3,203
contest	*u* 2,493	*u* 2,639	*u* 2,556

Henley, *see* Oxford.

Hereford,
Pop. 20,267. Elec. 3,328.
Max. Ex., £410. Ret. Off., £157.
*Cooke, C. W. R. *c*... 1,669
Ex., £486. Per head, 5s. 9d.
Edgecumbe, Sir E. R. Pearce *l*..... 1,356
Ex., £538. Per head, 7s. 11d.

Majority 313

1885.	1886.	1892.	1893.
l 1,360	*c* 1,401	*l* 1,507	*c* 1,504
c 1,296	*l* 1,136	*c* 1,380	*l* 1,460

Herefordshire.
North, or Leominster.
Pop. 45,830. Elec. 9,954.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £16.†
*Rankin, Jas. *c* ..... Unop.
Ex., £132. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3.871	*c* 4,287	*c* 4,318
c 3,750	*l* 2,394	*l* 2,918

South, or Ross.
Pop. 49,889. Elec. 11,249.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £419.
*Biddulph, M. *u* ... 4,573
Ex., £1,418. Per head, 6s. 2d.
Withy, Arthur *l* ... 2,828
Ex., £874. Per head, 6s. 2d.

Majority 1,745

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,415	*u* 3,968	*u* 4,326
c 3,643	*l* 1,670	*l* 3,869

Hertfordshire.
North, or Hitchin.
Pop. 48,437. Elec. 9,195.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £21.†
*Hudson, G. B. *c* ... Unop.
Ex., £229. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,418	No	*c* 4.187
l 2,869	contest.	*l* 2,728

East, or Hertford.
Pop. 54,571. Elec. 9,846.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £21.†
*Smith, A. *c* ..... Unop.
Ex., £136. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,263	No	*c* 4,276
l 3,027	contest.	*l* 2,818

Mid, or St. Albans.
Pop. 53,239. Elec. 10,205.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £24.†
*Gibbs, Vicary *c*..... Unop.
Ex., £212. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,017	No	*c* 3,417
l 3,037	contest.	*l* 2,573
		c 1,570

West, or Watford.
Pop. 63,878. Elec. 11,809.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Halsey, T. F. *c*..... Unop.
Ex., £151. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,032	No	*c* 4,802
l 3,712	contest.	*l* 3,627

Hexham. *see* Northumberland.

Heywood, *see* Lancashire, S.E.

High Peak, *see* Derby.

Hitchin, *see* Hertfordshire.

Holborn, *see* Finsbury.

Holderness, *see* Yorkshire, ER

Holmfirth, *see* Yorkshire, WR.

Honiton, *see* Devon.

Horncastle, *see* Lincoln.

Hornsey, *see* Middlesex.

Horsham, *see* Sussex.

Houghton-le-Spring, *see* Durham.

Howdenshire, *see* Yorks. E. R.

Hoxton, *see* Shoreditch.

Huddersfield.
Pop. 96,495. Elec. 15,832.
Max. Ex., £770. Ret. Off., £376.
Woodhouse, Sir J T *l* 6,755
Ex., £795. Per head, 2s. 4d.
*Crosland, Sir J. *c*... 5,868
Ex., £842. Per head, 3s. 10d.
Smart, H. R. *ind.la* 1,594
Ex., £266. Per head, 3s. 4d.

Lib. gain—Majority 887

1885.	1886.	1892.	1893.
u 6,960	*l* 6,210	*l* 7,098	*c* 7,068
c 6,194	*c* 6,026	*c* 6,837	*l* 7,033

Hull.
East. Pop. 55,492. Elec. 10,419.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £244.
Firbank, J. T. *c* ... 4,305
Ex., £821. Per head, 3s. 9d.
*Smith, Sir C. *l*..... 4,152
Ex., £601. Per head, 2s. 10d.

Con. gain—Majority 153

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,612	*c* 3,139	*l* 4,570
c 2,939	*l* 3,102	*c* 3,738

Central.
Pop. 65,565. Elec. 11,259.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £252.
*King, Sir H. S. *c*... 5,476
Ex., £828. Per head, 3s.
Maddison, F. *l* & *lab* 3,515
Ex., £560. Per head, 3s. 2d.

Majority..... 1,961

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,193	*c* 5,968	*c* 4,938
l 4,027	*l* 3,801	*l*&*la* 4,462
lab 735		

West. Pop. 78,603. Elec. 14,520.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £282.
*Wilson, C. H. *l* ... 6,637
Ex., £569. Per head, 1s. 8d.
M'Carthy, T. *ind la* 1,400
Ex., £182. Per head, 2s. 7d.

Majority..... 5,237

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,247	*l* 4,623	*l* 6,283
c 3,697	*c* 3,045	*c* 3,500

Huntingdonshire.
South, or Huntingdon.
Pop. 25,422. Elec. 5,435.
Max. Ex., £890. Ret. Off., £280.
*Smith-Barry, A. H. *c* 2,419
Ex., £864. Per head, 7s. 1d.
Wilks. J. J. *l* 2,068
Ex., £1,108. Per head, 10s. 8d.

Majority..... 351

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,374	*c* 2,302	*c* 2,251
c 2,208	*l* 2,141	*l* 2,229

North, or Ramsey.
Pop. 29,558. Elec. 6,630.
Max. Ex., £950. Ret. Off., £330.
*Fellowes, Hon. A E *c* 3,012
Ex., £1,130. Per head, 7s. 6d.
Heldeman, H. *l* ... 2,063
Ex., £802. Per head, 7s. 9d.

Majority..... 949

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
c 2,775	No	*c* 2,700	*c* 2,842
l 2,410	contest.	*l* 2,414	*l* 2,445

Hyde, *see* Cheshire.

Hythe.
Pop. 35,540. Elec. 4,695.
Max. Ex., £440. Ret. Off., £203.
Edwards, Sir J. B. *c* 2,189
Ex., £552. Per head, 5s. 0d.
Hart, Sir Israel *l*... 1,726
Ex., £607. Per head, 7s. 0d.

Majority..... 463

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,247		
l 797	No contest.	

Ilkeston, *see* Derby.

Ince, *see* Lancashire, S.W.

Inverness District.
Pop. 28,071. Elec. 3,974.
Max. Ex., £410. Ret. Off., £163.
Finlay, R. B. *u*..... 1,846
Ex., £551. Per head, 5s. 11½d.
Bell, H. *l* 1,596
Ex., £576. Per head, 7s. 2½d.

U. gain.—Majority 250

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 1,709	*u* 1,619	*l* 1,615
l 1,546	*l* 1,346	*u* 1,562

Inverness-shire.
Pop. 69,829. Elec. 8,229.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £545.
*Baillie, J. E. B. *c*... 2,991
Ex., £1,603. Per head, 10s. 9d.
Kennedy, N. J. *l* ... 2,891
Ex., £934. Per head, 6s. 9½d.

Con. gain—Majority 100

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,555	No	*l* 3,035
c 2,031	contest.	*u* 2,706
l 1,897		

Ipswich (2).
Pop. 57,360. Elec. 9,619.
Max. Ex., £442. Ret. Off., £256.
Goddard, D. F. *l*... 4,396
Ex., £501. Per head, 2s. 3d.
*Dalrymple, Sir C. *c*.. 4,293
Ex., £520. Per head, 2s. 5d.
Soames, A. W. *l* ... 4,290
Ex., £537. Per head, 2s. 6d.
*Lord Elcho *c* 4,219
Ex., £547. Per head, 2s. 7d.

1 Lib. gain—Majority 87

1885.	1885. April 14.	1886.	1892.
l 3,752	*c* 3,687	*c* 3,846	*c* 4,350
l 3,734	*c* 3,650	*c* 3,838	*c* 4,277
c 3,658	*l* 3,635	*l* 3,388	*l* 4,054
c 3,596	*l* 3,627	*l* 3,334	*l* 3,888

Isle of Wight.
Pop. 78,718. Elec. 13,816.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £531.
*Webster, Sir R. E. *c* 5,809
Ex., £1,535. Per head, 5s. 3d.
Wodehouse, Hon. A. *l* 5,363
Ex., £1,280. Per head, 4s. 9d.

Majority 446

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,495	*c* 5,271	*c* 5,699
l 5,059	*l* 4,013	*l* 5,238

Islington.
North. Pop. 90,272. Elec. 10,803.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £257.
*Bartley, G. C.T. *c*... 4,626
Ex., £635. Per head, 2s. 8d.
Napier, Dr. T. B *l*... 3,317
Ex., £597. Per head, 2s. 7d.

Majority..... 1,309

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,545	*c* 3,456	*c* 4,456
l 2,972	*l* 1,976	*l* 3,646
l 183		

West. Pop. 73,368. Elec. 8,950.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £224.
*Lough, T. *l* 3,494
Ex., £629. Per head, 3s. 7d.
Barham, G. *u* 3,031
Ex., £636. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Majority..... 463

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,470	*u* 2,793	*l* 3,385
c 2,256	*n* 1,501	*u* 2,655

East. Pop. 83,883. Elec. 10,191.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £262
*Cohen, B. L. *c* 4,383
Ex., £751. • Per head, 3s. 5d.
McKinnar-Wood, T. *l* 3,159
Ex., £750. Per head, 4s. 8d.

Majority 1,224

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,296	*c* 3,732	*c* 3,975
c 3,262	*l* 2,326	*l* 3,510

Islington (continued)
South. Pop. 71,910. Elec. 8,244.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £200.
*Rollit, Sir A. K. *c*... 3,563
Ex., £580. Per head, 3s. 3d.
Heber, Hart *l* 2,342
Ex., £447. Per head, 3s. 9d.

Majority..... 1,221

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,050	*c* 2,774	*c* 3,194
c 2,502	*l* 2,208	*l* 2,873

Jarrow, *see* Durham.

Keighley, *see* Yorkshire, W.R.

Kendal, *see* Westmorland.

Kennington, *see* Lambeth.

Kensington.
North. Pop. 82,656. Elec. 9,482.
Max. Ex., £580. Ret. Off., £258.
Sharpe, W. E. T. *c* 3,829
Ex., £671. Per head, 3s. 6d.
*Frye, F. C. *l* 2,913
Ex., £513. Per head, 3s. 6d.

Con. gain—Majority 916

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,619	*c* 3,394	*l* 3,503
l 3,011	*l* 2,443	*c* 3,293

South. Pop. 83,665. Elec. 8,801.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Borthwick, Sir A., Bart. *c*. .. ..Unop.
Ex., £225. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,602	*c* 4,156	No
l 2,138	*l* 1,022	contest.

Kent.
West, or Sevenoaks.
Pop. 80,062. Elec. 13,777.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £29.†
*Forster, H. W. *c* ...Unop.
Ex., £556. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,651	No	*c* 6,036
l 3,956	contest.	*l* 3,908

North-West, or Dartford.
Pop. 79,850. Elec. 13,888.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £390.
*Dyke, Sir W. Hart, *c* 5,294
Ex., £1,229. Per head, 4s. 7d.
Nickalls, Sir P. *l*... 4,722
Ex., £922. Per head, 3s. 10d.

Majority..... 572

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,488	*c* 4,198	*c* 5,294
l 4,006	*l* 2,965	*l* 4,722

North-East, or Faversham.
Pop. 69,343. Elec. 13,701.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £315.
Barnes, F. G. *c* ... 5,738
Ex., £1,157. Per head, 4s. 0d.
Barrow, S. G. *l* ... 4,557
Ex., £861. Per head, 3s. 9d.

Majority... 1,181

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,067	No	*c* 4,844
l 4,123	contest.	*l* 4,640

Kent (continued)
South-West, or Tunbridge.
Pop. 72,596. Elec. 12,171.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £27.†
*Griffith-Boscawen, A. S. T. *c* .....Unop.
Ex., £315. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,533	No	*c* 4,821
l 4,210	contest.	*l* 3,888

Mid, or Medway.
Pop. 64,178. Elec. 13,798.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £26.†
*Warde, Lt.-Col. C. E. *c*..... Unop.
Ex., £280. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 6,212	No	*c* 6,337
l 5,118	contest.	*lab* 4,391

South, or Ashford.
Pop. 67,946. Elec. 13,031.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Hardy. L. *c* ..... Unop.
Ex., £260. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 6,020	No	*c* 5,512
l 4,895	contest.	*u* 4,281

East, or St. Augustine's.
Pop. 68,011. Elec. 13,742.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £30.†
*Akers-Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. *c* ..... Unop.
Ex., £310. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,842		
l 3,582	No contest.	

Isle of Thanet.
Pop. 60,617. Elec. 9,304.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £24.†
*Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. *c* Unop.
Ex., £144. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1888. June 29.	1892.
c 3,381	*c* 3,299	*c* 3,547	*c* 3,907
l 2,670	*l* 1,311	*l* 2,889	*l* 2,851

Kerry.
East. Pop. 44,048. Elec. 5,763.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Davitt, M. *n*.....Unop.
Ex., £26. Per head, —.†
Bye-election, March 27th, 1896.
Roche, Hon. J. B. B. *n* 1,961
McGillicuddy, Capt. F. *c* 680

Majority..... 1,281

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,069	No	*n* 2,600
c 30	contest.	*c* 253

West. Pop. 45,814. Elec. 5,839.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Esmonde, Sir T. G. *n* Unop.
Ex., £30. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 2,607	No	*n* 2,461
c 262	contest.	*p* 1,135
		c 42

Kerry (continued)
North. Pop. 43,559. Elec. 5,744.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Sexton, Thos. *n* ... Unop.
Ex., £25. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
		n 2,794
No contest.		*p* 771

South. Pop. 45,498. Elec. 3,472.
Max. Ex., £580. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Kilbride, Denis, *n* ..Unop.
Ex., £26. Per head, —.†
Bye-election, Sept. 5th, 1895.
Farrell, Thos. J. *n* 1,209
Murphy, Wm. *n*... 474

Majority..... 735

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
n 2,742			*n* 2,096
c 133	No contest.		*p* 225
			c 86

Kidderminster.
Pop. 26,905. Elec. 4,195.
Max. Ex., £440. Ret. Off., £126.
*Godson, A. F. *c* ... 2,008
Ex., £410. Per head, 4s. 0d.
Eve, R. *l* 1,713
Ex., £352. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Majority..... 295

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,172	*c* 2,081	*c* 2,066
c 2,024	*l* 1,796	*l* 1,801

Kildare.
North. Pop. 32,191. Elec. 5,007.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £—.
Engledew, C. J. *n* 1,944
Ex., £—. Per head, —.
*Carew, J. L. *p*..... 1,712
Ex., £—. Per head, —.

Majority..... 232

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,168	No	*n* 2,153
c 467	contest.	*p* 1,707

South. Pop. 37,797. Elec. 6,011.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £—.
*Minch, M. J. *n* ... Unop.
Ex., £—. Pe. head, —.

1885.	1886.	1892.
		n 2,642
No contest.		*p* 975

Kilkenny City.
Pop. 13,323. Elec. 1,769.
Max. Ex., £275. Ret. Off., £76.
O'Brien, P. *p* 681
Ex., £148. Per head, 4s. 4d.
Farrell, J. P. *n*..... 667
Ex., £161. Per head, 4s. 10d.

Majority 14

1885.	1886.	1892.
		n 744
No contest.		*p* 604

Kilkenny County.

North. Pop. 35,804. Elec. 5,550.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £15.†

*McDermott, P. *n*...Unop.
Ex., £16. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1890.	1891.	1892.
n 4084	No test.	*n* 2527	No test.	*n* 2898
c 174	con-	*p* 1365	con-	*c* 314

South. Pop. 38,027. Elec. 5,794.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £15.†

Morris, S. *n* .....Unop.
Ex., £32. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.	1894.
n 4,088	No	*n* 3,346	No
c 222	contest	*c* 253	contest

Kilmarnock District.
Pop. 79,828. Elec. 12,027.
Max. Ex., £680. Ret. Off., £363.

Denny, Col. J. M. *c* 5,432
Ex., £867. Per head, 3s. 2½d.

*Williamson, S. *l* ... 5,051
Ex., £713. Per head, 2s. 9½d.

Con. gain—Majority 381

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,645	*l* 4,664	*l* 5,110
l 3,613	*c* 3,870	*c* 4,335
l 1,862		
c 55		

Kincardineshire.
Pop. 34,438. Elec. 5,897.
Max. Ex., £890. Ret. Off., £219.

*Crombie, J. W. *l*... 2,603
Ex., £699. Per head, 5s. 4½d.

Trefusis, Hon. C. J. *c* 2,040
Ex., £958. Per head, 9s. 4½d.

Majority 563

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,160	No	*l* 2,444
c 1,267	contest.	*u* 1,376

King's County.
Birr. Pop. 33,846. Elec. 5,003.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £—.†

*Molloy, B. C. *n* ... Unop.
Ex., £25. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,408	*n* 3,149	*n* 3,329
c 760	*c* 611	*c* 670

Tullamore.
Pop. 31,562. Elec. 5,081.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £—.†

*Fox, J. F. *n*...Unopposed
Ex., £25. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,700		
l 323	No contest.	

King's Lynn.
Pop. 18,265. Elec. 2,979.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £131.

*Bowles, T. G. *c*..... 1,395
Ex., £386. Per head, 5s. 6d.

Beaumont, H. G. *l*... 1,326
Ex., £483. Per head, 7s. 3d.

Majority. 69

1885.	1886.	1886.	1892.
c 1,472	*c* 1,417	Aug.	*c* 1,319
l 1,302	*l* 1,146	*c* 1,423	*l* 1,308
		l 1,168	

Kingston, *see* Surrey.

Kingston-on-Hull, *see* Hull.

Kingswinford, *see* Stafford.

Kirkdale, *see* Liverpool.

Kirkcaldy District.
Pop. 36,901. Elec. 5,808.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £127.

*Dalziel, J. H. *l*..... 3,078
Ex., £306. Per head, 1s. 11½d.

Kekewich, C. G. *c*... 1,122
Ex., £494. Per head, 8s. 9½d.

Majority 1,956

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
l 2,180	*l* 2,014	March.	*l* 2,741
l 1,504	*u* 911	*l* 2,567	*c* 939
c 746		*u* 1 531	

Kirkcudbrightshire.
Pop. 32,670. Elec. 5,842.
Max. Ex., £890. Ret. Off., £236.

Stewart, Mark J. *c*.. 2.664
Ex., £824. Per head, 6s. 2½d.

Duncan, J. A. *l* ... 2,494
Ex., £631. Per head, 5s. 0½d.

Majority 170

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,526	*c* 2,471	*c* 2,485
l 2,492	*l* 2,406	*l* 2,454

Knutsford, *see* Chester.

Lambeth.
North. Pop. 62,516. Elec. 7,338.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £216.

Stanley, H. M. *u*..... 2,878
Ex., £664. Per head, 4s. 7d.

Trevelyan, C. P. *l* ... 2,473
Ex., £641. Per head, 5s. 2d.

U. gain—Majority 405

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,542	*c* 2,723	*l* 2,524
l 2,346	*l* 2,311	*u* 2,394
l 692		

Norwood.
Pop. 68,411. Elec. 9,835.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £34.†

*Tritton, C. E. *c* ... Unop.
Ex., £209. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,496	*c* 3,334	*c* 4,147
l 2,563	*l* 1,605	*l* 2,584

Brixton.
Pop. 70,356. Elec. 10,253.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £287.

*Carmarthen, Marquis of *c* 4,199
Ex., £686. Per head, 3s. 3d.

Head, Sir R. *l* 2,199
Ex., £318. Per head, 2s. 10d.

Majority 2,000

Bye-election, January 30th, 1896.

Hubbard, Hon. E. *c* 4,493
Nunn, E. H. *l* 2,131

Majority 2,362

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
c 3,427	*c* 3,300	*c* 3,307	*c* 4,061
l 2,762	*l* 1,886	*l* 2,569	*l* 3,204

Lambeth (continued)

Kennington.
Pop. 73,919. Elec. 10,117.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £269.

Cook, F. L. *c*..... 3,764
Ex., £730. Per head, 3s. 10d.

*Beaufoy, M. H. *l* ... 2,769
Ex., £704. Per head, 5s. 1d.

Wightman, W. *temp* 730
Ex., £277. Per head, 7s. 7d.

Con. gain—Majority 995

1885.	1886.	1889.	1892.
c 3,351	*c* 3,222	*l* 4,069	*l* 3,860
l 2,991	*l* 2,792	*c* 3,439	*c* 3,253
l 32			

Lanarkshire.

Govan.
Pop. 78,512. Elec. 11,416.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £272.

*Wilson, Jno. *l* 4,290
Ex., £1,165. Per head, 5s. 5d.

Ferguson, G. *u* ... 4,029
Ex., £1,238. Per head, 6s. 1½d.

Haddow, A. *ind lab* 430
Ex., £196. Per head, 9s. 1½d.

Majority..... 261

1885.	1886.	1889.	1892.
c 3,677	*c* 3,574	*l* 4,420	*l* 4,829
l 3,522	*l* 3,212	*u* 3,349	*c* 3,829

Mid. Pop. 71,258. Elec. 11,392.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £337.

*Caldwell, J. *l* 4,447
Ex., £945. Per head, 4s. 3d.

McKenzie, C. K. *c*... 4,376
Ex., £996. Per head, 4s. 6½d.

Majority 71

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892	1894.
l 2875	*l* 3,779	*l* 3,847	*l* 4,611	*l* 3965
c 2579	*u* 2,909	*c* 2,917	*c* 3,489	*c* 3635
l 1,913		*lab* 617		*lab* 1221

Partick.
Pop. 77,136. Elec. 13,152.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £292.

*Smith, J. P. *u* 5.551
Ex., £1,083. Per head, 3s. 10½d.

Mackenzie, W. L. *l* 4,344
Ex., £778. Per head, 3s. 6½d.

Majority 1,207

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
l 3,726	*u* 3,745	*u* 4,148	*u* 5,005
c 3,385	*l* 2,944	*c* 3,929	*l* 4,278
l 74			

North-East.
Pop. 85,035. Elec. 14.083.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £429.

Colville, Provost *l*... 6,288
Ex., £1,249. Per head, 3s. 11½d.

Whitelaw, A. *c*..... 5,751
Ex., £1,391. Per head, 4s. 10d.

Majority..... 537

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,564	*l* 4,269	*l* 5,281
l 4,405	*u* 3,990	*c* 5,184

Lanarkshire (continued)

North-West.
Pop. 75,019. Elec. 12,371.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £344.

Holburn, J. G. *l* ... 5,244
Ex., £964. Per head, 3s. 8d.

*Whitelaw, G. A. L. *c* 5,147
Ex., £1,203. Per head, 5s. 4d.

Majority 97

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,545	*l* 4,030	*c* 4,770
l 3,442	*c* 3,698	*l* 4,689

South. Pop. 52,032. Elec. 9,136.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £367.

*Hozier, J. H. C. *c*... 4,053
Ex., £1,287. Per head, 6s. 4d.

Lambie, R. *l*..... 3,823
Ex., £835. Per head, 4s. 4½d.

Majority 230

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,583	*c* 3,577	*c* 4,032
c 3,245	*l* 3,559	*l* 3,664

Lancaster, *see* Lancashire, N.

Lancashire, North.

North Lonsdale.
Pop. 51,181. Elec. 9,458.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £402.

Cavendish, R. F. H. *u* 4,313
Ex., £1,364. Per head, 6s. 3d.

Halkett, Baron *l* ... 3,610
Ex., £1,164. Per head, 6s. 5d.

U. gain—Majority 703

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,166	*c* 4,063	*l* 4,203
l 3,941	*l* 3,263	*c* 3,426

Lancaster.
Pop. 64,279. Elec. 10,778.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £438.

Foster, W. H., Col. *c* 5028
Ex., £1,156. Per head, 4s. 7d.

Leadam, J. S *l* ... 4,394
Ex., £1,490. Per head, 6s. 9d.

Con. gain—Majority 634

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,387	*l* 3,886	*l* 4,755
l 3,530	*c* 3,691	*u* 4,075

Blackpool.
Pop. 72,926. Elec. 13,699.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £18.†

*Ridley, Sir M. W., Bt. Unop.
Ex., £91. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1886. Aug	1892.
		c 6,263	*c* 6,536
No contest.		*l* 2,513	*l* 3,487

Chorley.
Pop. 67,854 Elec. 11,396.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £17.†

Balcarres, Lord *c* Unop.
Ex., £143. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,367		
l 2,808	No contest.	

Lancashire, North-East.

Darwen.
Pop. 70,475. Elec. 14,220.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £465.

Rutherford, J. *c* ... 7,058
Ex., £1,762. Per head, 4s. 11d.

*Huntingdon, C. P. *l* 6,217
Ex., £1,660. Per head, 5s. 4d.

Con. gain—Majority 841

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,878	*c* 6,085	*l* 6,637
l 5,873	*l* 5,359	*c* 6,463

Clitheroe.
Pop. 89,331. Elec. 16,168
Max. Ex., £1,550. Ret. Off., £19.†

*Kay-Shuttleworth, Rt. Hon. Sir U. J., Bt. *l* Unop.
Ex., £145. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,821	No	*l* 7,657
c 4,462	contest.	*u* 5,506

Accrington.
Pop. 75,712. Elec. 12,832.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £426.

*Leese, J. F., Sir, *l*... 6,168
Ex., £1,367. Per head, 4s. 5d.

Mitchell, W., *c*..... 5,828
Ex., £1,345. Per head, 4s. 7d.

Majority 340

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,320	*c* 4,971	*l* 6,019
c 4,842	*l* 4,751	*c* 5,472

Rossendale.
Pop. 70,567. Elec. 11,618.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £17.†

*Maden, J. H. *l* ... Unop.
Ex., £56. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892. Jan.	1892.
l 6,060	*u* 5,399	*l* 6,066	*l* 6,058
c 4,228	*l* 3,949	*c* 4,841	*u* 4,334

Lancashire, South-East.

Heywood.
Pop. 56,794. Elec. 9,334.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £347.

*Kemp, George, *c*... 4,489
Ex., £905. Per head, 4s.

*Snape, Thos. *l*..... 3,933
Ex., £671. Per head, 3s. 5d.

Con. gain—Majority 556

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,538	*l* 4,206	*l* 4,366
c 3,955	*c* 3,762	*u* 3,745

Westhoughton.
Pop. 83,063. Elec. 13,997.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £18.†

*Stanley, Lord, *c*... Unop.
Ex., £546. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 6,011	No	*c* 6,711
l 3,741	contest.	*l* 4,871

Stretford.
Pop. 67,004. Elec. 16,177.
Max. Ex., £1,550. Ret. Off., £20.†

*Maclure, J. W. *c* .. Unop.
Ex., £270. Per head, —.†

1885	1886.	1892.
l 4,860	*c* 4,750	*c* 6,623
c 4,676	*l* 4,011	*l* 5,278

Lancs. S.E. (continued)

Middleton.
Pop. 68,540. Elec. 12,446.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £404.

Fielden, T. *c* 5,926
Ex., £986. Per head, 3s. 3d.

*Hopwood, C. H. *l*... 5,061
Ex., £821. Per head, 3s. 2d.

Con. gain—Majority 865

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,882	*c* 5,126	*l* 5,389
c 4,885	*l* 4,808	*c* 5,273

Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth.
Pop. 72,940. Elec. 11,259.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £380.

Mellor, Col. J. J. *c*... 5,523
Ex., £807. Per head, 2s. 11d.

Pollard, Dr. *l* 4,923
Ex., £915. Per head, 3s. 8d.

Con. gain—Majority 600

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,092	*l* 4,695	*l* 4,999
c 4,579	*c* 4,559	*c* 4,904

Eccles. Pop. 78,133. Elec. 12,917.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £383.

Leigh-Clare, O. L. *c* 5,722
Ex., £1,038. Per head, 3s. 7d.

*Roby, H. J. *l* 5,302
Ex., £837. Per head, 3s. 1d.

Con. gain—Majority 420

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
c 4,559	*c* 4,277	*l* 4,901	*l* 5,340
l 4,312	*l* 3,985	*c* 4,696	*c* 5,071

Gorton.
Pop. 77,690. Elec. 12,961.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £354.

Hatch, E. F. G. *c*... 5,865
Ex., £1,375. Per head, 4s. 8d.

Pankhurst, Dr. *ilab* 4,261
Ex., £342. Per head, 1s. 7d.

Con. gain—Majority 1,604

1885.	1886.	1889.	1892.
l 5,300	*l* 4,592	*l* 5,155	*l* 5,255
c 3,352	*c* 4,135	*c* 4,309	*c* 5,033

Prestwich.
Pop. 79,497. Elec. 13,812.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £416.

Cawley, F. *l* 6,039
Ex., £1,457. Per head, 4s. 9d.

*Mowbray, R. G. C. *c* 5,938
Ex., £1,333. Per head, 4s. 5d.

Lib. gain—Majority 101

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,414	*c* 4,843	*c* 5,718
c 4,686	*l* 4,704	*l* 5,563

Lancashire, South-West.

Bootle.
Pop. 97,552. Elec. 16,273.
Max. Ex., £1,550. Ret. Off., £19.†

*Sandys, Lt.-Col. T. M. *c* Unop.
Ex., £242. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 6,715	No	*c* 6,532
l 3,915	contest.	*l* 4,460

Lancs. S.W. (continued)

Southport.
Pop. 76,581. Elec. 11,523.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £366.
*Curzon, Rt. Hon. G. N. *c* 5,162
Ex., £911. Per head, 3s. 6d.
Naylor - Leyland, Sir H. *l* 4,399
Ex., £1,355. Per head, 6s. 1d.

Majority..... 763

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,741	*c* 3,723	*c* 4,752
c 3,581	*l* 3,262	*l* 4,148

Ormskirk.
Pop. 64,096. Elec. 10,107.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £327.
*Forwood, Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. *c* 4,780
Ex., £712. Per head, 2s. 11d.
Stones, Thos. *l*..... 1,885
Ex., £137. Per head, 4s. 7d.

Majority 2,895

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,133	No	*c* 4,518
l 2,343	contest.	*l* 2,101

Widnes. Pop. 64,507. Elec. 8,998.
Max. Ex., £1,031. Ret. Off., £296.
*Gilliat, J. S. *c* 3,973
Ex., £886. Per head, 4s. 5d.
Deacon, H. W. *l* .. 3,456
Ex., £727. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Majority..... 517

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,527	*c* 3,719	*c* 3,866
l 2,650	*l* 2,927	*l* 3,661

Newton.
Pop. 63,296. Elec. 11,073.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £401.
*Legh, Hon. T. W. *c* 5,358
Ex., £989. Per head, 3s. 8d.
Moon, J. *l*..... 3,854
Ex., £755. Per head, 3s. 11d.

Majority 1,504

1885.	1886.	1886. Aug. 16.	1892.
c 4,414	*c* 4,302	*c* 4,062	*c* 4,713
l 4,031	*l* 3,486	*l* 3,355	*l* 3,819

Ince. Pop. 67,021. Elec. 10,935.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £391.
Blundell, Col. H.B. *c* 5,235
Ex., £1,053. Per head, 4s 0d.
*Woods, S. *l* & *lab*... 4,790
Ex., £740. Per head, 3s. 1d.

Con. gain—Majority 445

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,271	*c* 4,308	*l&lb* 4,579
l 3,725	*l* 3,228	*c* 4,352

Leigh. Pop. 65,155. Elec. 10,763.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £348.
Scott, C. P, *l*..... 5,130
Ex., £878. Per head, 3s. 5d.
Fitzgerald, W. A. *c* 4,453
Ex., £837. Per head, 3s. 9d.

Majority 677

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,621	*l* 4,297	*l* 4,809
c 3,275	*c* 3,134	*c* 3,995

Launceston, *see* Cornwall.

Leeds.

North. Pop. 81,547. Elec. 13,563.
Max. Ex., £710. Ret. Off., £209.
*Jackson, Rt Hon W. L *c* 5,992
Ex., £698. Per head, 2s. 3d.
Baines, H. S. *l*..... 4,484
Ex., £591. Per head, 2s. 7d.

Majority..... 1,508

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,494	*c* 4,301	*c* 5,790
l 4,337	*l* 3,682	*l* 4,776

Central.
Pop. 69,135. Elec. 10,353.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £163.
*Balfour, G. W. *c* ... 4,631
Ex., £580. Per head, 2s. 6d.
Jones, Leif *l*..... 3,977
Ex., £709. Per head, 3s. 6d.

Majority..... 654

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,589	*c* 4,255	*c* 4,448
l 4,275	*l* 4,212	*l* 4,335

East. Pop. 64,609. Elec. 9,044.
Max. Ex., £390. Ret. Off., £156.
*Leuty, T. R. *l*..... 3,857
Ex., £312. Per head, 1s. 7d.
Power, J. D. *c*..... 3,147
Ex., £492. Per head, 3s. 1d.

Majority..... 710

1885.	1886.	1892.	1895. April.
c 3,849	*l* 3,930	*l* 4,024	*l* 3,999
l 3,504	*c* 2,820	*c* 3,197	*c* 2,868

West. Pop. 82,197. Elec. 14,358.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £197.
*Gladstone, H. J. *l*... 6,314
Ex., £728. Per head, 2s. 3d.
North, Col. J. T. *c*... 6,218
Ex., £796. Per head, 2s. 6d.

Majority..... 96

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,130	*l* 5,226	*l* 5,974
c 3,804	*u* 2,970	*c* 5,621

South. Pop. 70,018. Elec. 11,921.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £182.
*Walton, J. L., Q.C. *l* 4,608
Ex., £471. Per head, 2s.
Neville, R. J. *c*..... 4,447
Ex., £652. Per head, 2s. 11d.
Shaw, A. *ind.lab*.... 622
Ex., £111. Per head, 3s. 6d.

Majority 161

1885.	1886.	1892.	1892. Sep. 23.
l 5,208	*l* 4,665	*l* 4,829	*l* 4,414
c 2,869	*c* 2,924	*c* 3,294	*c* 3,466

Leek, *see* Stafford.

Leicester (2).
Pop. 142,069. Elec. 24,113.
Max. Ex., £1,040. Ret. Off., £397.
*Broadhurst, H. *l*... 9,792
Ex., £448. Per head, 0s. 10d.
*Hazell, H. *l*..... 7,753
Ex., £459. Per head, 1s. 2d.
Rolleston, J. F. L. *c*. 7,654
Ex., £746. Per head, 1s. 11d.
Burgess, J. *ind.lab*. 4,009
Ex., £196. Per head, 0s. 11d.

1885.	1886.	1892.	1894. Aug 29
l 11,480	*l* 9,914		*l* 9,464
l 11,121	*l* 9,681	No	*l* 7,184
c 6,751	*u* 5,686	contest	*c* 6,967
			lab 4,402

Leicestershire.

East, or Melton.
Pop. 59,852. Elec. 11,894.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £649.
Manners, Lord Ed. *c* 5,636
Ex., £1,415. Per head, 5s.
Wakerley, A. *l*..... 4,283
Ex., £897. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Majority..... 1,353

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
c 5,150			
l 3,868	No contest.		

Mid, or Loughborough.
Pop. 55,164. Elec. 10,274.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £464.
*Johnson-Ferguson, J. E. *l*..... 4,732
Ex., £1,381. Per head, 5s. 10d.
Tooth, R. L. *c*..... 4,366
Ex., £1,268. Per head, 5s. 9d.

Majority..... 366

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,733	*c* 4,075	*l* 4,715
c 3,693	*l* 3,940	*c* 3,994

West, or Bosworth.
Pop. 57,240. Elec. 10,854.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £587.
*M'Laren, C. B. B. *l*... 5,327
Ex., £947. Per head, 3s. 6d.
Cope, T. *c* 4.207
Ex., £903. Per head, 4s. 3d.

Majority..... 1,120

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,648	*l* 4,732	*l* 5,370
c 3,051	*c* 3,440	*c* 3,846

South, or Harborough.
Pop. 59,368. Elec. 14,440.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £717.
*Logan, J. W. *l* 6,699
Ex., £1,473. Per head, 4s. 4d.
Powney, Lt. C. P. *c* 5,673
Ex., £1,760. Per head, 6s. 2d.

Majority..... 1,026

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
l 5,502	*c* 5,708	*l* 5,982	*l* 6,244
c 5,336	*l* 4,570	*c* 5,493	*c* 5,588

Leigh, *see* Lancashire, S.W.

Leominster, *see* Hereford.

Lewes, *see* Sussex.

Leith District.
Pop. 84,770. Elec. 13,982.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £255.
*Munro-Ferguson, R. C. *l* 5,819
Ex., £808. Per head, 2s. 9½d.
Wilson, J., *u* 4,494
Ex., £731. Per head, 3s. 3d.

Majority 1,325

1885.	1886.	1886. Aug.	1892.	1894.
*l*6355	No	*l*4204	*l*5378	*l*5823
*c*2485	con.	*c*1527	*u*4095	*u*4692
		u 1,499		
		u 3		

Leitrim.
North. Pop. 40,585. Elec. 6,515.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £25.†
*M'Hugh, P. A. *n*... Unop.
Ex., £33. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 4,686	No	*n* 4,510
c 541	contest.	*c* 645

South. Pop. 37,794. Elec. 7,136.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Tully, J. *n* ..... Unop.
Ex., £30. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 4,775	No	*n* 4,271
c 489	contest.	*c* 516

Leix, *see* Queen's County.

Lewisham.
Pop. 88,643. Elec. 12,639.
Max. Ex., £680. Ret. Off., £55.†
*Penn, Jno. *c* ..... Unop.
Ex., £395. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1891. Aug.	1892.
c 4,244	*c* 3,839	*c* 4,585	*c* 5,309
l 3,019	*l* 1,688	*l* 2,892	*l* 2,895

Lichfield, *see* Stafford.

Limehouse, *see* Tower Hamlets

Limerick City.
Pop. 45,909. Elec. 5,407.
Max. Ex., £—. Ret. Off., £18.†
J. Daly, *p* .....Unop.
Ex., £—. Per head, —.†
Election declared void. New Election Sept., 1895.
*O'Keefe, F. A. *n* ... 1,851
Nolan, Jos. *p* 1,764

Majority 87

1885.	1886.	1888. April	1892.
n 3,098			*n* 1,878
c 635	No contest.		*p* 1,490

Limerick County.
West. Pop. 56,763. Elec. 7,157.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Austin, M. *n* ..... Unop.
Ex., £20. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
		n 3,257
No contest.		*p* 858

East. Pop. 55,891. Elec. 7,678.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £13.†
*Finucane, J. *n* ... Unop.
Ex., £13. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
		n 2,903
No contest.		*p* 1,174

Lincoln.
Pop. 45,985. Elec. 8,068.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £218.
Seeley, C. H., *u* ... 3,808
Ex., £623. Per head, 3s. 3d.
*Crosfield, W. *l* 3,590
Ex., £546. Per head, 3s.

Majority 218

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,726	*c* 3,159	*l* 3,410
c 2,701	*l* 2,851	*c* 3,186

Lincolnshire.
West Lindsey, or Gainsborough.
Pop. 49,595. Elec. 13,057.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £474.
Bainbridge, E. M. *l* 5,077
Ex., £1,560. Per head, 6s. 1d.
Pearson, E. *c* 4,301
Ex., £1,253. Per head, 5s. 9d.

Majority..... 776

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,955	*c* 4,123	*l* 4,945
c 3,850	*l* 4,038	*c* 4,037

North Kesteven, or Sleaford.
Pop. 45,474. Elec. 9,671.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £416.
*Chaplin, Right Hon. Henry *c* 4,653
Ex., £1,391. Per head, 5s. 11d.
Fox, W. S. *l*..... 2,687
Ex., £824. Per head, 6s. 1d.

Majority..... 1,966

1885.	1886.	1889.	1892.
c 4,761	No	*c* 4,386	*c* 4,157
l 3,460	contest.	*l* 3,078	*l* 3,250

South Kesteven, or Stamford.
Pop. 47,647. Elec. 9,657.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £427.
Younger, Wm. *c* ... 4,203
Ex., £1,517. Per head, 7s. 2d.
Priestley, A. *l* 3,814
Ex., £967. Per head, 5s. 1d.

Majority..... 389

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
c 4,631	No	*c* 4,236	*c* 4,150
l 3,530	contest.	*l* 3,954	*l* 4,026

Holland, or Spalding.
Pop. 49,279. Elec. 12,775.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £499.
Pollock, H. F. *u* ... 4,623
Ex., £975. Per head, 4s. 2d.
*Stewart, Halley *l* ... 4,274
Ex., £940. Per head, 4s. 4d.

U. gain—Majority 349

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
l 4,658	*c* 4,561	*l* 5,110	*l* 4,660
c 4,580	*l* 4,273	*c* 4,363	*u* 4,334

Lincolnshire (continued)
North Lindsey, or Brigg.
Pop. 49,151. Elec. 11,656.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £453.
Reckitt, H. J. *l* ... 4,886
Ex., £1,297. Per head, 5s. 3d.
*Richardson, J. M. *c* 4,110
Ex., £1,435. Per head, 6s. 11d.

Lib. gain—Majority 776

1885.	1886.	1892.	1894.
l 5,643	*l* 3,887	*l* 4,448	*c* 4,377
c 3,006	*c* 3,722	*c* 4,021	*l* 4,300

East Lindsey, or Louth.
Pop. 46,868. Elec. 10,863.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £423.
*Perks, R. W. *l* 4,191
Ex., £1,606. Per head, 7s. 7d.
Lucas, Col. F. A. *c*... 3,779
Ex., £1,513. Per head, 8s.

Majority 412

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,801	No	*l* 4,284
c 3,590	contest.	*c* 3,445

South Lindsey, or Horncastle.
Pop. 46,079. Elec. 11,642.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £356.
d'Eresby, Lord W. *c* 4,563
Ex., £1,248. Per head, 5s. 5d.
Wallace, J. B. *l*..... 3,022
Ex., £750. Per head, 4s. 11d.

Majority 1,541

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,824	No	*c* 4,438
l 3,959	contest.	*l* 3,700

Linlithgowshire.
Pop. 46,955. Elec. 7,823.
Max. Ex., £1,010. Ret. Off., £247.
Ure, A. *l* 3,760
Ex., £870. Per head, 4s. 7½d.
*Hope, Lt.-Col. T. *c* 3,153
Ex., £1,068. Per head, 6s. 9½d.

Lib. gain—Majority 607

1885.	1886.	1892.	1893.
l 3,801	*l* 2,543	*u* 2,870	*c* 3,240
c 1,605	*c* 1,810	*c* 2,707	*l* 3,071

Liverpool.
Everton.
Pop. 78,639. Elec. 9,719.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £3.†
*Willox, Jno. A. *c*... Unop.
Ex., £57. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892. Feb.	1892.
c 4,535			*c* 3,954
l 2,063	No contest.		*l* 2,165

West Derby.
Pop. 76,971. Elec. 10,556.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £182.
*Long, Rt. Hn. W. H., *c* 4,622
Ex., £464. Per head, 2s.
Browning, Oscar, *l*.. 1,686
Ex., £346. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Majority 2,936

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.	1893.
*c*4,213	*c*3,604	No	*c*4,107	*c*3,632
*l*3,068	*l*2,244	con.	*l*2,925	*l*2,275

Liverpool (continued)

Kirkdale.
Pop. 77,018. Elec. 9,631.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £175.

*Baden-Powell, Sir G., K.C.M.G. *c*..... 3,818
Ex., £386. Per head, 2s.

Johnson, Ald. B. S. *l* 2,468
Ex., £370. Per head, 3s.

Majority..... 1,350

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,301	*c* 3,084	*c* 3,750
l 1,981	*l* 2,172	*l* & *la* 2,773
n 765		

Walton.
Pop. 66,465. Elec. 9,764.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £5.†

*Stock, J. H. *c* ... Unop.
Ex., £221. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
c 3,492	*c* 2,872	No	*c* 3,707
l 2,500	*l* 1,681	contest.	*l* 2,493

Scotland.
Pop. 53,723. Elec. 5,780.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £120.

*O'Connor, T. P. *n*.. 2,089
Ex., £270. Per head, 2s. 7d.

Macartney, W. G. E. *c* 1,452
Ex., £225. Per head, 3s. 1d.

Majority 637

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 2,824	*n* 2,911	*n* 2,537
c 1,474	*u* 1,431	*c* 1,432

Exchange.
Pop. 47,704. Elec. 7,063.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £169.

Bigham, J. C., Q.C. *u* 2,884
Ex., £653. Per head, 4s. 6d.

Bowring, W. B. *l*... 2,630
Ex., £363. Per head, 4s. 3d.

Con. gain.—Majority 254

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
c 2,964	*l* 2,920	*l* 3,217	*l* 2,721
l 2,900	*c* 2,750	*u* 3,210	*u* 2,655
l 36			

Abercromby.
Pop. 55,564. Elec. 8,602.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £4.†

*Lawrence, W. F. *c* Unop.
Ex., £158. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,789	*c* 3,583	*c* 3,667
l 2,982	*l* 2,844	*l* 2,606

West Toxteth.
Pop. 64,461. Elec. 8,067.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £168.

*Houston, R. P. *c* ... 3,610
Ex., £456. Per head, 2s. 6d.

Mulholland W., *l*.. 1,653
Ex., £353. Per head, 4s. 3d.

Majority 1,957

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,754	No	*c* 3,604
l 1,771	contest.	*l* 2,479

Liverpool (continued)

East Toxteth.
Pop. 63,926. Elec. 8,627.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £159.

*De Worms, Baron H. *c* 3,628
Ex., £552. Per head, 3s.

Dawbarn, C. Y. *l*... 1,706
Ex., £354. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Majority 1,922

On Baron de Worms being created Lord Pirbright.

Warr, A. F. *c* Unopposed
Nov., 1895.

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,599	No	*c* 3,707
l 2,608	contest.	*l* 2,200

London City (2).
Pop. 37,694. Elec. 33,348.
Max. Ex., £1,965. Ret. Off., £61.†

*Hanson, Sir R, *c* ...Unop.
Ex., £109. Per head, —.†

*Gibbs, A. G. H. *c*...Unop.
Ex., £109. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1887.	1891	1892.
c12827				c10556
c 8802		No contest.		*c* 9,258
l 5817				*c* 4207
c 5563				

London University.
Elec. 3,822.
Max. Ex., £410. Ret. Off., £3.†

*Lubbock, Sir Jno. *u* Unop
Ex., £78. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
No	*u* 1,314	No
contest.	*l* 516	contest.

Londonderry City.
Pop. 32,893. Elec. 4,191.
Max. Ex., £440. Ret. Off., £170.

*Knox, E. F. V. *n*... 2,033
Ex., £205. Per head, 2s. 0½d.

Ross, J. *c* 1,993
Ex., £367. Per head, 3s. 8d.

Majority..... 40

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 1,824	*c* 1,781	*c* 1,986
n 1,795	‡*n* 1,778	*n* 1,960

Londonderry County.
North. Pop. 59,788. Elec. 10,139.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £640.

Atkinson, R. J., Q.C. *c* 4,763
Ex., £1,122. Per head, 4s. 8½d.

Houston, Dr., Q.C. *l* 2,538
Ex., £586. Per head, —.

Majority 2,225

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,189	No	*c* 5,490
l 3,017	contest.	*l* 2,300

‡ Petition was lodged, and upon scrutiny the seat was adjudged to Mr. McCarthy *n*.

Londonderry Co. (continued)

South. Pop. 58,985. Elec. 9,247.
Max. Ex., £820. Ret. Off., £400.

*Lea, Sir Thos. *u* ... 4,485
Ex., £904. Per head, 4s. 0½d.

Dodd, Serjeant *l* ... 4,068
Ex., £472. Per head, 2s. 3½d.

Majority..... 417

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 4,723	*u* 4,757	*u* 4,554
c 2,342	*n* 4,619	*n* 4,053
l 1,816		

Longford.
North. Pop. 26,902. Elec. 4,442.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £22.†

*M'Carthy, Justin *n* Unop.
Ex., £28. Per head, —.†

1885	1886.	1887.	1892.
n 2,592			*n* 2,741
c 163	No contest.		*u* 203

South. Pop. 25,651. Elec. 4,604.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £20.†

*Blake, Hon. Ed. *n* Unop.
Ex., £26. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
n 3,046			*n* 2,544
c 321	No contest.		*u* 317

Loughboro, *see* Leicester.

Louth, *see* Lincoln.

Louth County.
North. Pop. 37,536. Elec. 5,686.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £340.

*Healy, T. M. *n* 2,294
Ex., £249. Per head, 2s. 2d.

Nolan, Jos. *p* 1,433
Ex., £257. Per head, 3s. 7d.

Majority..... 861

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 2,580	No	*n* 2,268
i 1,451	contest.	*p* 1,569

South. Pop. 33,316. Elec. 5,221.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £344.

*Ambrose, Dr. D. *n* 2,006
Ex., £285. Per head, 2s. 9½d.

Fitzgerald, Dr. G. *p* 1,044
Ex., £378. Per head, 7s. 2½d.

Majority..... 962

On death of Dr. Ambrose. Bye-election, March 19th, 1896.

McGhee, Richard *n* 1,626
Nolan, Col. *p* 1,249
Callan, P. *n* 467

Majority..... 377

1885.	1886.	1892.
		n 2,451
No contest.		*p* 1,126

Lowestoft, *see* Suffolk.

Ludlow, *see* Shropshire.

Luton, *see* Bedford.

Lynn Regis, *see* King's Lynn.

Macclesfield, *see* Cheshire.

Maidstone.
Pop. 32,145. Elec. 4,861.
Max. Ex., £440. Ret. Off., £15.†
*Hunt, Sir F. S. *c*... Unop.
Ex., £370. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
c 2,184	*c* 1,917	*c* 2,050	*c* 2,443
l 1,839	*l* 1,603	*l* 1,865	*l* 1,627

Maldon, *see* Essex.

Manchester.
North-West.
Pop. 67,633. Elec. 11,741.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £281.
*Houldsworth, Sir W. H. *c* 4,997
Ex., £762. Per head, 3s.
Byrne, T. F. *l* 3,526
Ex., £754. Per head, 4s. 3d.

Majority 1,471

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,834	*c* 5,489	No
l 5,111	*l* 4,453	contest.

North. Pop. 76,629. Elec. 10,179.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £243.
*Schwann, C. E. *l* 4,327
Ex., £605. Per head, 2s. 9d.
Morton, A. H. A. *c* 3,872
Ex., £705. Per head, 3s. 7d.

Majority 455

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,093	*l* 3,476	*l* 4,255
l 3,118	*c* 3,380	*c* 3,953

North-East.
Pop. 72,794. Elec. 9,893.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £226.
*Fergusson, Sir J. *c* 3,961
Ex., £706. Per head, 3s. 6d.
Holt, E. *l* 3,720
Ex., £522. Per head, 2s. 9d.
Johnston, J. *ind lab* 546
Ex., £111. Per head, 4s.

Majority 241

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
c 4,341	*c* 3,680	*c* 4,058	*c* 4,239
l 2,893	*l* 3,353	*l* 3,908	*l* 4,129

East. Pop. 85,407. Elec. 11,991.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £274.
*Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. *c* 5,386
Ex., £764. Per head, 2s. 10d.
Munro, Prof. J. E *l* 4,610
Ex., £700. Per head, 3s.

Majority 776

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,536	*c* 4,160	*c* 5,147
l 3,712	*l* 3,516	*l* 4,749

South. Pop. 80,051. Elec. 10,945.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £255.
Lorne, Marquis of *u* 4,457
Ex., £776. Per head, 3s. 5d.
*Roscoe, Sir H. E. *l* 4,379
Ex., £591. Per head, 2s. 8d.

U. gain—Majority 78

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,791	*l* 3,407	*l* 4,245
c 3,121	*c* 3,072	*c* 4,064

Manchester (continued)
South-West.
Pop. 71,968. Elec. 9,496.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £199.
Galloway, W. J. *c*... 3,994
Ex., £585. Per head, 2s. 11d.
Astbury, J. M., *l*... 3,496
Ex., £456. Per head, 2s. 7d.

Con. gain—Majority 498

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,929	*l* 3,570	*l* 3,924
l 3,362	*c* 3,459	*u* 3,776

Mansfield, *see* Nottingham.

Marylebone.
East. Pop. 66,673. Elec. 7,670.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £238.
*Boulnois, Edmund *c* 3,379
Ex., £649. Per head, 3s. 10d.
Gardner, Col. Alan *l* 1,845
Ex., £633. Per head, 6s. 10d.

Majority 1,534

1885.	1886.	1889.	1892.
c 3,130	*c* 3,101	*c* 2,579	*c* 3,122
l 2,186	*l* 1,616	*l* 2,086	*l* 2,300

West. Pop. 75,708. Elec. 8,593.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £222.
Farquhar, H., Sir *u* 3,734
Ex., £668. Per head, 3s. 6d.
Straus, B. A. *l*..... 2,273
Ex., £639. Per head, 5s. 7d.

Majority 1,461

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,093	*c* 3,064	*c* 2,913
l 1,595	*l* 1,942	*l* 2,476
l 701		
l 101		

Mayo.
North. Pop. 52,830. Elec. 7,029.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £400.
*Crilly, D. *n* 1,937
Ex., £228. Per head, 2s. 4½d.
Egan, B. *p* 1,316
Ex., £200. Per head, 3s.

Majority..... 621

1885.	1886.	1892.
		n 2,311
No contest.		*p* 1,472

West. Pop. 56,539. Elec. 10,900.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Ambrose, Dr. R. N. Unop.
Ex., £23. Per head, —.†

1885	1886.	1892.	1893.
n 4,790	No	*n* 3,456	No
c 131	con.	*l* 609	con.

East. Pop. 52,639. Elec. 7,966.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £15.†
*Dillon, Jno. *n* .....Unop.
Ex., £15. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886	1892.
		n 2,621
No contest.		*p* 257

South. Pop. 56,398. Elec. 10,033.
Max. Ex., £860. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Davitt, Michael ... Unop.
Ex., £20. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 4,900		
c 75	No contest.	

Meath.
North. Pop. 39,394. Elec. 5,721.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £340.
*Gibney, J. *n* 2,324
Ex., £184. Per head, 1s. 7d.
Sweetman. J. *p* ... 2,292
Ex., £331. Per head, 2s. 10½d.

Majority..... 32

1885.	1886.	1892.	1893.
		n 2,549	*n* 2,635
No contest.		*p* 2,146	*p* 2,376

South. Pop. 37,222. Elec. 5,978.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £340.
Parnell, J. H. *p* ... 2,380
Ex., £245. Per head, 2s. 0½d.
*Jordan, J. *n*..... 2,337
Ex., £217. Per head, 1s. 10d.

Majority 43

1885.	1886.	1892	1893
		n 2,212	*n* 2,707
No contest.		*p* 2,129	*p* 2,638

Medway, *see* Kent.

Melton, *see* Leicester.

Merionethshire.
Pop. 49,204. Elec. 8,983.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £342.
*Ellis, T. E. *l* 5,173
Ex., £543. Per head, 2s. 1d.
Owen, C. E. J. *c* ... 2,232
Ex., £649. Per head, 5s. 9d.

Majority..... 2,941

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,784	*l* 4,127	*l* 5,175
c 2,209	*u* 2,860	*c* 1,937
l 1,907		

Merthyr Tydvil (2).
Pop. 104,008. Elec. 17,024.
Max. Ex., £830. Ret. Off., £481.
*Thomas, D. A. *l* ... 9,250
Ex., £959. Per head, 2s.
*Pritchard - Morgan, Wm. *l* 8,554
Ex., £741. Per head, 1s. 8d.
Lewis, H. C. *c*..... 6,525
Ex., £1,019. Per head, 3s. 1d.
Upward, A. *ind lab.* 659
Ex., £545. Per head, 16s. 6d.

Majority 2,029

1885.	1886.	1888. Mar.	1888. Oct.	1892.
				l 7,149
No contest.		*l* 4,956	*l*11,756	
				c 2,304

Middlesbrough.
Pop. 98,899. Elec. 15,077.
Max. Ex., £770. Ret. Off., £408.
*Wilson, J. H. *lab*... 6,755
Ex., £507. Per head, 1s. 6d.
Sadler, Col. *c* 4,735
Ex., £656. Per head, 2s. 9d.

Lab. Majority .. 2,020

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,961	No	*lab* 4,691
c 4,035	con-	*l* 4,062
	test.	*u* 3,333

Middlesex.

Enfield.
Pop. 84,388. Elec. 14,023.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £35.†

*Bowles, H. F. *c* ... Unop.
Ex., £341. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1886. Aug.	1892.
c 3,644	*c* 3,287	*c* 5,124	*c* 5,491
l 2,684	*l* 1,067	*l* 3,612	*l* 3,660

Tottenham.
Pop. 97,166. Elec. 17,346.
Max. Ex., £1,610. Ret. Off., £460.

*Howard, Joseph *c*... 6,388
Ex., £914. Per head, 2s. 10d.
Edwards, C. A. *lCla*3,817
Ex., £700. Per head, 3s. 8d.

Majority 2,571

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,441	*c* 3,941	*c* 5,794
l 3,706	*l* 2,061	*l* 4,074

Hornsey.
Pop. 78,043. Elec. 14,662.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £35.†

*Stephens, H. C. *c*...Unop.
Ex., £273. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
c 4,619	No	*c* 4,476	*c* 6,192
l 3,299	contest.	*l* 2,488	*l* 2,983

Harrow.
Pop. 96,720. Elec. 16,021.
Max. Ex., £1,550. Ret. Off., £45†.

*Ambrose, W., Q.C. *c* Unop.
Ex., £231. Per head, —†.

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,214	No	*c* 6,047
l 2,241	contest.	*l* 3,428

Ealing.
Pop. 70,756. Elec. 13,419.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £42.†

*Hamilton, Rt. Hon.
Lord G. *c* .....Unop.
Ex., £195. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,353	No	*c* 5,547
l 2,691	contest.	*l* 2,112

Brentford.
Pop. 69,792. Elec. 10,754.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £40.†

*Bigwood, Jas. *c*.....Unop.
Ex., £192. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1886. Dec.	1892.
c 3,563	*c* 3,043	*c* 2,572	*c* 4,417
l 2,267	*l* 1,409	*l* 1,316	*l* 2,625

Uxbridge.
Pop. 67,754. Elec. 12,502.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £41.

*Dixon-Hartland, Sir
F. D. *c* .....Unop.
Ex., £330. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,093	No	*c* 5,172
l 2,615	contest.	*l* 2,029

Middleton, *see* Lancs., S.E.

Midlothian, *see* Edinburghshr

Mile End, *see* Tower Hamlets.

Monaghan County.
North. Pop. 43,479. Elec. 6,815.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £370.

Macaleese, D. *n* ... 3,377
Ex., £217. Per head, 1s. 3d.
Westenra, Capt. *c*.. 2,094
Ex., £365. Per head, 3s. 5d.

Majority 1,283

1885.	1886. Feb. 10.	1886	1892.
n 4,055	*n* 4,015	*n* 3,962	*n* 3,697
c 2,685	*c* 2,551	*c* 2,491	*c* 2,230

South. Pop. 42,610. Elec. 6,904.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £370.

Daly, Jas. *n*..... 3,885
Ex., £190. Per head, 0s. 11d.
Tenison, Major. *c*... 1,015
Ex., £264. Per head, 5s. 1d.

Majority 2,870

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 4,735	*n* 4,715	*n* 4,235
c 963	*c* 1,009	*c* 1,007

Monmouth District.
Pop. 58,742. Elec. 8,931.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £229.

*Spicer, Albert *l* ... 3,743
Ex., £685. Per head, 3s. 7d.
Underdown, E. M. *c* 3,589
Ex., £832. Per head, 4s. 7d.

Majority 154

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,932	*c* 3,033	*l* 3,430
c 2,922	*l* 2,568	*c* 3,137

Monmouthshire.
North. Pop. 62,690. Elec. 11,674.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £438.

McKenna, R. *l*..... 4,965
Ex., £820. Per head, 3s. 3d.
Williams, W. E. H. *c* 4,203
Ex., £1,249. Per head, 5s. 11d.

Majority 762

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,692	*l* 4,688	*l* 5,020
c 3,226	*c* 3,285	*c* 3,860

West. Pop. 64,695. Elec. 11,475.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £410.

*Harcourt, Rt. Hon.
Sir W. V. *l*. ... 7,243.
Ex., £647. Per head, 1s. 9d.
Williams, W. E. *c*... 1,956
Ex., £823. Per head, 8s. 4d.

Majority 5,287

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,730	No	*l* 7,019
c 1,341	contest.	*c* 1,700

South. Pop. 66,133. Elec. 14,137.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £525.

*Morgan, Hon. F. C. *c* 5,815
Ex., £1,712. Per head, 5s. 10d.
Cory, Clifford J. *l*.. 5,203
Ex., £1,743. Per head, 6s. 8d.

Majority 612

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,891	*c* 5,235	*c* 5,421
l 4,293	*l* 2,285	*l* 4,700

Montgomery District.
Pop. 17,789. Elec. 3,030.
Max. Ex., £770. Ret. Off., £195.

Jones, Major E. P. *c* 1,435
Ex., £474. Per head, 6s. 7d.
Philipps, Owen C. *l* 1,351
Ex., £447. Per head, 6s. 7d.

Majority 84

1885.	1886.	1892
c 1,409	*l* 1,424	*c* 1,406
l 1,326	*c* 1,251	*l* 1,288

Montgomeryshire.
Pop. 40,214. Elec. 7,989.
Max. Ex., £1,010. Ret. Off., £522.

*Humphreys-Owen,
A. C. *l*..... 3,442
Ex., £1,169. Per head, 6s. 9d.
Wynn, R. W. W. *c* 3,415
Ex., £1,136. Per head, 6s. 7d.

Majority..... 27

1885.	1886.	1892.	1894
l 4,044	*l* 3,799	*l* 3,662	*l* 3,440
c 3,389	*c* 3,220	*c* 2,847	*c* 3,215

Montrose District.
Pop. 58 055. Elec. 8,484.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £212.

*Will, J. S., Q.C. *l* ... 3,594
Ex., £601. Per head, 3s. 4d.
Baxter, G. W. *u* ... 2,462
Ex., £682. Per head, 5s. 0½d.

Majority 1,132
Bye-election, Feb. 22nd, 1896.
*Morley, Rt. Hon. J. *l* 4,565
Wilson, John *u* ... 2,572

Majority 1,993

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,532	*l* 3,357	*l* 3,941
l 2,779	*u* 2,088	*u* 2,090
c 963		

Morley, *see* Yorkshire, W.R.

Morpeth.
Pop. 40,133. Elec. 7,627.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £220.

*Burt, Thos. *l* 3,404
Ex., £173. Per head, 1s.
Barry, M. M. *c*..... 1,235
Ex., £322. Per head, 5s. 2d.

Majority 2,169

1885.	1886.	1892.
No contest.		

Newark, *see* Nottingham.

Newbury, *see* Berkshire.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Pop. 54,184. Elec. 8,281.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £346.

*Allen, Wm. *l* 3,510
Ex., £788. Per head, 4s. 5d.
Lee, A. M. *u* 3,399
Ex., £715. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Majority 111

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,031	*u* 2,896	*l* 4,244
c 2,848	*l* 2,752	*u* 2,936

Newcastle-upon-Tyne (2).
Pop. 186,324. Elec. 32,373.
Max. Ex., £1,920. Ret. Off., £721.
*Hamond, C. F. *c* ...12,833
Ex., £790. Per head. 1s. 2d.
Cruddas, W. D. *c*.. 12,170
Ex., £789. Per head, 1s. 3d.
*Morley, Rt. Hon. J. *l* 11,862
Ex., £766. Per head, 1s. 3d.
Craig, Jas. *l* 11,154
Ex., £766. Per head, 1s. 4d.
Hammill, F. *ind lab* 2,302
Ex., £248. Per head, 2s. 1d.

Con. gain—Majority 971

1885.	1886. Feb. 12.	1892. Aug. 25.
l 10489	*l* 11110	*l* 10681
c 13823	*l* 12983	*l* 10129
c 8449	*l* 10172	*l* 10905
c 11244	*c* 9500	*u* 9657
l 10686	*c* 9580	

New Forest, *see* Hampshire.

Newington.
West. Pop. 56,623. Elec. 7,971.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £206.
*Norton, Capt. C. W. *l* 3,219
Ex., £399. Per head, 2s. 5d.
Tallents, G. W. *c*... 2,769
Ex., £647. Per head, 4s. 8d.

Majority 450

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,419	*c* 2,447	*l* 3,421
l 1,774	*l* 2,065	*c* 2,328
l 822		

Walworth.
Pop. 59,040. Elec. 7,430.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £196.
*Bailey, J. *c* 2,822
Ex., £629. Per head, 4s. 5d.
Spokes, R. *l*..... 2,269
Ex., £409. Per head, 3s. 7d.
Lansbury, G. *soc* ... 203
Ex., £126. Per head, 12s. 4d.

Majority 553

1885.	1886.	1892.	1895. May 14.
c 1,885	*c* 1,983	*l* 2,514	*c* 2,676
l 1,816	*l* 1,748	*c* 2,218	*l* 2,105
l 266			*soc* 347

Newmarket, *see* Cambridge.

Newport, *see* Shropshire.

Newry.
Pop. 13,605. Elec. 1,872.
Max. Ex., £275. Ret. Off. —†
*Carvill, P. G. H. *n*.. 973
Ex., —. Per head, —†.
Thomson, H. *c* 628
Ex., —. Per head, —†.

Majority 359

1885.	1886.	1892.
No contest.	*n* 1,183	*n* 907
	c 716	*c* 744
		p 54

Newton, *see* Lancashire, S.W.

Norfolk.
North-West.
Pop. 51,278. Elec. 10,916.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £547.
*Arch, Jos. *l* 4,817
Ex., £950. Per head, 3s. 11d.
Tighe, E. *c* 3,520
Ex., £1,204. Per head, 6s. 10d.

Majority 1,297

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,461	*c* 4,084	*l* 4,911
c 3,821	*l* 4,064	*c* 3,822

S. West. Pop. 47.133. Elec. 9,119.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £497.
*Hare, T. L. *c* 3,968
Ex., £1,408. Per head, 7s. 1d.
Winfrey, R. *l* 3,762
Ex., £743. Per head, 3s. 11d.

Majority 206

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4 096	No	*c* 4,077
l 3,776	contest.	*l* 3,739

North. Pop. 51,072. Elec. 9,924.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £457.
*Cozens - Hardy, H. H., Q.C. *l*..... 4,246
Ex., £891. Per head, 4s. 2d.
Kemp, K. Sir *c* ... 3,738
Ex., £1,047. Per head, 5s. 7d.

Majority 508

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,028	*l* 4,084	*l* 4,561
c 3,342	*c* 3,324	*c* 3,278

East. Pop. 50,693. Elec. 10,839.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £450.
*Price, R. J. *l* 4,606
Ex., £1,312. Per head, 5s. 8d.
Haggard, H. R. *c*... 4,408
Ex., £1,519. Per head, 6s. 10d.

Majority 198

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,682	*c* 4,578	*l* 4,743
l 4,440	*l* 4,000	*c* 4,303

Mid. Pop. 49,604. Elec. 9,509.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £421.
Wilson, F. W. *l* 4,220
Ex., £1,452. Per head, 6s. 10d.
Gurdon, R. T., *u* ... 4,086
Ex., £1,414. Per head, 6s. 11d.

Majority 134

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,275	*u* 3,052	*l* 4,069
c 2,872	*l* 2,625	*u* 3,599

South. Pop. 49.730. Elec. 9,847.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £442.
*Taylor, F. *u*..... 4,281
Ex., £1,079. Per head, 5s.
Dolbey, T. H. *l*..... 3,445
Ex. £816. Per head, 4s. 8d.

Majority 836

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,530	No	*u* 4,288
c 3,588	contest.	*l* 3,535

Normanton, *see* Yorks., W.R.

Northampton (2).
Pop. 70,872. Elec. 11,442.
Max. Ex., £975. Ret. Off., £295.
*Labouchere, Hy. *l*.. 4,884
Ex., £206. Per head, 10d.
Drucker, C. A. A. *c* 3,820
Ex., £323. Per head, 1s. 1d.
Harford, E. *l*..... 3,703
Ex., £206. Per head, 1s. 8d.
Jacobs, J. *c* 3,394
Ex., £323. Per head, 1s. 10d.
Jones, F. G. *soc*..... 1,216
Ex., £75. Per head, 1s. 2d.
Robertson, J. M. *ilb* 1,131
Ex., £79. Per head, 1s. 4d.

1 Con. gain.

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
l 4,845	*l* 4,570	*l* 5,436	*l* 5,436
l 4,315	*l* 4,353	*c* 3,723	*l* 5,161
c 3,890	*u* 3,850		*c* 3,651
	c 3,655		*c* 3,235

Northamptonshire.
North. Pop. 46,723. Elec. 9,962.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £31†.
Monckton, E. P. *c*...Unop.
Ex., £114. Per head, —†.

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,467	No	*c* 4,505
l 4,286	contest.	*l* 3,836

East. Pop. 65,499. Elec. 12,526.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £309.
*Channing, F. A. *l*... 6,177
Ex., £762. Per head, 2s. 5d.
Lush-Wilson, H. W. *c* 4,961
Ex., £632. Per head, 2s. 6d.

Majority 1,216

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,414	*l* 4,428	*l* 5,832
c 3,359	*u* 3,012	*c* 4,348

Mid. Pop. 48,790. Elec. 11,714.
Max. Ex., £1,230. Ret. Off., £406.
Pender, Jas. *c* 5.084
Ex., £1,173. Per head, 4s. 7d.
*Spencer, Rt. Hon. C. R. *l*..... 4,802
Ex., £1,336. Per head, 5s. 6d.

Con. gain—Majority 282

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,446	*l* 4,887	*l* 4,731
c 4,347	*c* 3,931	*c* 4,229

South. Pop. 46,628. Elec. 9,134.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £342.
Douglas - Pennant, E. S. *c*..... 4,553
Ex., £1,148. Per head, 5s.
*Guthrie, D. C. *l* ... 3,324
Ex., £1,015. Per head, 6s. 1d.

Con. gain—Majority 1,229

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,074	*c* 4,003	*l* 3,930
l 4,012	*l* 3,681	*c* 3,882

North Lonsdale, *see* Lancs. N.

Northumberland.

Wansbeck.
Pop. 59,701. Elec. 12,234.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £634.
*Fenwick, C. *lab* & *l* 5,627
Ex., £597. Per head, 2s. 1d.
Harris, J. J. *c*..... 2,422
Ex., £497. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Majority 3,205

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,858	*l* 5,235	*l* 5,696
c 2,703	*c* 1,710	*u* 2,920

Tyneside.
Pop. 69,642. Elec. 14,932.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £519.
*Pease, J. A. *l* 6,066
Ex., £1,103. Per head, 3s. 7d.
White, Arnold H. *u* 5,631
Ex., £1,162. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Majority 435

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,782	*l* 4,112	*l* 5,468
c 3,440	*u* 3,900	*u* 5,018

Hexham.
Pop. 51,587. Elec. 10,316.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £635.
Beaumont, W. C. *c* 4,438
Ex., £1,142. Per head, 5s. 1d.
Hunter, C. E. *l* 4,003
Ex., £1,157. Per head, 5s. 9d.

Majority 435

1885.	1886.	1892.	1893
l 5,193	*l* 4,177	*c* 4,092	*l* 4,804
c 3,663	*c* 3,220	*l* 4,010	*c* 4,385

Berwick-on-Tweed.
Pop. 52,442. Elec. 9,277.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £374.
*Grey, Sir E. *l* 4,378
Ex., £1,120. Per head, 5s. 1d.
Warkworth, Lord *c* 3,593
Ex., £865. Per head, 4s. 9d.

Majority 785

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,729	*l* 4,131	*l* 4,002
c 3,316	*u* 3,407	*c* 3,560

Northwich, *see* Cheshire.

Norwich (2).

Pop. 100,970. Elec. 17,494.
Max. Ex., £622. Ret. Off., £440.
*Hoare, Saml. *c* ... 8,166
Ex., £728. Per head, 1s. 9d.
Bullard, H., Sir *c*... 8,034
Ex., £698. Per head, 1s. 8d.
Terrell, T. *l* 7,330
Ex., £618. Per head, 1s. 8d.
Verney, F. W. *l* ... 7,210
Ex., £618. Per head, 1s. 8d.

1 Con. gain.

1885.	1886.	1886. April	1892.
c 7,279	*l* 6,295	No	*c* 7,718
c 6,156	*c* 6,156	con.	*l* 7,407
l 6,251	*l* 6,119		*l&lb* 6,811
	c 5,564		

Norwood, *see* Lambeth.

Nottingham.

West. Pop. 82,037. Elec. 14,510.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £359.
Yoxall, J. H. *l*..... 6,088
Ex., £973. Per head, 3s. 2d.
Sparrow, A. G. *u*... 5,575
Ex., £959. Per head, 3s. 5d.

Lib. gain—Majority 513

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,669	*l* 5,545	*u* 5,610
c 3,797	*u* 4,609	*l* 5,309

soc. 898

East. Pop. 69,181. Elec. 11,818.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £329.
Bond, E. *c* 4,900
Ex., £842. Per head, 3s. 5d.
*Morley, Rt Hon A. *l* 4,735
Ex., £325. Per head, 3s. 5d.

Con. gain—Majority 165

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,239	*l* 4,584	*l* 4,861
c 4,248	*c* 4,418	*c* 4,284

South. Pop. 60,487. Elec. 11,377.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £332.
Bentinck, H., Lord *c* 4,802
Ex., £873. Per head, 3s. 7d.
Maude, F. W. *l* ... 4,369
Ex., £809. Per head, 3s. 8d.

Majority 433

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,983	*c* 4,586	*c* 4,570
c 4,620	*l* 4,317	*l* 4,487

Nottinghamshire.

Bassetlaw.
Pop. 51,452. Elec. 9,990.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £517.
*Milner, Sir F. G. *c* 4,874
Ex., £1,364. Per head, 5s. 7d.
Leader, R. E. *l* ... 3,621
Ex., £1,090. Per head, 6s.†

Majority 1,253

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
c 4,367	No	4,381	*c* 4,446
l 4,072	con.	*l* 3,653	*l* 4,044

Newark.
Pop. 50,035. Elec. 10,485.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £25.†
Finch-Hatton, H. *c* Unop.
Ex., £206. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,283		
l 3,591	No contest.	

Rushcliffe.
Pop. 66,617. Elec. 12,808.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £483.
*Ellis, J. E. *l*..... 5,752
Ex., £1,421. Per head, 4s. 11d.
Smith, G. M. *u* ... 5.119
Ex., £1,522. Per head, 5s. 11d.

Majority..... 633

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,944	*l* 4,784	*l* 5,380
c 3,308	*u* 3,337	*u* 4,588

Nottinghamshire (cont.)

Mansfield.
Pop. 65,790. Elec. 12,345.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £415.
*Williams, J. C. *l* ... 5,670
Ex., £753. Per head, 2s. 7d.
Eyre, Col. H. *c* ... 4,285
Ex., £1,115. Per head, 5s. 2d.

Majority..... 1,385

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,120	*l* 4,876	*l* 5,731
c 2,305	*c* 2,832	*c* 3,235

Nuneaton, *see* Warwick.

Oldham (2).

Pop. 183,871. Elec. 28,783.
Max. Ex., £1,740 (for 2 candidates). Ret. Off., £565.
{ Ascroft, R. *c* ...13,085
{ Oswald, J. F. *c*...12,465
Ex., £1,424. Per head, 1s. 1d.
{ Lee, Adam *l*.....12,247
{ Hibbert, J. Sir *l* 12,092
Ex., £756. Per head, 0s. 7d.}

2 Con. gains—Maj. 218

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 12,259	*c* 11,606	*l* 12,610
c 11,902	*c* 11,484	*l* 12,541
l 11,847	*l* 10,921	*c* 12,205
c 11,491	*l* 10,891	*c* 11,952

Orkney and Shetland.

Pop. 54,809. Elec. 7,053.
Max. Ex., £1,010. Ret. Off., £379.
*Lyell, Sir L. *l* 2,361
Ex., £992. Per head, 8s. 4½d.
Fullarton, McLeod *u* 1,580
Ex., £1,343. Per head, 17s.

Majority..... 781

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,352	*l* 2,353	*l* 2,353
c 1,940	*u* 1,382	*u* 1,617

Ormskirk, *see* Lanc., S.W.

Osgoldcross, *see* Yorks., W.R.

Ossory, *see* Queen's Co.

Oswestry, *see* Shropshire.

Otley, *see* Yorkshire, W.R.

Oxford City.

Pop. 45,741. Elec. 7,637.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £203.
*Valentia, Viscount *c* 3,623
Ex., £600. Per head, 3s. 3d.
Kingerlee, T. H. *l*.. 2,975
Ex., £314. Per head, 2s. 1d.

Majority..... 648

1885.	1886.	1892.	1895. Apl. 20.
c 3,212	No	*c* 3,276	*c* 3,745
l 2,894	contest	*l* 3,156	*l* 3,143

Oxford University (2).

Elec. 6,154.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., —.†
*Mowbray, Sir J. R. *c* Unop.
Ex., —. Per head, —.†
*Talbot, J. G. *c*..... Unop.
Ex., —. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
No contest.		

Oxfordshire.

North or Banbury.
Pop. 43,861. Elec. 8,145.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £309.
Brassey, Albert *c*... 4,057
Ex., £1,041. Per head, 5s. 1d.
Thornton, Chas. *l* 3,074
Ex., £993. Per head, 6s. 5d.

Con. gain—Major. 983

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,436	*l* 3,677	*l* 3640
c 2,944	*c* 3,184	*c*3,453

Mid, or Woodstock.
Pop. 50,464. Elec. 9,767.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £319.
Morrell, G. H. *c* ... 4,669
Ex., £1,276. Per head, 5s. 5d.
*Benson, G. R. *l* ... 3,740
Ex., £1,038. Per head, 5s. 6d.

Con. gain—Major. 929

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
l 4,327	No	*c* 4,448	*l* 4,278
c 4,138	contest.	*l* 3,760	*c* 4,167

South or Henley.
Pop. 48,145. Elec. 8,932.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £279.
Hermon-Hodge T. *c* 3,831
Ex., £1,055. Per head, 5s. 6d.
Samuel, H. L. *l* ... 3,470
Ex., £1,028. Per head, 5s. 11d.

Majority..... 361

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,778	*c* 3,674	*c* 3,688
l 3,258	*l* 2,600	*l* 3,269

Paddington.
North. Pop. 64,671. Elec. 6,972.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £170.
*Aird, John *c* 2,849
Ex., £581. Per head, 4s.
Maberley, G. H. *l* ... 1,852
Ex., £393. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Majority..... 997

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
c 2,482	*c* 2,300	*c* 2,230	*c* 2,591
l 1,797	*l* 1,389	*l* 1,812	*l* 2,231

South. Pop. 53,167. Elec. 5,338.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £23.†
Fardell, T. G. *c* ... Unop.
Ex. £67. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,731	*c* 2,576	No
l 1,025	*l* 769	contest.
l 290		

Paisley.
Pop. 66,418. Elec. 9,105.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £196.
*Dunn, W., Sir *l* ... 4,404
Ex., £634. Per head, 2s. 10½d.
Moffatt, A. *c*..... 3.062
Ex., £786. Per head, 5s. 1½d.

Majority 1,342

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
l 3,390	*l* 3,057	*l* 4,145	*l* 4,262
c 2,526	*u* 2,491	*c* 2,807	*u* 2,441

Partick, *see* Lanarkshire.

Peckham, *see* Camberwell.

Peebles and Selkirk.
Pop. 19,074. Elec. 3,504.
Max. Ex., £770. Ret. Off., £188.
*Thorburn, W. *u* ... 1,563
Ex., £516. Per head, 6s. 7½d.
Elibank, Master of *l* 1,509
Ex., £825. Per head, 10s. 11½d.

Majority 54

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 1,746	*u* 1,375	*u* 1,603
c 1,038	*l* 1,325	*l* 1,367

Pembroke District.
Pop. 35,204. Elec. 6,299.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £210.
Laurie, Gen. J. W. *c* 2,719
Ex., £554. Per head, 4s.
*Allen, C. F. E. *l* ... 2,550
Ex., £831. Per head, 3s.

Con. gain—Majority 169

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,415	*c* 2,305	*l* 2,580
c 2,150	*l* 3,033	*c* 2,385

Pembrokeshire.
Pop. 53,921. Elec. 11,119.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £372.
*Davies, W. R. M. *l*.. 4,550
Ex., £605. Per head, 2s. 8d.
Davies, A. P. S. *c*... 3,970
Ex., £831. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Majority 580

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,999	*l* 4,099	*l* 4,800
c 3,738	*c* 3,983	*c* 3,701

Penrith, *see* Cumberland.

Penryn and Falmouth.
Pop. 17,533. Elec. 2,616.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £170.
Horniman, F. J. *l*... 1,150
Ex., £633. Per head, 11s.
*Bentinck, W. G. C. *c* 1,101
Ex., £554. Per head, 10s.

Lib. gain—Majority 49

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 1,180	*c* 1,088	*c* 1,218
c 1,066	*l* 998	*l* 880

Perth.
Pop. 29,899. Elec. 4,456.
Max. Ex., £440. Ret. Off., £117.
Wallace, R. *l* 2,137
Ex., £424. Per head, 3s. 11½d.
*Whitelaw, Wm. *c*... 1,763
Ex., £475. Per head, 5s. 4½d.

Lib. gain—Majority 374

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 1,652	*l* 1,573	*c* 1,398
c 1,099	*u* 1,120	*l* 1.171
l 967		*lab* 907

Perthshire.
East. Pop. 43,645. Elec. 7,641.
Max. Ex., £1,010. Ret. Off., £248.
*Kinloch, Sir Jno. *l* 3,410
Ex., £699. Per head, 4s. 1d.
Boase, W. L. *u* ... 2,535
Ex., £951. Per head, 6s. 8½d.

Majority..... 875

1885.	1886.	1889.	1892.
l 4,222	*l* 3,504	*l* 4,005	*l* 3,533
c 2,421	*c* 2,195	*c* 2,289	*c* 2,484

West. Pop. 47,916. Elec. 7,984.
Max. Ex., £1,010. Ret. Off., £234.
*Currie, Sir D. *u* ... 3,379
Ex., £1,172. Per head, 6s. 11d.
Hope, J. D. *l* 3,087
Ex., £858. Per head, 5s. 6¾d.

Majority..... 292

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,786	*u* 3,269	*u* 3,422
c 3,290	*l* 2,329	*l* 3,053

Peterborough.
Pop. 26,464. Elec. 4,787.
Max. Ex., £440. Ret. Off., £95.
Purvis, R. *u* 2,259
Ex., £527. Per head, 4s. 8d.
*Morton, A. C. *l* ... 2,020
Ex., £361. Per head, 3s. 6d.

U. gain—Majority 239

1885.	1886.	1889.	1892.
c 1,853	*c* 1,780	*l* 1,893	*l* 2,037
l 1,595	*l* 1,491	*u* 1,642	*u* 1,879

Petersfield, *see* Hampshire.

Plymouth (2).
Pop. 87,307. Elec. 13,460.
Max. Ex., £1,065 (for 2 candidates). Ret. Off., £258.
*Clarke, Sir E. *c* ... 5,575
Ex., £606. Per head, 2s. 2d.
Harrison, C. *l* 5,482
Ex., £596. Per head, 2s. 2d.
Hubbard, Hon. E. *c* 5,456
Ex., £399. Per head, 1s. 5d.
Mendl, S. F. *l* 5,298
Ex., £437. Per head, 1s. 7d.
1 Lib. gain.

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,354	*c* 4,137	*c* 5,081
c 4,240	*c* 4,133	*c* 5,081
l 4,132	*l* 3,255	*l* 4,921
l 3,963	*l* 3,175	*l* 4,861

Pontefract.
Pop. 16,407. Elec. 2,721.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £102.
*Nussey, T. W. *l* ... 1,245
Ex., £524. Per head, 8s. 4d.
Hope, J. F. *c* 1,188
Ex., £569. Per head, 9s. 7d.

Majority..... 57

1885.	1886.	1892.	1893. Feb.‡	1893. June.
*c*1,111	*c*1,156	*c*1,132	*l*1,228	*l*1,191
*l*1,075	*l* 947	*l*1,092	*c*1,165	*c*1,159

‡ Declared void.

Poplar, *see* Tower Hamlets.

Portsmouth (2).
Pop. 159,255. Elec. 24,057.
Max. Ex., £780, Ret. Off; £491.
*Baker, Jno. Sir *l*...10,451
Ex., £699. Per head, 1s, 4d.
*Clough, W. O. *l* ...10,255
Ex., £729. Per head. 1s. 5d.
Harmsworth, A. C.*c* 9,717
Ex., £891. Per head, 1s. 10d.
Ashley, Rt. Hon. E. *u* 9,567
Ex., £969. Per head, 2s. 0d.

Majority 536

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 8,367	*u* 8,482	*l* 9,643
l 8,214	*c* 8,325	*l* 9,448
c 7,650	*l* 7,196	*c* 9,135
c 7,595	*l* 7,069	*u* 9,000

Preston (2).
Pop. 111,696. Elec. 16,395.
Max. Ex., £1,200 (for 2 candidates), £800 (single candidate).
Ret. Off., £343.
*Hanbury, R. W. *c*... 8,928
*Tomlinson, W. E. M. *c* 7,622
Ex , £1,086. Per head, 1s. 2d. 1s. 5d.
Tattersall, J. *lab* ... 4,781
Ex., £159. Per head, 7d.

Majority 2,841

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 8,459	*c* 7,401	*c* 8,070
c 7,971	*c* 7,276	*c* 7,764
l 5,491	*l* 4,982	*l* 6,182
	l 4,771	

Prestwich, *see* Lancashire, S.E.

Pudsey, *see* York, W.R.

Queen's County.
Ossory. Pop. 32,503. Elec. 5,401.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off , £333.
*Crean, E. *n* 2,986
Ex., £136. Per head, 11d.
Poe, Colonel *c* 630
Ex.. £403. Per head, 12s. 10d.
Macdonald, W. A. *p* 383
Ex., £190. Per head, 9s. 10½d.

Majority 2,356

1885.	1886.	1886. Feb.	1892.
n 3,959			*n* 3,666
l 293	No contest.		*c* 523

Leix. Pop. 32,136. Elec. 5,128.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., —†.
MacDonnell, M. A. *n* Unop.
Ex., —. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,740	*n* 3,528	*n* 3,261
c 507	*c* 406	*c* 513

Radnorshire.
Pop. 21,791. Elec. 4,838.
Max. Ex., £830. Ret. Off, £321.
Millbank, P. C. J. *c* 1,949
Ex., £1,005. Per head. 10s. 3d.
Edwards, F. *l* 1,870
Ex , £848. Per head, 9s. 0d.

Majority 79

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 1,880	*c* 1,910	*l* 1,973
l 1,813	*l* 1,668	*c* 1,740

Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth, *see* Lancashire, S.E.

Ramsey, *see* Huntingdonshire

Reading.
Pop. 55,752. Elec. 9,104.
Max, Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £221.
Murdoch, C. T. *c*... 4,278
Ex., £755. Per head, 3s. 6d.
*Palmer, G. W *l* ... 3,927
Ex., £700. Per head, 3s. 6d.

Con. gain—Majority 351

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,519	*c* 3,378	*l* 3,900
l 3,389	*l* 3,262	*c* 3,700

Reigate, *see* Surrey.

Renfrewshire.
East. Pop. 66,137. Elec. 10,811.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Shaw-Stewart, M H *c* Unop
Ex., £431. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,642	*c* 3,806	*c* 4,484
c 3,144	*l* 2,438	*l* 3,397

West. Pop. 56,662. Elec. 8,386.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £270.
*Renshaw, C. B. *c*... 3,909
Ex., £1,219. Per head, 6s. 2½d.
Pirie, Capt. Dun. *l* 3,306
Ex., £1,106. Per head, 6s. 8½d.

Majority..... 603

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,618	*c* 3,434	*c* 3,773
l 2,980	*l* 2,881	*l* 3,322

Rhondda, *see* Glamorganshire

Richmond, *see* York, N.R.

Ripon, *see* York, W.R.

Rochdale.
Pop. 71,458. Elec. 11,782.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £299.
Royds, C. M. *c*..... 4,781
Ex., £613. Per head, 2s. 6d.
Bright, W. L. *l* ... 4,359
Ex., £504. Per head, 2s. 6d.
Barnes, G. N. *indlab* 1,251
Ex., £161. Per head, 2s. 3d.

Majority..... 422

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,552	*l* 4,738	*l* 5,460
c 4,417	*c* 3,481	*c* 4,480

Rochester.
Pop. 26,170. Elec. 4,378.
Max. Ex., £440. Ret, Off., £203.
*Cranborne, Visct. *c* 2,152
Ex., £555. Per head, 5s. 1s.
Grenfell, C. A. *l* ... 1,673
Ex., £539. Per head, 6s. 5d.

Majority..... 479

1885.	1886.	1889.	1892.	1893.
*c*1627	*c*1600	*l*1655	*c*2119	No
*l*1386	*l*1353	*c*1580	*l*1712	contest.

Romford, *see* Essex.

Roscommon County.
North. Pop. 56,394. Elec. 9,379.
Max. Ex., £820. Ret. Off., £380.
O'Kelly, Jas. *p*..... 3,411
Ex., £350. Per head, 2s. 0½d.
*Condon, T. J. *n* ... 2,935
Ex., £180. Per head, —.

Majority..... 476

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 4,664	No.	*n* 3,250
n 1,438	contest.	*p* 3,198
c 366		

South. Pop. 57,800. Elec. 9,407.
Max. Ex., £820. Ret. Off., £388.
*Hayden, L. P. *p* ... 3,398
Ex., £290. Per head, 1s. 8½d.
Dillon, J. *n* 2,444
Ex., £280. Per head, 2s. 3½d.

Majority 954

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 6,033	No	*p* 3,815
l 338	contest.	*n* 2,244

Ross, *see* Hereford.

Ross and Cromarty.
Pop. 71,432. Elec. 8,256.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £360.
*Weir, J. G. *l* 3,272
Ex., £500. Per head, 3s. 0½d.
Jackson, Major R. *u* 2,409
Ex., £1,243. Per head, 10s. 3½d.

Majority 863

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,942	*l* 4,263	*l* 3,171
l 2,925	*u* 1,197	*u* 2,413

Rossendale, *see* Lancashire NE

Rotherham, *see* York, W.R.

Rotherhithe, *see* Southwark.

Roxburgshire.
Pop. 34,537. Elec. 5,988.
Max. Ex., £830. Ret. Off., £291.
Dalkeith, Earl of *c* 2,929
Ex., £849. Per head, 5s. 9½d.
*Napier, Hon. M. F. *l* 2,368
Ex., £643. Per head, 5s. 5d.

Con. gain—Majority 561

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,419	*u* 2,570	*l* 2,672
c 1,945	*l* 2,142	*u* 2,514

Rugby, *see* Warwick.

Rushcliffe, *see* Nottingham.

Rutlandshire.
Pop. 20,659. Elec. 4,285.
Max. Ex., £830. Ret. Off., £21.†
*Finch, G. H..... Unopp.
Ex., £83. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,366		
l 1,110	No contest.	

Rye, *see* Sussex.

St. Albans, *see* Hertfordshire.

St. Andrew's District.
Pop. 18,941. Elec. 2,679.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £127.
*Anstruther, H. T. *u* 1,185
Ex., £298. Per head, 5s. 0½d.
Paton, John *l* 989
Ex., £374. Per head, 7s. 6½d.

Majority 196

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 1,256	*u* 1,132	*u* 1,066
l 1,256	*l* 716	*l* 954

St. Augustine's, *see* Kent.

St. Austell, *see* Cornwall.

St. George's.
Hanover Square.
Pop. 78,362. Elec. 10,170.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £28.†
*Goschen, Rt Hn J G *c* Unop
Ex. £130. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
c 5,256	No	*u* 5,702	No.
l 2,503	con.	*l* 1,545	con.

St. George's-in-East. *see* Tower Hamlets.

St. Helens.
Pop. 71,288. Elec. 9,950.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £223.
*Seton-Karr, Hy. *c*... 4,700
Ex. £742. Per head, 3s. 1d.
Forster, John *l*..... 4,091
Ex. £663. Per head, 3s. 2d.

Majority 609

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,750	*c* 3,621	*c* 4,258
l 3,693	*l* 3,404	*l* 4,199

St. Ives, *see* Cornwall.

St. Pancras.
North. Pop. 59,126. Elec. 7,556.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £213.
Moon, E. R. P. *c* ... 2,834
Ex. £580. Per head, 4s. 1d.
Raphael, H. H. *l*... 2,623
Ex., £643. Per head, 4s. 10d.
Leighton, John *ind* 29
Ex., £303. Per head, £10 9s. 2d.

Con. gain—Majority 211

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
l 2,380	*c* 2,074	*l* 2,657	*l* 2,643
c 1,915	*l* 1,813	*c* 2,549	*c* 2,583
		u 29	*ind* 35

South. Pop. 53,767. Elec. 5,542.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £170.
*Goldsmid, Sir J. *u*.. 2,433
Ex., £374. Per head, 3s. 0d.
Harris, G. M. *l*..... 1,223
Ex., £388. Per head, 6s. 4d.

Majority'..... 1,210
On the death of Sir J. Goldsmid an election on Jan. 28, '96, took place.
Jessel, H. *u* 2,631
Harris, G, M. *l*..... 1,375

Majority 1,256

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,225	*u* 1,915	*u* 2,470
c 2,003	*l* 897	*l* 2,033

St. Pancras (continued)
East. Pop. 60,844. Elec. 6,988.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £197.
*Webster, R. G. *c*... 3,612
Ex., £483. Per head, 2s. 8d.
Costelloe, B. F. C. *l* 2,322
Ex., £449. Per head, 3s. 10d.

Majority 1,290

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,417	*c* 2,327	*c* 2,621
c 2,151	*l* 1,826	*l* 2,180

West. Pop. 60,700. Elec. 7,208.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £212.
*Graham, H. R. *c*... 3,104
Ex., £631. Per head, 4s. 0d.
Collins, Dr. W. J. *l* 2,273
Ex., £448. Per head, 3s. 11d.

Majority 831

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,954	*l* 2,563	*c* 2,984
c 2,485	*c* 2,503	*l* 2,942

St. Patrick's, see Dublin.

St. Rollox, *see* Glasgow.

St. Stephen's Green, *see* Dublin.

Saffron Walden, *see* Essex.

Salford.
North. Pop. 61,520. Elec. 8,328.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £264.
Platt-Higgins, F. *c*. 3,787
Ex., £639. Per head, 3s. 4d.
*Holland, W. H. *l*... 3,781
Ex. £710. Per head, 3s. 9d.

Con. gain—Majority 6

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,519	*c* 3,327	*l* 3,686
l 3,343	*l* 3,168	*c* 3,399

West. Pop. 67,740. Elec. 10,439.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £249.
*Knowles, L. *c* 4,354
Ex., £682. Per head, 3s. 1d.
Armitage, V. K. *l*... 4,254
Ex., £547. Per head, 2s. 6d.

Majority 100

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,704	*c* 3,225	*c* 4,152
c 3,451	*l* 3,169	*l* 4,112

South. Pop. 68,879. Elec. 9,215.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £251.
*Howorth, Sir H H *c* 3,384
Ex., £670. Per head, 3s. 11d.
Forrest, A. *l*..... 3,310
Ex., £501. Per head, 3s. 0d.
Hobart, H. *lab* ... 813
Ex., £187. Per head, 4s. 7d.

Majority 74

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,761	*c* 3,645	*c* 3,406
c 3,706	*l* 3,488	*l* 3,369
		lab 553

Salisbury.
Pop. 17,362. Elec. 2,799.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £132.
*Hulse, E. H. *c*..... 1,404
Ex., £493. Per head, 7s.
Brown, Sir W. R. *l* 1,187
Ex., £490. Per head, 8s. 3d.

Majority 217

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 1,144	*c* 1,259	*c* 1,374
c 1,104	*l* 910	*l* 1,136

Scarborough.
Pop. 33,776. Elec. 5,284.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £124.
Rickett, J. C. *l*..... 2,415
Ex., £538. Per head, 4s. 5d.
*Sitwell, Sir G. R. *c* 2,391
Ex., £532. Per head, 4s. 5d.

Lib. gain—Majority 24

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,185	*l* 2,122	*c* 2,993
l 2,047	*c* 2,020	*l* 2,122

Scotland, *see* Liverpool.

Sevenoaks, *see* Kent.

Sheffield.
Attercliffe.
Pop. 72,462. Elec. 11,915.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £16.†
*Langley, Batty *l* ... Unop.
Ex., £70. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.	1894.
l 4,891	*l* 4,365	*l* 5,107	*l* 4,486
c 3,633	*u* 2,958	*c* 3,963	*c* 3,495
			lab 1,249

Brightside.
Pop. 67,083. Elec. 10,762.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £15.
*Mundella, Rt. Hon. A. J. *l* .....Unop.
Ex., £97. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,616	*l* 4,280	*l* 4,933
c 3,382	*c* 3,404	*c* 3,661

Central.
Pop. 66,461. Elec. 9,713.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £15.†
*Vincent, Col. H. *c*...Unop.
Ex., £148. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,633	*c* 4,522	*c* 4,474
l 3,484	*l* 3,326	*l* 3,618
l 140		

Hallam.
Pop. 54,935. Elec. 9,014.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £15.†
*Stuart-Wortley, C. B. *c* .....Unop.
Ex., £82. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,764	*c* 3,581	*c* 4,057
l 3,155	*l* 2,112	*l* 3,414

Ecclesall.
Pop. 63,302. Elec. 10,253.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £15.†
*Ashmead-Bartlett, E. *c* .....Unop.
Ex., £30. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,171	*c* 3,930	*c* 4,536
l 3,492	*l* 2,688	*l* 3,696

Shipley, *see* Yorkshire, W.R.

Shoreditch.

Hoxton. Pop. 67,653. Elec. 8,789.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £211.

*Stuart, Jas. *l* 2,990
Ex., £393. Per head, 2s. 8d.

Hay, Hon. C. G. *c*... 2,862
Ex., £640. Per head, 4s. 5d.

Majority 128

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,084	*l* 2,324	*l* 3,410
c 2,047	*c* 2,079	*c* 2,114
		lab 19

Haggerston.
Pop. 56,356. Elec. 6,661.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £165.

Lowles, J. C. *c*..... 2,269
Ex., £407. Per head, 3s. 7d.

*Cremer, W. R. *l* ... 2,229
Ex., £259. Per head, 2s. 3d.

Con. gain—Majority 40

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,736	*l* 2,054	*l* 2,543
c 1,259	*c* 1,677	*c* 1,622

Shrewsbury.
Pop. 26,969. Elec. 4,382.
Max. Ex., £440. Ret. Off., £27.†

*Greene, H. D., Q.C. *c* Unop.
Ex., £349. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,244	*c* 1,826	*c* 1,979
l 1,512	*l* 1,269	*l* 1,573

Shropshire.

West, or Oswestry.
Pop. 54,178. Elec. 9,958.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £564.

*Leighton, S *c* 4,605
Ex., £1,412. Per head, 6s. 1d.

Thomas, O., Capt. *l* 3,598
Ex., £778. Per head, 4s. 3d.

Majority 1,007

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,753		
l 3,772	No contest.	

North, or Newport.
Pop. 53,035. Elec. 10,632.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £30.†

*Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. *c.* ..... Unop.
Ex., £538. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,694	*c* 4,460	*c* 4,815
c 4,333	*l* 2,884	*l* 3,530

Mid, or Wellington.
Pop. 46,224. Elec. 8,249.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £27.†

*Brown, Col. A. H. *u* Unop.
Ex., £340. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,807	No	*u* 3,964
c 2,571	contest.	*l* 2,681

South, or Ludlow.
Pop. 55,920. Elec. 10,672.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £29.†

*More, R. J. *u* ..... Unop.
Ex., £177. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,642	No	*u* 5,965
c 4,073	contest.	*l* 2,146

Skipton, *see* Yorkshire, W.R.

Sleaford, *see* Lincoln.

Sligo County.

North. Pop. 48,458. Elec. 7,764.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £320.

*Collery, B. *n* 3,274
Ex., £231. Per head, 1s. 4d.

Harrison, H. *p*..... 1,281
Ex., £324. Per head, 5s.

Crofton, Sir M. *c*... 772
Ex., £231. Per head, 5s. 11d.

Majority 1,993

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
n 5,216	No	*n* 3,261	*n* 4,216
c 772	contest.	*p* 2,493	*c* 958

South. Pop. 49,880. Elec. 7,203.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £285.

*Curran, T. *n* 3,717
Ex., £235. Per head, 1s. 3d.

Campbell, W. *u* ... 522
Ex., £282. Per head, 10. 11d.

Majority 3,195

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1892.
n 5,150				*n* 5,400
c 541	No contest.			*c* 548

Somersetshire.

North. Pop. 53,418. Elec. 10,208.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £474.

Llewellyn, E. H. *c*... 4,652
Ex., £1,365. Per head, 5s. 10d.

*Warner, T. C. *l*..... 3,966
Ex., £1,102. Per head, 5s. 6d.

Con. gain—Majority 686

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,170	*c* 4,252	*l* 3,920
l 3,491	*l* 2,087	*c* 3,901

Wells. Pop. 55,569. Elec. 10,771.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £391.

Joliffe, Hon. H. G. H. *c*..... 4,696
Ex., £1,214. Per head, 5s. 2d.

Morice, B. *l* 3,286
Ex., £867. Per head 5s. 3d.

Majority 1,410

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,201	No	*c* 4,335
l 3,335	contest.	*l* 3,395

Frome. Pop. 53,552. Elec. 11,633.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £421.

Weymouth, Visct. *c* 5,043
Ex., £1,461. Per head, 5s. 9d.

*Barlow, John E. *l*... 4,660
Ex., £1,541. Per head, 6s. 7d.

Con. gain—Majority 383

On elevation to Peerage of Viscount Weymouth, an election took place on June 2nd, 1896.

Barlow, J. E. *l*..... 5,062
Thynne, Lord *c* ... 4,763

Lib. gain—Majority 299

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,735	*c* 4,349	*l* 4,747
c 3,973	*l* 3,645	*c* 4,260

Somersetshire (continued)

East. Pop. 50,152. Elec. 9,268.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £423.

*Hobhouse, Hy. *u*... 4,408
Ex., £1,130. Per head, 5s. 1d.

Hanham, J. S. *l* ... 3,334
Ex., £907. Per head, 5s. 5d.

Majority 1,074

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,732	No	*u* 4,330
c 3,280	contest.	*l* 3,575

South. Pop. 51,300. Elec. 9,692.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £356.

*Strachey, Ed. *l*..... 4,167
Ex., £357. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Turner, H. G. *c* ... 3,827
Ex., £1,021. Per head, 5s. 4d.

Majority..... 340

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,534	*l* 3,739	*l* 4,330
c 3,268	*c* 3,582	*c* 3,925

Bridgwater.
Pop. 48,226. Elec. 10,234.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £27.†

*Stanley, E. J. *c* ...Unop.
Ex. £278. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,935	No	*c* 4,555
l 3,855	contest.	*l* 3,362

West, or Wellington.
Pop. 48,122. Elec. 9,712.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £27.†

*Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir A. F. *c*... .. Unop.
Ex., £328. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,299	*c* 4,117	*c* 4,369
c 3,760	*l* 3,220	*l* 3,485

Southampton (2).
Pop. 93,596. Elec. 14,725.
Max. £1,110 for 2 can.; £740 for 1 can.
Ret. Off., £441.

*Chamberlayne, T. *c* 5,924
Simeon, J. S. B. Sir *u* 5,390
Ex., £1,382. Per head, 2s. 5d.

*Evans, F. H. Sir *l* 5,181
Wilson, H. G. *l & lab* 4,178
Ex., £1,285. Per head, 2s. 8d.

Macdonald, J. R. *ilp* 867
Ex., £169. Per head, 3s. 10d.

On Mr. Chamberlayne being unseated on petition, new writ, Feb., 1896.

Evans, Sir F. A. *l*... 5,557
Candy, C. *c* 5,522
Gibson, C. A. *soc*... 273

Lib. gain—Majority 35

1886.	1888.	1892.
c 5,595	*c* 5,023	*l* 5,151
c 5,397	*c* 4,726	*c* 4,266
		l 5,182
4,566	*l* 4,384	*l* 4,920
4,535	*l* 4,029	*c* 4,734

South Molton, *see* Devon.

Southport, *see* Lancas, S W.

South Shields.
Pop. 78,431. Elec. 14,307.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £248.
Robson, W. S. *l* ... 5,057
Ex., £946. Per head, 3s. 8d.
Wainwright, H. H. *c* 4,924
Ex., £850. Per head, 3s. 5d.

Majority..... 133

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,064	No	*l* 4,965
c 3,128	contest.	*c* 3,958

Southwark.
West. Pop. 66,770. Elec. 8,113.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £249.
*Causton, R. K. *l*... 2,989
Ex., £704. Per head, 4s. 8d.
Horner, F. W. *c* ... 2,870
Ex., £764. Per head, 5s. 3d.

Majority..... 119

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892
l 2,851	*l* 2,566	*l* 3,638	*l* 3,534
c 2,611	*c* 2,453	*c* 2,444	*c* 2,295

Rotherhithe.
Pop. 73,662. Elec. 9,188.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £278.
*Macdona, J. C. *c* ... 4,092
Ex., £659. Per head, 3s. 2d.
Pomeroy, A. *l* 2,246
Ex., £485. Per head, 4s. 3d.

Majority..... 1,846

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,327.	*c* 3,202	*c* 3,995
l 2,800.	*l* 2,115	*l* 2,765

Bermondsey.
Pop. 82,898. Elec. 10,035.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £318.
Lafone, A. *c*..... 4,182
Ex., £741. Per head, 3s. 6d.
*Barrow, R. V. *l* ... 3,822
Ex., £651. Per head, 3s. 4d.

Con. gain—Major. 360

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,469	*c* 3,356	*l* 4,390
c 3,386	*l* 2,998	*c* 3,732

Sowerby, *see* Yorkshire, W.R.

Spalding, *see* Lincoln.

Spen Valley, *see* Yorks., W.R.

Stafford.
Pop. 20,270. Elec. 3,361.
Max. Ex., £410. Ret. Off., £125.
*Shaw, T. F. C. E. *l*. 1,568
Ex., £352. Per head, 4s. 5d.
Salt, Thomas *c*..... 1,556
Ex., £502. Per head, 6s. 5d.

Majority..... 12

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 1,532	*c* 1,528	*l* 1,684
c 1,485	*l* 1,435	*c* 1,322

Staffordshire.
West. Pop. 56,546. Elec. 10,612.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Bass, H. A. *u*..... Unop.
Ex., £602. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,820	No	*u* 5,227
c 4,106	contest.	*l* 2,879

Staffordshire (continued)
Leek. Pop. 56,711. Elec. 11,182.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £485.
*Bill, Ch. *c*..... 4,705
Ex., £1,471. Per head, 6s. 3d.
Peacre, R. *l* 4,091
Ex., £1,481. Per head, 7s. 2d.

Majority 614

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,225	*c* 4,324	*c* 4,576
c 4,063	*l* 3,669	*l* 4,213

Burton.
Pop. 58,640. Elec. 10,440.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £30.†
*Evershed, S. *l* ... Unop.
Ex., £128. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1886. Aug.	1892.
l 5,395	No	*l* 4,792	No
c 2,543	con.	*c* 2,319	con.

North-West.
Pop. 63,166. Elec. 14,657.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £517.
*Heath, James *c* ... 6,206
Ex., £1,589. Per head, 5s. 1d.,
Shoobridge, L. H. *l* 5,538
Ex., £1,377. Per head, 4s. 11d.

Majority..... 668

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,757	*c* 5,252	*c* 5,638
c 4,720	*l* 4,459	*l* 5,406

Lichfield.
Pop. 52,006. Elec. 9,123.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £362.
Fulford, H. C. *l* ... 3,902
Ex., £1,179. Per head, 6s. 1d.
*Darwin, L. *u* 3,858
Ex., £1,300. Per head, 6s. 7d.

Majority..... 44

Mr. Fulford unseated on petition. Bye-election, Feb. 26th, 1896.
Warner, T. C. T. *l*.. 4,483
Darwin, Maj. L. *u*.. 3,955

Majority..... 528

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,126	*l* 3,398	*u* 3,576
c 2,013	*u* 2,765	*l* 3,572

Kingswinford.
Pop. 47,665. Elec. 11,957.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £30.†
*Hill, A. S. Q.C. *c* ... Unop.
Ex., £179. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,161	No	*c* 5,371
l 4,530	contest.	*l* 3,800

Handsworth.
Pop. 84,782. Elec. 17,856.
Max. Ex., £1,610. Ret. Off., £35.†
*Meysey-Thompson, Sir H. *u*..... Unop.
Ex., £341. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 7,057	No	*u* 7,370
c 4,107	contest.	*l* 5,433

Stalybridge.
Pop. 44,135. Elec. 6,980.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £199.
*Sidebottom, T. H. *c* 3,389
Ex., £487. Per head, 2s. 10d.
Wright, J. M. *l* ... 2,757
Ex., £407. Per head, 2s. 11d.

Majority..... 632

1885.	1886,	1892.
c 3,169	*c* 3,221	*c* 3,289
l 2,950	*l* 2,682	*l* 2,943

Stamford, *see* Lincoln.

Stepney, *see* Tower Hamlets

Stirling District.
Pop, 39,987. Elec. 6,007.
Max. Ex., £350. Ret. Off., £185.
*Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. *l* 2,783
Ex., £372. Per head, 4s. 1½d.
Macaskie, S. C. *c* ... 1,656
Ex., £361. Per head, 6s. 9½d.

Majority..... 1,127

1885.	1886.	1892.
No	*l* 2,440	*l* 2,791
contest.	*u* 1,471	*u* 1,695

Stirlingshire.
Pop. 125,604. Elec. 14,329.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £398.
McKillop, J. *c* 5,916
Ex., £1,505. Per head, 5s. 1d.
*Jacks, Wm. *l* 5,489
Ex., £1,182. Per head, 4s. 3½d.

Con. gain—Major. 427

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,454	*l* 5,067	*l* 5,296
c 3,938	*u* 4,360	*u* 4,550
		lab 663

Stockport (2).
Pop. 70,253. Elec. 11,062.
Max. Ex., £975. Ret. Off., £325. (for 2 can.).
Whiteley, G. *c*..... 5,410
Ex., £840. Per head, 1s. 6d.
Melville, B. V. *c* ... 5,067
Ex., £840. Per head, 1s. 7d.
*Leigh, Sir J. *l*..... 4,933
Ex., £686. Per head, 1s. 4d.
Roskell, J. *l*..... 4,562
Ex.. £686. Per head, 1s. 6d.

1885.	1886.	1892.	1893.
c 4,855	*c* 4,702	*l* 5,202	*c* 5,264
c 4,498	*c* 4,495	*c* 4,986	*l* 4,799
l 4,486	*l* 4,184	*l* 4,876	
l 4,132	*l* 3,938	*c* 4,681	

Stockton-on-Tees.
Pop. 68,895. Elec. 10,256.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £285.
Samuel, J. *l*..... 4,786
Ex., £578. Per head, 2s. 4d.
*Wrightson, Thos. *c* 4,314
Ex., £760. Per head, 3s. 6d.

Lib. gain—Major. 472

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892
l 4,237	*l* 3,822	*l* 3,889	*c* 4,788
c 3,133	*c* 2,820	*c* 3,494	*l* 4,477

Stoke-on-Trent.
Pop. 75,352. Elec. 11,107.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £360.
Coghill, D. H. *u* ... 4,296
Ex., £745. Per head, 3s. 4d.
*Leveson - Gower, G. G. *l* 4,196
Ex., £646. Per head, 3s.

Majority 100

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
l 4,790	*l* 3,255	*l* 4,157	*l* 4,629
c 2,800	*c* 2,093	*c* 2,925	*c* 2,846

Stowmarket, *see* Suffolk.

Strand.
Pop. 64,674. Elec 10,596.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. off., £28.†
*Smith, Hon W F D *c* Unop.
Ex., £142. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
c 5,645	*c* 5,034	*c* 4,952	No
l 2,486	*l* 1,508	*l* 1,946	con.

Stratford-on-Avon, *see* Warwickshire.

Stretford, *see* Lancashire, S.E.

Stroud, *see* Gloucestershire.

Sudbury, *see* Suffolk.

Suffolk.
North, or Lowestoft.
Pop. 61,654. Elec. 12,153.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £509.
*Foster, H. S. *c* ... 5,199
Ex., £1,452. Per head, 5s. 7d.
Sington, A. *l* 3,820
Ex., £1,100. Per head, 5s. 9d.

Majority 1,379

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,324	No	*c* 5,099
c 3,743	contest.	*l* 3,909

North-East, or Eye.
Pop. 54,825. Elec. 10,339.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £466.
*Stevenson, F. S. *l*... 4,437
Ex., £1,195. Per head, 5s. 4d.
Isaacson, F. J. T. W. *c* 3,603
Ex., £1,391. Per head, 7s. 2d.

Majority 834

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,356	*l* 4,544	*l* 4,701
c 3,360	*u* 2,938	*c* 3,431

North-West, or Stowmarket.
Pop. 55,099. Elec. 10,942.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £555.
Malcolm, Ian. Z. *c*... 5,144
Ex., £1,670. Per head, 6s. 6d.
Walker, Henry de R. *l* 3,701
Ex., £1,467. Per head, 7s. 11d.

Majority 1,443

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
*l*4,606	*c*3,906	*l*4,346	*l*4,630
*c*3,475	*l*3,363	*c*4,132	*c*4,486

Suffolk (continued)
South, or Sudbury.
Pop. 55,655. Elec. 10,644.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £48.†
*Quilter, W. C. *u* ... Unop.
Ex., £189. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,913	No	*u* 5,111
c 3,461	contest.	*l* 2,905

South-East, or Woodbridge.
Pop. 56,539 Elec. 12,053.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £466.
Pretyman, Capt. E. *c* 5,410
Ex., £1,253. Per head, 4s. 7d.
*Everett, R. L. *l* ... 4,778
Ex., £998. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Con. gain—Majority 632

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,978	*c* 4,854	*l* 5,223
c 4,810	*l* 4,541	*c* 4,483

Sunderland (2).
Pop. 142,097. Elec. 22,408.
Max. Ex., £1,470 (for 2 candidates. £980 for 1 candidate). Ret. Off., £386.
Doxford, W. T. *c*... 9,833
Ex., £968. Per head, 1s. 9d.
*Gourley, Sir E. T. *l* 8,232
*Storey, S. *l* 8,185
Ex., £1,035. Per head, 1s. 3d.

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 8,295	*l* 6,970	*l* 9,711
l 7,759	*l* 6,839	*l* 9,554
c 6,703	*c* 6,027	*c* 8,304
		c 8,002

Surrey.
North-West, or Chertsey.
Pop. 61,968. Elec. 11,070.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Combe, C. H. *c*..... Unop.
Ex., £367. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.	1892. Mar. 3.
c 4,540			*c* 4,589
l 2,560	No contest.		*l* 2,751

South-West, or Guildford.
Pop. 67,722. Elec. 12,130.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £29.†
*Brodrick, Hon. W. St. J. *c*. ..... Unop
Ex., £162. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,485	No	*c* 5,191
l 3,750	contest.	*l* 3,720

South-East, or Reigate.
Pop. 64,453. Elec. 11,409.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £28.†
*Cubitt, Hon. Hy. *c* Unop.
Ex., £180. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892
c 4,726	No	*c* 4,786
l 2,762	contest.	*l* 3,097

Mid, or Epsom.
Pop. 70,103. Elec. 10,980.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £26.†
*Bucknill, T. T., Q.C. *c* Unop.
Ex., £104. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,621	No	*c* 5,123
l 2,368	contest.	*l* 2,720

Surrey (continued)
Kingston.
Pop. 85,367. Elec. 13,631.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £452.
Cox, T. Skewes *c*... 5,745
Ex., £1,065. Per head, 3s. 8d.
Burt, Charles *l*..... 3,600
Ex., £969. Per head, 5s. 4d.

Majority 2,145

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,915	No	*c* 5,100
l 3,206	contest.	*l* 4,357

North-East, or Wimbledon.
Pop. 69,236. Elec. 17,325.
Max. Ex., £1,610. Ret. Off., £34.†
*Bonsor, H. C. O. *c*...Unop.
Ex., £364. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 6,189	No	*c* 7,397
l 3,745	contest.	*l* 2,602

Sussex.
North-West, or Horsham.
Pop. 52,977. Elec. 9,298.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £30.†
*Johnstone, J. H. *c*... Unop.
Ex., £228. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.	1893.
l 4,483	No	*c* 4,303	*c* 4,150
c 2,468	contest	*l* 2,268	*l* 2,668

South-West, or Chichester.
Pop. 54,357. Elec. 9,279.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Talbot, Lord E. *c*...Unop.
Ex., £444. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
c 4,760			*c* 4,236
l 2,470	No contest.		*l* 2,361

North, or East Grinstead.
Pop. 52,525. Elec. 9,262.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £441.
Goschen, G. J., jr. *c* 3,731
Ex., £1,293. Per head, 6s. 11d.
Corbett, C. H. *l* ... 2,874
Ex., £1,002. Per head, 6s. 11d.

Majority 857

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,530	*c* 3,289	*c* 3,987
l 2,579	*l* 1,877	*l* 2,349

Mid, or Lewes.
Pop. 64,026. Elec. 12,283.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £30.†
*Fletcher, Sir Hy. *c* Unop.
Ex., £378. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,312	No	*c* 5,621
l 3,181	contest	*l* 2,322

South, or Eastbourne.
Pop. 66,468. Elec. 10,563.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £355.
*Field, Admiral, E. *c* 4,139
Ex., £1,252. Per head, 6s.
Brand, Capt. Hon. T. S. *l* 4,079
Ex., £1,054. Per head, 5s. 2d.

Majority 60

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,561	*c* 3,760	*c* 4,037
l 3,497	*l* 2,501	*l* 3,674

Sussex (continued)

East, or Rye.
Pop. 57,090. Elec. 11,460.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Brookfield, A. M. *c* Unop.
Ex., £105. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,526	*c* 4,592	*c* 4,699
l 4,303	*l* 3,094	*l* 3,988

Sutherlandshire.
Pop. 21,267. Elec. 2,493.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £228.
*MacLeod, John *l*... 1,085
Ex., £206. Per head, 3s. 9½d.
Swanston, J. A. *u* 590
Ex., £392. Per head, 13s. 3½d.

Majority..... 495

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 1,701	*l* 1,463	*l* 1,453
crf 1,058	*u* 583	*u* 607

Swansea.
Town. Pop. 57,566. Elec. 9,091.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £212.
Llewellyn, Sir J. T. D. *c* 3,977
Ex., £539. Per head, 2s. 8d.
*Burnie, R. J. D. *l*... 3,556
Ex., £371. Per head, 2s. 1d.

Con. gain—Majority 421

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,630	*l* 3,040	*l* 3,733
c 2,520	*c* 1,740	*c* 3,011

District.
Pop. 63,140. Elec. 10,237.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £339.
*Jones D. Brynmor *l* 3,850
Ex., £713. Per head, 2s. 8d.
Hedley, E. H. *ind lab* 2,018
Ex., £607. Per head, 6s.
Wright, Colonel *u* 1,851
Ex., £517. Per head, 5s. 6d.

Majority..... 1,832

1885.	1886.	1892.	1893.
		l 5,959	No
No contest.		*u* 953	contest

Tamworth, *see* Warwick.

Taunton.
Pop. 18,026. Elec. 2,990.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £18.†
Welby, A. C. E. Col. *c* Unop.
Ex., £155. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1887.	1892.
c 1,361	No	*c* 1,426	*c* 1,402
l 978	contest.	*l* 890	*l* 921

Tavistock, *see* Devonshire.

Tewkesbury, *see* Gloucestershire.

Thanet, Isle of, *see* Kent.

Thirsk, *see* Yorkshire, N.R.

Thornbury, *see* Gloucester.

Tipperary County.
North. Pop. 43,009. Elec. 6,419.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £20.†
*O'Brien, P. J. *n* ...Unop.
Ex., £20. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 4,789	No	*n* 4,064
c 252	contest.	*c* 462

Tipperary County (cont.)

Mid. Pop. 45,208. Elec. 7,127.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £23†.
*Hogan, J. F. *n*.....Unop.
Ex., £41. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.	1893.
n 3,805			*n* 3,234	No
c 255	No contest	*p* 887	*c* 346	test.

South. Pop. 39,914. Elec. 5,644.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £319.
*Mandeville, F. *n* ... 1,723
Ex., £192. Per head, 2s. 2½d.
Moore, Count *ind n* 1,222
Ex., £169. Per head, 2s. 8¾d.

Majority 501

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,572	No	*n* 2,571
c 122	contest.	*p* 773

East. Pop. 44,751. Elec. 6,521.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £18.†
*Condon, T. J. *n* ...Unop.
Ex., £18. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 4,064	No	*n* 2,998
c 196	contest.	*p* 891

Tiverton, *see* Devonshire.

Torquay, *see* Devonshire.

Totnes, *see* Devonshire.

Tottenham, *see* Middlesex.

Tower Hamlets.
Whitechapel.
Pop. 74,420. Elec. 5,864.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £175.
*Montagu, S., Sir *l*.. 2,009
Ex., £423. Per head, 4s. 4d.
Porter, W. H., Sir *c* 1,977
Ex., £517. Per head, 5s. 2d.

Majority 32

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,353	*l* 2,179	*l* 2,327
c 1,972	*c* 1,592	*c* 1,800

St. George's-in-East.
Pop. 47,913. Elec. 3,824.
Max. Ex., £410. Ret. Off., £130.
Marks, H. H, *c* ... 1,583
Ex., £484. Per head, 6s. 1d.
*Benn, J. W. *l* 1,579
Ex., £355. Per head, 4s. 6d.

Con. gain—Majority 4

1885.	1886.	1886. Aug.	1892.
c 1,744	*c* 1,561	*c* 1,546	*l* 1,661
l 1,180	*l* 1,076	*l* 888	*c* 1,263

Limehouse.
Pop. 55,232. Elec. 6,309.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £168.
Samuel, H. S. *c* ... 2,661
Ex., £596. Per head, 4s. 5d.
*Thompson, W. M. *l* 2,071
Ex., £429. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Con. gain—Majority 590

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,566	*c* 2,230	*l* 2,475
l 1,676	*l* 1,428	*c* 2,305

Tower Hamlets (continued)

Mile End.
Pop. 48,850. Elec. 5,551.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £167.
*Charrington, S. *c*... 2,383
Ex., £536. Per head, 4s. 6d.
Haysman, J. *l* 1,516
Ex., £473. Per head, 6s. 2d.

Majority 867

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,091	*c* 2,110	*c* 2,204
l 1,442	*l* 1,281	*l* 1,931
l 420		

Stepney.
Pop. 58,715. Elec. 6,048.
Max. Ex., £500. Ret. Off., £172.
*Isaacson, F. W. *c*... 2,346
Ex., £588. Per head, 5s.
Dickinson, W. H. *l* 1,876
Ex., £410. Per head, 4s. 4d.

Majority 472

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 2,141	*c* 2,237	*c* 2,292
c 2,119	*l* 1,735	*l* 2,204

Bow and Bromley.
Pop. 88,645. Elec. 10,588.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £253.
Holland, Hon. L. R. *c* 4,339
Ex., £757. Per head, 3s. 5d.
*Macdonald, J. A. M. *l* 3,178
Ex., £325. Per head, 2s.

Majority 1,161

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,419	*c* 2,967	*l* 4,072
c 2,738	*l* 2,396	*c* 3,649

Poplar. Pop. 78,052. Elec. 9,684.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £239.
*Buxton, S. C. *l*..... 3,939
Ex., £494. Per head, 2s. 6d.
Bullivant, W. P. *c*.. 3,110
Ex., £506. Per head, 3s. 3d.

Majority 829

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,090	*l* 2,903	*l* 5,007
c 2,113	*c* 2,827	*c* 2,975

Tradeston, *see* Glasgow.

Truro, *see* Cornwall.

Tunbridge, *see* Kent.

Tynemouth,
Pop. 46,267. Elec. 7,659.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £203.
*Donkin, R. S. *c* ... 3,168
Ex., £583. Per head, 3s. 8d.
Blake, F. D. *l* 2,959
Ex., £583. Per head, 3s. 11d.

Majority 209

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,027	*l* 2,795	*c* 3,121
l 2,267	*c* 2,277	*l* 2,783

Tyneside, *see* Northumberland

Tyrone County.
North. Pop. 42,412. Elec. 6,171.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £300.
Hemphill, Sergt. *l.* 2,948
Ex., £392. Per head. 2s. 7¼d.
Wilson, W. *u* 2,857
Ex., £559. Per head, 3s. 10¾d.
Majority 91

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,345	*c* 3,219	*c* 3,045
n 2,922	*n* 2,867	*n* 2,996

Mid. Pop. 43,221. Elec. 7,531.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £350.
Murnaghan, G. *n*... 3,759
Ex., £176. Per head, 11¼d.
Thompson, Dr. E. *u* 2,252
Ex., £356. Per head, 3s. 2d.
Majority 1,507

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 4,299	*n* 4,136	*n* 3,667
c 2,657	*l* 2,149	*c* 2,698
		p 123

East. Pop. 44,730. Elec. 7,113.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £340.
Doogan, P. C. *n* ... 3,413
Ex., £413. Per head, 2s. 6¾d.
Corbett, T. L. *c* ... 3,261
Ex., £720. Per head, 3s. 11¾d.
Majority 152

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,919	*n* 3,843	*n* 3,430
l 3,368	*u* 3,375	*c* 3,222

South. Pop. 40,915. Elec. 6,730.
Max. Ex., £700. Ret. Off., £400.
*Russell, T. W. *u* ... 3,239
Ex., £989. Per head, 6s. 1½d.
Shillington, T. *l* ... 3,046
Ex., £641. Per head, 4s. 2¼d.
Majority 193

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,434	*u* 3,481	*u* 3,468
c 3,382	*n* 3,392	*n* 3,096

Uxbridge, *see* Middlesex.

Wakefield.
Pop. 37,269. Elec. 5,748.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £131.
Milton, Viscount *u* 2,864
Ex., £550. Per head, 3s. 10d.
Wilson, H. S. L. *l* 2,165
Ex., £452. Per head, 4s. 2d.
Majority 699

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,374	*c* 2,253	*c* 2,582
l 2,049	*l* 1,946	*l* 2,178

Walsall.
Pop. 71,791. Elec. 11,015.
Max. Ex., £650. Ret. Off., £263.
Gedge, S. 5,145
Ex., £806. Per head, 3s. 1d.
*Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir A. D. ..... *l* 4,828
Ex., £863. Per head, 3s. 6d.
Majority 317

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.	1893.
*l*5,112	No	*l*4,899	*c*5,229	*l*5,235
*c*3,435	con.	*c*4,361	*l*4,909	*c*3,156

Walthamstow, *see* Essex.

Walton, *see* Liverpool.

Wandsworth.
Pop. 113,233. Elec. 17,075.
Max. Ex., £830. Ret. Off., £488.
*Kimber, Hy. *c*..... 6,487
Ex., £913. Per head, 2s. 9d.
Mayhew, Mark *l* ... 3,248
Ex., £686. Per head, 4s. 2d.
Majority 3,239

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,459	No	*c* 5,913
l 3,283	con.	*l* 3,690

Wansbeck, *see* Northumberlnd

Warrington.
Pop. 55,349. Elec. 8,449.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £222.
*Pierpoint, R. *c*..... 4,001
Ex., £610. Per head, 3s.
Scott, P. *l* 3,326
Ex., £594. Per head. 3s. 6d.
Majority 675

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,010	*c* 3,717	*c* 3,843
l 3,234	*l* 3,216	*l* 3,258

Warwick and Leamington.
Pop. 39,102. Elec. 5,858.
Max. Ex., £470. Ret. Off., £12.†
*Lyttelton, Hon. A. *u* Unop
Ex., £12. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.	1895. May.
l 2,644	⌣	⌣	*u* 2,816
c 2,272	No contest		*l* 2,236

Warwickshire.
North, or Tamworth.
Pop. 54,134. Elec. 10,613.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £32.†
*Muntz, P. A. *c*.....Unop.
Ex., £102. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,338	No	*c* 5,128
l 3,858	contest.	*l* 2,070

North-East, or Nuneaton.
Pop. 53,280. Elec. 11,114.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £410.
*Newdigate, F. A. *c* 5,572
Ex., £1,358. Per head, 4s. 10d.
Tomkinson, J. *l* ... 4,175
Ex., £982. Per head, 4s. 8d.
Majority 1,397

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,445	*c* 4,622	*c* 4,899
c 4,169	*l* 3,608	*l* 4,258

South-West, or Stratford-on-Avon.
Pop. 46,440. Elec. 9,745.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £453.
Milward, Col. V., *c* 4,598
Ex., £949. Per head, 4s. 1d.
Sadler, I. T. *l* 2,827
Ex., £860. Per head, 6s. 1d.
Majority 1,771

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,639	*c* 3,833	*c* 4,157
c 3,738	*l* 3,344	*l* 3,293

Warwickshire (continued)
South-East, or Rugby.
Pop. 49,130. Elec. 9,777.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £482.
Verney, R.G., Hon. *c* 4,354
Ex., £1,273. Per head, 5s. 10d.
Grant, Corrie *l*..... 4,070
Ex., £877. Per head, 4s. 3d.
Majority 284

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,877	*l* 4,006	*l* 4,519
c 3,533	*c* 3,528	*c* 3,831

Waterford City.
Pop. 27,623. Elec. 3,027.
Max. Ex., £410. Ret. Off., £185.
*Redmond, J. E. *p*... 1,788
Ex., £234. Per head, 2s. 7½d.
Farrell, T. J. *n*..... 1,229
Ex., £308. Per head, 5s. 0d.
Majority 559

1885.	1886.	1891.	1892.
n 2,308	No	*p* 1,775	*p* 1,638
c 250	con.	*n* 1,229	*n* 1,248

Waterford County.
West. Pop. 37,435. Elec. 5,235.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Webb, Alfd. *n* .....Unop.
Ex., £25. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
n 3,746	⌣		
c 359	No contest.		

East. Pop. 33,072. Elec. 5,704.
Max. Ex., £660. Ret. Off., £22.†
*Power, P. J. *n* .....Unop.
Ex., £35. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,291	No	*n* 2,562
c 314	contest.	*p* 1,042

Watford, *see* Hertfordshire.

Wednesbury.
Pop. 69,083. Elec. 10,855.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £305.
Green, W. D. *c* ... 4,924
Ex., £822. Per head, 3s. 4d.
Roberts, Charles *l* 4,733
Ex., £765. Per head, 3s. 2d.
Majority..... 191

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,628	*l* 4,883	*c* 4,986
l 4,423	*c* 4,221	*l* 4,926

Wellington, *see* Shropshire.

Wellington, *see* Somersetshire

West Bromwich.
Pop. 59,489. Elec. 9,211.
Max. Ex., £590. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Spencer, J. E. *c* ... Unop.
Ex., £119. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,988	*c* 3,634	*c* 4,474
c 3,171	*l* 3,087	*l* 3,420

Westbury, *see* Wiltshire.

West Derby, *see* Liverpool.

West Ham.
North. Pop. 92,304. Elec. 14,294.
Max. Ex., £740. Ret. Off., £255.
Grey, E. *c* 5,635
Ex., £793. Per head, 2s. 9d.
*Grove, T. N. A. *l*... 4,931
Ex., £714. Per head, 2s. 10d.

Con. gain—Majority 704

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,219	*c* 3,920	*l* 4,974
c 3,500	*l* 3,193	*c* 4,943

South. Pop. 112,598. Elec. 15,745.
Max. Ex., £770. Ret. Off., £251.
Banes, Maj. G. E. *c* 4,750
Ex., £643. Per head, 2s. 8d.
*Hardie. J. Keir, *lab* 3,975
Ex., £249. Per head, 1s. 3d.

Con. gain—Majority 775

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,527	*c* 2,878	*lab* 5,268
c 2,545	*l* 2,572	*c* 4,036

Westhoughton, *see* Lancs.

Westmeath.
North. Pop. 33,715. Elec. 5,270.
Max. Ex., £—. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Tuite, Jas. *n* ..... Unop.
Ex., £20. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,648	No	*n* 2,878
c 255	contest.	*p* 379

South. Pop. 31,313 Elec. 5,280.
Max. Ex., £—. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Sullivan, D. *n* ..... Unop.
Ex. £31. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,618	No	*n* 2,523
l 200	contest.	*p* 1,076

Westminster.
Pop 55,760. Elec. 7,942.
Max Ex,, £530, Ret. Off., £19.†
*Burdett-Coutts, W L *c* Unop.
Ex. £180. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,991	No	*c* 3,548
l 1,736	contest.	*l* 1,916

Westmoreland.
North, or Appleby.
Pop. 31,176. Elec. 6,316.
Max. Ex., £950. Ret. Off., £440.
*Savory, Sir J. *c* ... 2,950
Ex., £1,010. Per head, 6s. 10d.
Fry, T. W. *l* 2,077
Ex., £764. Per head, 7s. 4d.

Majority..... 873

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,694	*c* 2,748	*c* 2,963
l 2,684	*l* 2,562	*l* 2,256

South, or Kendal.
Pop. 34,922. Elec. 6,095.
Max. Ex., £950. Ret. Off., £273.
*Bagot, Capt. J. F. *c* 2,771
Ex., £917. Per head, 6s. 7d.
Stephenson, H. *l*... 2,049
Ex., £518. Per head, 5s. 0d.

Majority..... 722

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,690	No	*c* 2,338
l 2,427	contest.	*l* 2,209

West Toxteth, *see* Liverpool.

Wexford County.
North. Pop. 55,465. Elec. 8,913.
Max. Ex., £780. Ret. Off., £275.
*Healy, T. J. *n* ... 4,689
Ex., £436. Per head 1s. 10½d.
Falconer, J. B. *u*... 786
Ex., £515. Per head, 13s. 1½d.

Majority..... 3,903

1885.	1886	1892. Mar.	1892.
n 6,531			*n* 5,732
c 817	No contest.		*c* 859

South. Pop. 56,071. Elec. 8,969.
Max. Ex., £780. Ret. Off., £25.†
*Ffrench, Peter *n* ... Unop.
Ex., £51. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
		n 5,104
No contest.		*c* 354

Whitby, *see* York, W.R.

Whitechapel, *see* Tower Hamlets.

Whitehaven.
Pop. 19,217. Elec. 2,746.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £107.
Helder, A. *c*..... 1,380
Ex., £289. Per head, 4s. 2d.
*Little, T. S. *l* 1,114
Ex., £236. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Con. gain—Majority 266

1885.	1886.	1891	1892.
c 1,336	*c* 1,216	*c* 1,338	*l* 1,306
l 1,125	*l* 1,110	*l* 1,105	*c* 1,088

Wick District.
Pop. 18,103. Elec. 2,205.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £61.
*Pender, Sir John *u* 913
Ex., £508. Per head, 11s. 1½d.
Hedderwick, TCH *l* 889
Ex., £360. Per head, 8s. 1d.

Majority..... 24

On the death of Sir John Pender.
Bye-Election 2nd June, 1896.
Hedderwick, T. C. H. *l* 1,054
Smith, Wm. C. *u*... 842

Lib. gain—Majority 212

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 913	*l* 910	*u* 952
l 868	*u*686	*l* 825

Wicklow County.
East. Pop. 31,224. Elec. 4,461.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £—.
*Corbet, W. J. *p* ... 1,295
Tottenham, Col. C. *c* 1,208
O'Keefe, F. A. *n* ... 1,127
No account kept by Sub-Sheriff.

1885.	1886.	1892.	1895.
*n*3,385	*n*3,101	*n*1,433	*n*1,253
*c*1,000	*c* 984	*c* 1,195	*p*1,191
		p 1,115	*c* 1,165

West. Pop. 30,710. Elec. 4,576.
Max. Ex., £—. Ret. Off., —.
*O'Connor, Jas. *n* ... Unop.
No account kept by Sub-Sheriff.

1885.	1886.	1892.
n 3,721	*n* 3,531	*n* 2,582
c 871	*c* 856	*c* 784
		p 546

Widnes, *see* Lancashire, S.W.

Wigan.
Pop. 55,013. Elec. 7,864.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £208.
*Powell, Sir F. S. *c*... 3,949
Ex., £650. Per head, 3s. 3d.
Aspinwall, T. *l* & *la* 3,075
Ex., £489. Per head, 3s. 2d.

Majority..... 874

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,637	*c* 3,371	*c* 3,422
l 2,731	*l* 2,780 *l*&*la*	3,312

Wight, *see* Isle of Wight.

Wigtonshire.
Pop. 36,989. Elec. 5,620.
Max. Ex., £890. Ret. Off., £20.†
*Maxwell, Sir H. E. *c* Unop.
Ex., £245. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 2,704	*c* 2,920	*c* 2,895
l 2,625	*l* 1,719	*l* 1,670

Wilton, *see* Wiltshire.

Wiltshire.
West, or Westbury.
Pop, 52,669. Elec. 9,777.
Max. Ex,. £1,130. Ret. Off., £521.
Chaloner, R. G. W. *c* 4,497
Ex., £1,347. Per head, 5s. 11d.
*Fuller, G. P. *l* 4,331
Ex., £991. Per head, 4s. 6d.

Con. gain—Majority 166

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,333	*l* 4,663	*l* 4,554
c 3,639	*u*3,670	*c* 3,930

East, or Devizes.
Pop. 48,267. Elec. 9,156.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £549.
Goulding, E. A. *c*... 4,114
Ex., £1,237. Per head, 6s. 0d.
*Hobhouse, C. E. H. *l* 3,637
Ex., £1,001. Per head, 5s. 6d.

Con. gain—Majority 477

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,849	*c* 4,123	*l* 3,896
l 3,752	*l* 2,397	*c* 3,758

South, or Wilton.
Pop. 42,901. Elec. 8,511.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £550.
*Folkestone, Vis. *c*... 3,828
Ex., £1,281. Per head, 6s. 8d.
Pyke, Q.C., L. E. *l*... 3,565
Ex., £1,357. Per head, 7s. 7d.

Majority 263

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,151	No	*c* 3,743
c 3,329	contest.	*l* 3,336

North, or Cricklade.
Pop. 59,414. Elec. 10,994.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £494.
Hopkinson, Q. C.,
Prof. A. *u* 4,679
Ex., £1,043. Per head, 4s. 5d.
Fitzmaurice, Lord El 4,580
Ex., £744. Per head, 3s. 3d.

Majority 99

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,521	*u*3,401	*l* 4,569
c 2,770	*l* 1,688	*u*3,571
	l 1,247	

Wiltshire (continued)

North-West. or Chippenham.
Pop. 44,356. Elec. 8,291.
Max. Ex., £1,070. Ret. Off., £482.
*Dickson - Poynder, Sir J. *c* 3,898
Ex., £1,120. Per head, 5s. 8d.
Thornton, J. *l* 3,390
Ex., £988. Per head, 5s. 9d.

Majority 508

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,880	*c* 3,657	*c* 3,684
c 3,574	*l* 3,120	*l* 3,455

Wimbledon, *see* Surrey.

Winchester.
Pop. 19,073. Elec. 2,449.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £14.†
*Myers, W. H. *c* ... Unop.
Ex. £167. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
c 1,153	*c* 1,119	*c* 1,364	*c* 1,213
u 982	*l* 783	*l* 849	*l* 859

Windsor.
Pop. 18,893. Elec. 2,901.
Max. Ex., £380. Ret. Off., £17.†
*Barry, F. T. *c* ..... Unop.
Ex. £184. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1890.	1892.
c 1,431	No	*c* 1,522	No
l 966	contest	*l* 972	contest.

Wirral, *see* Cheshire.

Wisbech, *see* Cambridge.

Wokingham, *see* Berks.

Wolverhampton.
West. Pop. 62,718. Elec. 10,070.
Max. Ex., £620. Ret. Off., £217.
*Hickman, Sir A. *c*.. 4,770
Ex., £630. Per head, 2s. 7d.
Thorne, G. R. *l* ... 3,947
Ex., £730. Per head, 3s. 8d.

Majority 823

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 3,722	*l* 3,706	*c* 4,772
l 3,5c9	*c* 3,583	*l* 3,656

East. Pop. 54,511. Elec. 8,446.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £209.
*Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. *l*..... 4,011
Ex., £597. Per head, 2s. 11d.
Kettle, R. E. C. *c*... 2,977
Ex., £599. Per head, 4s.

Majority 1,034

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,935	*l* 3,752	No
c 2,648	*c* 2,629	contest.

South. Pop. 57.096. Elec. 8,828.
Max. Ex., £560. Ret. Off., £23.†
*Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P. *u* ..... Unop.
Ex., £130. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
No contest.		

Woodbridge, *see* Suffolk.

Woodstock, *see* Oxford.

Woolwich.
Pop. 98,976. Elec. 13,458.
Max. Ex., £710. Ret. Off., £362.
*Hughes, Edwin *c*... 6,662
Ex., £592. Per head, 1s. 9d.
Jones, E. *l*..... 3,857
Ex., £523. Per head, 2s. 8d.

Majority 2,805

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,760	*c* 4,647	*c* 5,992
l 3,549	*l* 2,811	*lab* 4,100

Worcester.
Pop. 42,899. Elec. 7,617.
Max. Ex., £530. Ret. Off., £255.
*Allsopp, Hon G H *c* 3,530
Ex., £446. Per head, 2s. 6d.
Hincks, J. *l* 2,328
Ex., £440. Per head, 2s. 9d.

Majority 1,202

1885.	1886	1892.
c 2,974	*c* 2,892	*c* 3,353
l 2,890	*l* 2,749	*l* 2,540

Worcestershire.
West, or Bewdley.
Pop. 52,018. Elec. 10,329.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £46.†
*Baldwin, Alfd. *c* ..Unop.
Ex., £259. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,525		
l 3,015	No contest.	

South, or Evesham.
Pop. 49,538. Elec. 9,914.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £45.†
*Long, Col. C.W., *c.* Unop.
Ex., £218. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.	1895.
c 4,080	*c* 4,127	*c* 4,170	*c* 4,760
l 3,848	*l* 2,391	*l* 3,590	*l* 3,585

Mid, or Droitwich.
Pop. 48,281. Elec. 9,779.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £32†.
*Martin, R. B. *u* ...Unop.
Ex., £329. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
No	*u* 4,031	*u* 3,980
contest.	*l* 2,761	*l* 3,410

North. Pop. 58,437. Elec. 11,209.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £506.
Wilson, J. W. *u* ... 5,012
Ex., £1,286. Per head, 5s. 1d.
Waite, Robt. *l* 4,024
Ex., £1,023. Per head, 5s. 1d.

Majority 988

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,774	No	*l* 5,329
c 2,155	contest.	*u* 3,171

East. Pop. 59,357. Elec. 10,998.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £48.†
*Chamberlain, J A *u* Unop.
Ex., £138. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892. Mar.	1892.
l 3,685			*u* 5,111
c 3,194	No contest.		*l* 2,517

Wycombe, *see* Bucks.

Yarmouth, *see* Gt. Yarmouth.

York City (2).
Pop. 66,984. Elec. 11,807.
(Max. Ex., £975 for 2 candidates; £650 for one candidate. Ret. Off., £363.)
*Butcher, Jno. G. *c*.. 5,516
Ex., £795. Per head, 2s. 10d.
*Lockwood, F. *l* ... 5,309
Ex., £639. Per head, 2s. 4d.
Pease, A. E. *l* 5,214
Ex., £640. Per head, 2s. 5d.

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,323	*l* 4,816	*c* 5,076
l 5,260	*l* 4,810	*l* 5,030
c 4,590	*c* 4,352	*l* 4,846
c 4,377	*u* 4,295	

Yorkshire.
Thirsk and Malton.
Pop. 57,191. Elec. 12,475.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £18.†
*Lawson, J. G. *c* ... Unop.
Ex., £260. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,966	No	*c* 5,890
l 4,503	contest.	*l* 3,541

Richmond.
Pop. 54,450. Elec. 10,669.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £588.
Hutton, J. *c*..... 4,555
Ex., £1,516. Per head, 6s. 7d.
Turton, E. R. *l* ... 3,971
Ex., £796. Per head, 4s.

Majority 584

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 4,869	*c* 4,810	*c* 4,340
c 4,320	*l* 3,815	*l* 4,181

Cleveland.
Pop. 55,917. Elec. 10,989
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £341.
*Pease, H. F. *l* 4,762
Ex., £983. Per head, 4s. 1d.
Ropner, Major ... 4,175
Ex., £1,145. Per head, 5s. 5d.

Majority 587

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,948	No	*l* 4,397
c 2,845	contest.	*c* 4049

Holderness.
Pop. 41,479. Elec. 9,920.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £341.
*Bethell, G. R. *c* ... 4,512
Ex., £771. Per head, 3s. 5d.
Hawksley, B. F. *l*... 3,483
Ex., £1,222. Per head, 7s.

Majority 1,029

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,166	No	*c* 4,153
l 3,537	contest.	*l* 3,693

Buckrose.
Pop. 50,676. Elec. 9,284.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £404.
*Holden, Angus *l* ... 4,076
Ex., £1,523. Per head, 7s. 5d.
Goff, T. C. E. *c*..... 3,986
Ex., £1,304. Per head, 6s. 6d.

Majority 90

1885.	1886	1892.
c 4,081	*c* 3,742	*l* 4,294
l 3,785	*l* 3,741	*c* 3,642

Yorkshire (continued)

Whitby.
Pop. 54,781. Elec. 10,760.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £21.†

*Beckett, E. W. *c* ...Unop.
Ex., £120. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 5,049	*c* 5,078	*c* 4,909
l 4,709	*l* 3,940	*l* 3,826

Howdenshire.
Pop. 49,627. Elec. 9,548.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £17.†

Wilson-Todd, W H *c* Unop
Ex., £315. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,525	No	*c* 3,998
l 3,334	contest.	*l* 3,648

Skipton.
Pop 58,213. Elec. 11,096.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £463.

Morrison, W. *u* .. 4,902
Ex., £1,322. Per head, 5s. 5d.

Farrer. J. A. *l* 4,763
Ex., £943. Per head, 3s. 11d.

Majority 139

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,059	*u* 4,423	*l* 4,700
c 4,269	*l* 4,289	*u* 4,608

Keighley.
Pop. 63,263. Elec. 11,977.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £294.

Brigg. J. *l* 5,036
Ex., £839. Per head, 3s. 3d.

Bairstow, W. *c*..... 4,196
Ex., £514. Per head, 2s. 5d.

Majority 840

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,058	No contest.	
c 2,813		

Shipley.
Pop. 62,166. Elec. 14,353.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £369.

Flannery, J. F. *u*... 5,999
Ex., £1,688. Per head, 5s. 7d.

*Bytes, W. P. *l & lab* 5,921
Ex., £511. Per head, 1s. 8d.

Majority 78

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 7,022	No	*l & lab* 5,746
c 4,825	contest.	*u* 5,464

Sowerby.
Pop. 63,192. Elec. 11,686.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £305.

*Mellor Rt Hon J W *l* 5,328
Ex., £687. Per head, 2s. 6d.

Bailey, J. C. *u*..... 3,753
Ex., £892. Per head, 4s. 9d.

Majority 1,575

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,418	No	*l* 5,754
c 2,960	contest.	*u* 3,324

Yorkshire (continued)

Elland.
Pop. 64,632. Elec. 12,526.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £363.

*Wayman, T. *l* 5,387
Ex., £560. Per head, 2s.

Clay, A. T. *c* 5,081
Ex., £933. Per head, 3s. 8d.

Majority 306

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,516	No	*l* 5,497
c 3,457	contest.	*c* 3,676

Morley.
Pop. 65,219. Elec. 13,300.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £342.

*Hutton, A. E. *l* ... 5,834
Ex., £314. Per head, 2s. 9d.

Carr, Wm. jnr. *c*... 4,166
Ex., £831. Per head, 3s. 11d.

Majority 1,668

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,684	No	*l* 5,818
c 3,177	contest.	*c* 3,656

Normanton.
Pop. 72,013. Elec. 12,998.
Max. Ex., £1,310. Ret. Off., £313.

*Pickard, B. *l* 5,499
Ex., £447. Per head, 1s. 7d.

Wilson, D'Arcy *c*... 3,941
Ex., £746. Per head, 3s. 9d.

Majority 1,558

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,608	*l* 4,771	*l* 6,134
c 3,706	*c* 3,724	*c* 3,803

Colne Valley.
Pop. 59,344. Elec. 10,712.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £293.

*Kitson, Sir J. *l* ... 4,276
Ex., £678. Per head, 3s. 2d.

Thomas, H. *u* 3,737
Ex., £794. Per head, 4s. 3d.

Mann, Tom *ind lab* 1,245
Ex., £247. Per head, 3s. 11d.

Majority 539

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,398	No	*l* 4,987
c 4,541	contest.	*u* 4,281

Holmfirth.
Pop. 65,160. Elec. 11,103.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £318.

*Wilson, H. J. *l* ... 5,001
Ex., £508. Per head, 2s.

Raine, G. E. *c* 3,459
Ex., £379. Per head, 3s. 4d.

Majority..... 1,542

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,208	*l* 5,322	*l* 5,640
c 3,164	*u* 2,780	*c* 3,317

Rotherham.
Pop. 78,578. Elec. 14,227.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £33.†

*Acland, A. H. D. *l* Unop.
Ex., £55. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,301	*l* 5,155	*l* 6,567
c 2,257	*u* 2,070	*u* 2,889

Yorkshire (continued)

Barnsley.
Pop. 78,844. Elec. 14,181.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £357.

*Compton, E. *l* 6,820
Ex., £788. Per head, 2s. 3d.

Greville, R. Hon.
Col. *u* 4,653
Ex., £1,253. Per head, 5s. 4d.

Majority... 2,167

1885.	1886.	1889.	1892.
l 6,705	*l* 5,425	*l* 6,232	*l* 6,739
c 2,722	*c* 2,917	*c* 3,781	*u* 3,498

Hallamshire.
Pop. 73,254. Elec. 14,483.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £352.

*Mappin, Sir F. T. *l* 5,949
Ex., £1,294. Per head, 4s. 4d.

Hatchard, F. S. *c*... 5,054
Ex., £1,113. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Majority..... 895

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,454	No contest.	
c 4,451		

Doncaster.
Pop. 73,157. Elec. 14,247.
Max. Ex., £1,430. Ret. Off., £418.

Fison, F. W. *c*..... 6,098
Ex., £1,377. Per head, 4s. 6d.

Walton, J. *l*..... 5,957
Ex., £1,350. Per head, 4s. 6d.

Con. gain—Majority 141

1885.	1886.	1888.	1892.
l 5,680	*l* 5,060	*u* 5,634	*l* 5,831
c 4,700	*u* 4,792	*l* 5,423	*u* 5,552

Ripon. Pop. 54,925. Elec. 10,219.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £345.

*Wharton, J. L. *c*... 4,435
Ex., £1,340. Per head, 6s. 0d.

Phillimore, R. C. *l* 3,733
Ex., £1,136. Per head, 6s. 1d.

Majority..... 702

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 3,985	*c* 4,113	*c* 4,268
c 3,820	*l* 3,125	*l* 3,654

Otley. Pop. 61,746. Elec. 11,038.
Max. Ex., £1,250. Ret. Off., £308.

Wyvill, M. D'Arcy *c* 4,670
Ex., £1,122. Per head, 4s. 9d.

*Barran, Sir Jno. *l*... 4,622
Ex., £955. Per head, 4s. 1d.

Con. gain—Majority 48

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,048	*l* 4,245	*l* 4,713
c 3,639	*u* 3,361	*c* 4,023

Barkston Ash.
Pop. 48,470. Elec. 9,035.
Max. Ex., £1,130. Ret. Off., £18.†

*Gunter, Col. R. *c*... Unop.
Ex., £70. Per head, —.†

1885.	1886.	1892.
c 4,600	No	*c* 4,161
l 2,694	contest.	*l* 2,920

Yorkshire (continued)

Osgoldcross.
Pop. 66,779. Elec. 13,083.
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £379.

*Austin, Sir Jno. *l*... 5,119
Ex., £1,356. Per head, 5s. 3d.

Harling, Job *c* 4,054
Ex., £848. Per head, 4s. 2d.

Majority 1,065

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,153	*l* 4,008	*l* 5,160
c 3,053	*u* 3,010	*c* 3,284

Yorkshire (continued)

Pudsey. Pop. 49,252. Elec. 13,774
Max. Ex., £1,370. Ret. Off., £287.

*Priestley, B. *l* 5,540
Ex., £709. Per head, 2s. 6d.

Fairburn, Sir A. *u* 5,070
Ex., £992. Per head, 3s. 10d.

Majority 470

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 6,363	*l* 5,207	*l* 5,523
c 4,039	*u* 4,036	*u* 4,924

Yorkshire (continued)

Spen Valley.
Pop. 57,402. Elec. 10,492.
Max. Ex., £1,190. Ret. Off., £244.

*Whittaker, T. P. *l*.. 4,700
Ex., £581. Per head, 2s. 5d.

Ellis, F. *c* 3,879
Ex., £652. Per head, 3s. 4d.

Majority 821

1885.	1886.	1892.
l 5,826	*l* 4,542	*l* 4,952
c 2,782	*u* 2,200	*c* 3,474

THE PRESENT MINISTRY AND OFFICERS OF STATE AS LANDOWNERS.

Office.	Name.	According to 1873 Return.† Acres.	Rental. £
Prime Minister, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	*Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.	20,202	33,413
Lord High Chancellor	*Lord Halsbury	—	—
President of the Council	*Duke of Devonshire	198,665	180,990
Lord Privy Seal	*Viscount Cross	—	—
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	*Lord James of Hereford	—	—
Secretary of State for Home Affairs	*Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bt. M.P.	9,696	31,349
First Lord of the Treasury	*Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.	84,356	16,191
Chancellor of the Exchequer	*Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt., M.P.	11,334	10,437
Secretary of State for the Colonies	*Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.	—	—
Secretary of State for War	*Marquis of Lansdowne	142,916	62,025
Secretary of State for India	*Lord George Hamilton M.P.	—	—
First Lord of the Admiralty	*Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.	—	—
President of the Board of Trade	*Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P.	—	—
President of Local Government Board	*Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P.	23,370	30,317
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	*Earl Cadogan, K.G.	(Ground landlord of Chelsea.)	
Lord-Chancellor of Ireland	*Lord Ashbourne	—	—
Secretary for Scotland	*Lord Balfour of Burleigh	3,064	4,198
First Commissioner of Works	*Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.	15,678	15,999
President of Board of Agriculture	*Right Hon. Walter Long, M.P.	15,404	23,213
Postmaster-General	The Duke of Norfolk, K.G.	44,638 (Beside Lon. prop'ty.)	269,698
Parliamentary Sec'y to the Treasury	Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P.	(Lord of three manors, Staffordshire.)	
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. Gerald Balfour, M.P.	—	—
Vice-President of the Council	Right Hon. Sir John Gorst, M.P.	—	—
Secretary to the Admiralty	W. E. Ellison Macartney, M.P.	(Land in Co. Antrim.)	
Lords of the Treasury	H. T. Anstruther, M.P.	—	—
	W. Hayes Fisher, M.P.	—	—
	Lord Stanley, M.P.	—	—

* These are Members of the Cabinet. † The latest return.

The acreage and rental, as given from "Bateman's Great Landowners," based on the 1873 Returns, is known to be very incomplete. London was omitted from that Return, and, on the other hand, values have much changed since the date of the Return. But it is evident that the present Ministry is deeply interested in the Land.

Office.	Name.	According to 1873 Return. Acres.	Rental. £
Junior Lord of the Admiralty	J. Austin Chamberlain, M.P.	—	—
Parliamentary Sec'y to Foreign Office	Right Hon. Geo, Curzon, M.P.	Eldest son of Lord Scarsdale, who has 2,964	16,383
Parliamentary Sec. to Home Office	Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P.	—	—
Parliamentary Sec. to Colonial Office.	Earl of Selborne	—	—
Parliamentary Sec. to India Office	Earl of Onslow	8,101	10,070
Parliamentary Sec. to War Office	Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P.	Son of Visct Midleton, who has 8,159	9,017
Parliamentary Sec. to Board of Trade	Earl of Dudley	25,554	123,176
Parliamentary Sec. to Local Govt. Bd.	T. W. Russell, M.P.	—	—
Financial Sec. to War Office	J. Powell Williams, M.P.	—	-
Attorney-General	Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P.	(Land in Isle of Wight)	
Solicitor-General	Sir R. B. Finlay, Q.C., M.P.	—	—
Lord Chamberlain	Earl of Lathom	7,213	21,869
Vice-Chamberlain	Hon. Allwyn Fellowes, M.P.	Interested in 20,021	26,203
Lord Steward	Earl of Pembroke	43,009	81,001
Master of Horse	Duke of Portland	162,235	124,925
Paymaster-General	Earl of Hopetoun	42,507	43,958
Comptroller of the Household	Right Hon. Lord Arthur Hill, M.P.	—	—
Treasurer of the Household	Rt. Hon. Viscount Curzon, M.P.	Eldest son of Earl Howe, who has 33,669	37,032
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Coventry	15,138	25,531
Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms	Lord Belper	5,226	11,302
Lords in Waiting	Earl Waldegrave	13,063	19,943
	Earl of Ranfurly	10,153	11,237
	Lord Churchill	9,112	11,543
	Lord Harris	4,609	7,201
	Lord Henniker	11,049	15,368
	Lord Lawrence	—	—
Lord Advocate	Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, Q.C., M.P.	—	—
Solicitor General for Scotland	C. Scott Dickson, Esq.	—	—
Attorney General for Ireland	Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson, M.P.	—	—
Solicitor General for Ireland	W. Kenny, Q.C., M.P.	—	—

NOTE.—The return of 1873 omits London. To this day there is no official or authentic estate map of the metropolis. Mr. John Lloyd, J.P., has spent much labour on the private preparation of such a map, and some time ago the London County Council took over the maps he had prepared, with a view of pursuing the matter to completion. There is a lull in the business, however—a lull quite understood. Such a map would be of much use in the great controversy about the taxation of land values. A prominent member of the present Ministry (the Duke of Portland, Master of the Horse) is one of three ground landlords who together draw over £1,000,000 a year from the Parish of Marylebone. Other Ministers are London landlords, as Lord Salisbury in the Strand and Savoy District; the Duke of Norfolk's property lies between the Strand and the Victoria Embankment; Earl Cadogan owns the greater part of Chelsea. Several of the Ministry's prominent supporters are among the great landlords of London, such as the Duke of Westminster, Duke of Bedford, Lord Portman, Earl Southampton, Lord Fitzhardinge, the representatives of the Sutton, Eyre, Maryon-Wilson Curzon, and Gunter Estates, the Marquis of Camden, Lord Amherst of Hackney, and others, who among them draw a fabulous tribute from London every year. Deep down in the soil are the foundations of this Ministry and its supporters. Some member should make it his business to press Parliament for a London landlord return. Those who wish to have their appetites whetted for a due appreciation of the subject should read Banfield's "Great Landlords of London" and the evidence before a Select Committee of 1890-91 on the Woods and Forest Estate.

THE *LATE* MINISTRY AND OFFICERS OF STATE AS LANDOWNERS.

Office.	Name.	According to 1873 Return. Acres.	Rental. £
Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord President of the Council	*Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	23,299	21,363
Lord High Chancellor	*Lord Herschell, G.C.B.	—	—
Chancellor of the Exchequer	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P.	—	—
Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	*Lord Tweedmouth	—	—
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G.	11,147	25,000
Secretary of State for Home Affairs	*Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.	—	—
Secretary of State for the Colonies	*Marquis of Ripon, K.G.	28,128	32,406
Secretary of State for War	*Right Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P.	(1,106)	(3,770)
Secretary of State for India	*Right Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler, M.P.	—	—
First Lord of the Admiralty	*Earl Spencer, K.G.	24,257	43,417
President of the Board of Trade	*Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P.	—	—
Vice-President Committee of Council	*Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland, M.P.	Interested in 36,586	37,484
President of Local Governm't Board	*Rt. Hon. Geo. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.	—	—
First Commissioner of Works	Rt. Hon. Herbert Gladstone, M.P.	—	—
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl of Crewe, K.P.	30,663	47,631
Lord-Chancellor of Ireland	Right Hon. S. Walker	—	—
Chief Secretary for Ireland	*Right Hon. John Morley, M.P.	—	—
Secretary for Scotland	Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. O. Trevelyan, M.P.	28,394	23,219
President of Board of Agriculture	Right Hon. Herbert Gardner, M.P.	—	—
Postmaster-General	*Right Hon. Arnold Morley, M.P.	—	—
Parliamentary Sec. to the Treasury	T. E. Ellis, M.P.	—	—
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, M.P.	—	—
Secretary to the Admiralty	Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P.	4,140	5,296
Lords of the Treasury	R. K. Causton, M.P.	—	—
	W. A. McArthur, M.P.	—	—
	R. C. Munro-Fergusson, M.P.	25,506	20,317
Civil-Lord of the Treasury	Edmund Robertson, M.P.	—	—
Parliamentary Sec. to Foreign Office	Sir Ed. Grey, Bart., M.P.	(2,913)	(4,089)
Parliamentary Sec. to Home Office	G. W. E. Russell, M.P.	—	—
Parliamentary Sec. to Colonial Office	Sydney Buxton, M.P.	—	—
Parliamentary Sec. to India Office	Lord Reay	(15,321)	(12,470)
Parliamentary Sec. to War Office	Lord Monkswell	—	—
Parliamentary Sec. to Bd. of Trade	Thomas Burt, M.P.	—	—
Parliamentary Sec. to Local Govt. Bd.	Sir Walter Foster, M.P.	—	—
Financial Sec. to War Office	William Woodall, M.P.	—	—

* These were Members of the Cabinet.

There were owners of large landed property in the late Cabinet, but the present Cabinet is much better entitled to claim to be a Landowners' Party Ministry. As before, the particulars of acreage and rental are very incomplete. Perhaps, from such an Agricultural Ministry, we may now get a new and complete return of properties up to date, and which will this time include *London.*

Office.	Name.	According to 1873 Return. Acres.	Rental. £
Attorney-General	Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P.	—	—
Solicitor-General	Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P.	—	—
Lord Chamberlain	Earl Carrington	25,809	42,254
Vice-Chamberlain	Right Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P.	(Brother, Earl Spencer.)	
Lord Steward	Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.	438,358	58,292
Master of the Horse	Earl of Cork	38,318	17,343
Paymaster-General	Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, M.P.	—	—
Comptroller of the Household	G. G. Leveson-Gower, M.P.	—	—
Treasurer of the Household	Hon. Arthur Brand, M.P.	—	—
Master of the Buckhounds	Lord Ribblesdale	4,719	6,970
Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms	Earl of Chesterfield	13,661	25,260
Lords in Waiting	Lord Acton	6,335	7,598
	Lord Camoys	4,498	6,672
	Lord Hawkesbury	—	—
	Lord Playfair	—	—
	Earl of Buckinghamshire	5,203	5,890
	Earl Granville	(Deeply interested in collieries.)	
Lord Advocate	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, M.P.	—	—
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Thomas Shaw, Q.C., M.P.	—	—
Attorney General for Ireland	Rt. Hon. The McDermott, Q.C.	--	
Solicitor-General for Ireland	Sergt. C. H. Hemphill, Q.C.	—	—

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First Lord—Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour

Private Secs. { B. Mallet, Esq.; J. S. Sandars, Esq.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks Beach, Bart.

Private Sec.—L. N. Guillemard, Esq.

Lords Commissioners { H. T. Anstruther, Esq.; Wm. Hayes Fisher, Esq.; Lord Stanley

Joint Secs. { Sir W. H. Walrond, Bart.; Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury

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Assistant Sec.—Sir E. W. Hamilton, K.C.B.

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Assistant Solicitors { J. F. Chance, Esq.; B. Thomas, Esq.; J. P. Mellor, Esq.

Parliamentary Counsel—Sir H. Jenkyns, K.C.B.

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Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage—A. G. C. Liddell, Esq

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Clerk of the Council—Sir C. Lennox Peel, K.C.B.

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Rt. Hon. Lord James

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COURT OF APPEAL.

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Rt. Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen, G.C.M.G. (*Lord Chief Justice of England*)
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Sir Charles Edward Pollock
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Judge—Thos. H. Tristram, Esq., D.C.L.
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Vice-Chancellor—Samuel Hall, Q.C.
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Reg. Gen. & Dep. Keeper Great Seal—Sir Stair Agnew, K.C.B.
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Archbishop of Canterbury
Lord Halsbury
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Viscount Cross
Duke of Norfolk
Duke of Richmond and Gordon
Duke of Beaufort
Duke of St. Albans
Duke of Rutland
Duke of Argyll
Duke of Portland
Duke of Northumberland
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Marquess of Exeter
Marquess of Londonderry
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Marquess of Dufferin and Ava
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THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

As the readers of *The Financial Reform Almanack* are well aware, we have for years advocated the abolition of the privilege possessed by the House of Lords of setting at naught the wishes of the nation as expressed through the House of Commons. It is not because the House of Lords rejected certain measures that we take action against them. We dispute their right to interfere, beyond their individual right as individual citizens, in the legislation of the country. If we once admit that the House of Lords has a right to legislate, then we cannot grumble at whatever decision they may come to. This must be kept clear. The fact is, the House of Lords is a survival of the old times when "might was right." In demanding its immediate abolition, the worker is bringing forward no new claim, but is only continuing the fight for liberty that has been unceasingly waged by his forefathers for six centuries.

Whether it will be better to have two Chambers or one does not matter so far as the House of Lords is concerned. It is a Chamber that, whether we have a Second House or not, has no right to exist. As to whether we are to have a Second Chamber or not is a matter for the nation to decide ; but we would point out that though it is true, as Lord Rosebery has said, almost all the nations to whom we look have a Second Chamber, yet it does not follow that these Chambers are a benefit. Most of these nations have followed our example, and had we not had a Second Chamber, it is not likely that most of the other nations would have had them. Further, to take the case of the United States, the example pointed out conspicuously by Lord Rosebery, there is a strong agitation going on there to get rid of the Senate. It is out of touch with the wishes of the people, and in many ways is not an example we need be very anxious to follow. The following extract from *The Chicago Times* will shew the opinion of a section of the American people as regards their boasted Senate :

"There never was a Senate more thoroughly out of touch with the people than the one now existing. It is the stronghold of plutocracy. The scandal which its treatment of economic and financial questions has created are notorious. The Senators who own coal lands and want a tariff on coal, the Senators who speculate in sugar-trust certificates and demand a tariff on sugar, the Senators who have profitable relations with New York millionaires and fight an income tax, are well known to the country. They are the agents of the people, but they utilise their agency to plunder their principals. It would be a good thing for the people of the United States if the senatorial nest of mercenaries could be annihilated. There is hardly one man in that body who fitly represents the people Stock-jobbing and the defence of the privileged classes for a good and valuable consideration are the specialties of this body. It is a clog on the wheels of progress, a load on the shoulders of the people, a masked battery ever ready to open fire on the advancing forces of popular emancipation. The Senate ought to be abolished, and will. Not this decade surely, nor perhaps in the next, but sooner or later the absurdity of the theory that the House of Representatives speaks for the people, and that other official forces must be maintained to nullify the action of that House will be understood. Then the Senate will be abolished, though the theory applies to undemocratic features of our national government other than the Senate."

The second chambers in our Australasian colonies have also proved merely buttresses of privilege, and are an obstacle to progress. In New South Wales the relations between the two Chambers are very strained.

It is impossible to say when our House of Lords began its existence. Some writers have put it roughly at 600 years ago. In the days before the Norman Conquest it is most probable that every freeman had the right of appearing and voting in the assembly of the nation ; but, from the days of William I., the practice of calling particular men only was established. This practice, by usage, became in time the law. Furthermore, the practice of the Norman Kings was to summon two classes. The great men were summoned individually, and the lesser men in a body ;

so that, after the Great Charter, this difference became distinct and was, perhaps, the first dividing line between Lords and Commons. Those who were summoned in a body became, in time, chosen by the inhabitants of the locality from which they came; and, finally, the summons to appear was changed to a summons for the shires or boroughs to elect. Thus, at the end of the 13th century, we have a House of Commons, or Communes, the first Reformed House in fact, for which we have to thank Earl Simon de Montfort, essentially of the same nature as that of to-day. Still there were not two Houses; but it is easy to understand how the great men, who were summoned individually, would separate themselves from the elected Members of the House, until gradually they formed a separate Chamber. Hence, although, perhaps, the older body, the House of Lords is known as the *Second* Chamber.

HOW IT BECAME HEREDITARY.

Thus far we find the House of Lords is composed of men especially and separately *summoned*. How and when did it become an hereditary House? It is not now a purely hereditary Chamber, though it is often loosely so called. For example: the Lords spiritual are only life Peers, while the Irish Peers are elected as members for life, and the Scotch Peers are elected for one Parliament only. But, taking only the English Peers of the Realm, how was it that they became members by right of birth? Simply by custom. We have not abolished the ancient plan of summoning. As in the days of yore the Crown still summons the noble Peers to Parliament; but the Crown can no longer choose *which* Peers shall attend. In the olden times Bishops and Earls were more rare than they are now, and they were men of high official position. These the King could not well avoid summoning, and what at first was, for State reasons, a necessity, became in time a custom, and at length a legal right. When a Peer died, the custom was, when possible, to place the son in his late father's position; and so, by degrees the hereditary principle was carried out to all Peers of the Realm, until, about the end of the 15th century, it was fully established. In the 14th century new ranks were created, such as Dukes, Marquesses, and, later, Viscounts; while new Earldoms and Baronies were also established. These new creations were by patent, and were either hereditary or for life according to the Monarch's will.

There is a distinctive difference between the nobility of this country and that of others. A Continental noble is one by *birth*, but here the children of a Peer are commoners. The whole title to nobility seems to rest on the summons to Parliament, although the modern doctrine asserts the necessity of rendering the summons operative by *taking* the seat. As Dr. Freeman says, "One man in each generation has been set up so high that he cannot share his privileges even with his own children." The hereditary principle is the result of the growth of custom, but it was made a *rule* by the Lords themselves, who laid down the law that the King's writ of summons "ennobled the blood," and bestowed an hereditary seat in Parliament.

But that was not all the noble Lords did for themselves. In the 17th century they determined that a Peerage could not be alienated or surrendered to the Crown, and thus could only become extinct by reason of there being no successor to the title. In short, the Lords, having established themselves in a House of their own, declared themselves individually and especially "noble," made their seats in Parliament hereditary, and, so far as human power could do it, perpetual.

This is a rapid sketch of the growth of the House of Lords, but it will suffice to show that the peculiar powers and privileges of that House are self-acquired, and that the fact of our having two Chambers is not due to the legislative wisdom of our forefathers.

THE PEERS AND MAGNA CHARTA.

It seems to be a common fallacy in some quarters that the Lords merit our profound veneration and gratitude because their ancestors, in the days of King John, gave us Magna Charta. Now there are four good reasons for refusing gratitude to the House of Lords to-day for that undoubtedly great historical document.

Firstly, because, though gratitude may be due to a man for doing a certain act, it

does not follow that it is due to his descendants, however remote. For example, it may be right to feel grateful to the Duke of Marlborough for his victories in the early years of the 18th century, but it would be absurd to extend any gratitude on that account to his present descendants.

Secondly, because the Barons of 1215 were practically not the ancestors of the present peerage.

Thirdly, because the armour-plated Barons of King John's day, like the gold-plated nobility of our own, were actuated principally, if not entirely, by their own interests; and whatever good came to the nation as a whole was purely reflective, and not in the reckoning.

And, fourthly, because the evil deeds done by the nobility have more than cancelled whatever good they have secured.

Now, how many of our present Peers can claim kinship with the Barons of old? The House is made up of 570 members, of whom six are Peers of the blood royal, and 26 are spiritual Lords; making 32 who can lay no claim to English antiquity. Of the remaining 538 Peers 350 have been created during the present century, and 126 in the last century, leaving only 62 who can boast of old titles; and, out of the whole number, *only five* can go back as far as the century that gave us the Great Charter; while *it is very doubtful that even one of those five had any relations at Runnymede.* At the close of the Wars of the Roses the lay Lords numbered only 52. In the reign of Elizabeth they numbered 60. Then came the Stuarts, who lavishly conferred favours on recipients of doubtful character, and the list of Peers rose to 168, at which figure they remained almost stationary during the reigns of the first and second Georges; and an effort was made by Lord Stanhope to limit the peerage to the number then existing, but he was defeated. Pitt then came into power, and created 141 new Peers. He avowed his object to be to use the House of Lords as a means of rewarding merit, to bring the peerage into closer relations with the landowning and wealthy classes, and to render the Crown independent of factious combinations among the existing Peers. At the end of George the Third's reign the number of hereditary Lords was increased by 388 beyond what it was at his accession, and the House became the stronghold, not of blood, but of property.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LORDS IN BRITISH HISTORY.

The Great Charter has been happily called by Hallam "the Key-stone of English liberty," and we readily grant to the Barons of old all due credit for obtaining it; but we have not to dip very deep into history to see that, in forcing it from King John, the predecessors of our present House of Lords did just what the Lords have been doing ever since, viz., looking to their own interests. True, the Charter enforced, and reduced to a written law, those undoubted rights of free men which, before, were only half conceded. But all Englishmen were not free men. The feudal system, then in force, held the great mass of peasants or tillers of the soil in bondage, and these men the Great Charter did not benefit. If anything it riveted their chains tighter, because it made their lords and masters amenable only to themselves. The Barons were no doubt goaded into the action which they took by the outrageous exactions and brutality of a despotic and bad King, but they were actuated by the same motives which have induced their order in more recent times to resist so many reforms—*their* interests and *their* pockets were touched. In the year 1158, Henry II. had established a shield tax—a money payment in lieu of service. Richard I. had increased it to pay for his own ransom, and had restored the "Danegeld," or land-tax, so often abolished. John raised the rate of the shield tax, and imposed aides, fines, and ransoms (all taxes affecting the wealthy) at his own sweet will, without consulting the Barons. So a clause in the Charter provided that "no shield tax shall be imposed in our realm save by the Common Council of the realm;" and it was further provided that this Council should be composed exclusively of landowners. Thus it will be seen that the Barons were not animated by purely disinterested motives.

THE LORDS AND THE LAND.

One of the most burning questions in connection with the House of Lords is the

influence it has had on taxation and land legislation, and it will, therefore, be necessary to follow up the land question briefly from the time of Magna Charta. For more than a century little, if any, change took place; but, in 1347, we find that a large number of serfs had been freed by an Act of Edward III., who, to raise money which he, like most of his successors, much needed, sold the peasants their freedom for hard cash. Thus labour, instead of being fixed, became movable, and labourers went where labour was most in demand and where they could get the highest wages. Moreover, the lords found themselves dependent upon hired labour instead of having serfs at their command. In 1349 this country was visited by a great plague, known as the "Black Death," which is said to have swept away more than half of the population. The result was that the price of labour rose enormously, and the landowners were threatened with ruin. Parliament—and it must be remembered this only represented the land and wealth owning classes—passed an Act compelling every man and woman, not over sixty years of age and not having any private means of livelihood, or not being in service, to serve the employer who should require him or her to do so, and to take only as much wage as was given in the locality two years before the plague began. This Act was afterwards made more stringent by preventing the migration of labourers, and enforced by imprisonment. It was, however, evaded, in spite of the determined efforts of the landowners, because the price of corn was so high that a day's wage at the low rate would not have bought enough to feed a man. Then an Act was passed for the branding of runaway labourers on the forehead, and lawyers were set to work who easily found or invented flaws in the titles to freedom of the peasants, and they were thus brought back to serfdom. The fourteenth century closed with the revolt of Wat Tyler, which ended in disaster.

THE DECAY OF THE YEOMEN.

"When thieves fall out, honest men get their own," is a time-honoured saying, and thus, as we have seen, the Wars of the Roses brought a change for the better in the fifteenth century. With the sixteenth century, however, came a change for the worse. A new wealthy class succeeded that which the Wars of the Roses had destroyed. The decay of the feudal system made the lord of the manor independent of the military service of their free tenants; thus small holdings became unnecessary, and they consequently were merged into large farms, which were made still larger by the enclosure of waste lands. Finding that rearing cattle was more profitable to them than growing crops, they turned the land into pasture, which, however much to their own interest, supported a much smaller population and contributed less to the national food supply. Bacon says, in his History of Henry VII., that "tenancies for years, lives, and at will, whereupon much of the yeomanry lived, were turned into demesnes. This bred a decay of people, and, by consequence, a decay of towns, churches, tithes, and the like." So the landowners went on their way merrily, seeking only their own interests, enclosing commons, pulling down farms, driving out labour, and depopulating country districts for their own gain, till it was found necessary to stop them in the reign of Henry VII. They lapsed again into their greedy habits, however, for it is recorded that Bishop Latimer, preaching before Edward VI., denounced the nobles as "enclosers, graziers, and rent raisers;" and Sir Thomas More, a little earlier, complained that noblemen, gentlemen, and abbots, in their greed for revenue, left "no ground for tillage; they enclose all into pasture; they throw down houses, they pluck down towns, and leave nothing standing;" and adds, "the tenants were got rid of by force or fraud, or tired out by repeated injuries into parting with their property." By this process the peasant, instead of tilling his own plot of ground, was reduced to the ranks of a day labourer, and was thus divorced from the soil. Here, in all probability, we can trace the origin of pauperism; while wealth continued to increase and, with it, the power of the landed interests.

The seventeenth century is remarkable for an alteration in the law of entail, which still further tended to consolidate the land into large estates, and established primogeniture the term "first son" being substituted for "heir of his body" in entailing deeds.

So far, then, as the land question is concerned, the nobles had, up to this time, considered no interests but their own ; and, except for the period when they had, by their own folly, rendered themselves powerless, and the land had a chance of developing, their power and legislation had an evil and injurious influence on the country.

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

We come now to the days of the Stuarts, when the Commons began to feel their power, and our great constitutional struggles commenced. In these the House of Lords played a varied part, with a decided leaning towards the monarch and the Tory party.

There is an Act of which we are all justly proud in this country, as it is one of the great symbols of our liberty—the Habeas Corpus Act. Its history is curious, as giving an example of a very bad habit practised in later years by the House of Lords. The Bill led to a difference between the two Houses, and, in order to get it passed at all, the Commons were obliged to accept amendments from the Lords which weakened the measure and necessitated its being improved in after years. How many good Bills have the Lords not spoilt since then? The Upper House threw out the remonstrance by which the Commons hoped to curtail the despotic tendency of Charles I., but it did not support him in his final efforts to be absolute. It threw out the Exclusion Bill which the Commons had passed, and which, had it become law, would have saved the country from the infamous and oppressive rule of James II ; but it gave him no assistance in the closing struggle of his reign. The truth is that what was then known as the Tory Party was always strong among the Peers, but the Stuarts in their efforts to be absolute often evoked the hostility of the Lords by treading on their corns in some way or other. Wherever the contest was against regal tyranny that affected *them* they may be found on the side of the people ; but we do not know of a single instance where they have upheld the rights of the people on grounds of pure justice.

Take the Toleration Bill, for example. This was a very modest Bill to enable the Dissenters to worship as they wished. The Liberal Party had endeavoured to repeal the Test Acts at the same time. These Acts prevented all but Churchmen holding any public office; but, in order to get the Toleration Bill through the House of Lords, they were obliged to let the Test Act remain law.

In 1695 the Commons wished to abolish the Censorship of the Press, but the House of Lords opposed the abolition. This led to a difference between the two Houses—only one of many—but, happily, the Commons were firm, and the Lords had to give way.

But we pass on to the time which succeeded the wholesale manufacture of peers by Pitt. From that time—say the commencement of the present century—the House of Lords has been distinctly hostile to the Liberal party. The last fifty or sixty years has been a great era of reform, and it has also been a great era of conflict between the two Houses. The House of Lords has become less and less legislative, and more and more obstructive, and obstruction is now almost the only reason for attention to its proceedings. It would be wearisome to go over the whole list of offences which their lordships have committed against the expressed will of the people, nor would space permit of our doing so. A few, however, may be named as showing the motive and tendency of the dominant party in the Upper House.

The following list, confined to the present century, shows that the House of Lords in

1807—Rejected Bill appointing a Committee of Council for Education.

1810—Rejected Bill abolishing Punishment of Death for stealing goods value 5s. (William III.'s value ; in 1810 the value was only 2s. 6d.) More than 200 crimes—many of them trivial—were then punishable with death—75 in respect to Revenue.

1825—Resisted Catholic Relief Bill until civil war imminent, and Bank of England a few hours only from stoppage.

1829—Disenfranchised 40s. Freeholders in Ireland before granting Catholic Emancipation.

1830—Opposed Land Drainage in Ireland, delaying it sixteen years.

1831—Rejected Great Reform Bill by a majority of 41. Popular indignation; Bristol set on fire, and over 100 persons killed and wounded by the military; Birmingham preparing to march on London; burning of Nottingham Castle; Newcastle, Bath, Derby, Newark, and Worcester all in open riot.

1831—Refused to disfranchise one borough, spending £36,500 (in five elections) on 1,200 voters.

1832—Mutilated the Reform Bill in committee. People now broke all bounds, threw mud at the King in the streets—City Council and most of the middle class stopped payment of taxes. Run on the Bank, and £1,800,000 drawn out in three days. The country on the brink of open revolution.

1832—Refused to open Universities to Dissenters.

1833—By fierce opposition compelled withdrawal of Bill for Irish National Education.

1833-1857—Denied civil and political rights to Jews for quarter of a century. The Commons' Bill seven times rejected by Lords.

1834—Refused to allow more than twenty persons to meet for worship in private house.

1834—Three times rejected the Tithe Abatement Bill. Also rejected Bill for legalising marriages in Dissenting chapels.

1834—Forbade Nonconformist ministers to officiate in workhouses, and again threw out Bill for abolishing University Tests.

1835—Population of Ireland eight millions—voters 60,000! Lords refused Reform, and prevented it for forty years afterwards.

1836—Ordered Banns of Dissenters' Marriages to be read before Board of Guardians.

1836—Tried to defeat Municipal Reform Act. Choice of Magistrates denied to Town Councils. Institution of Aldermen imposed. Control of Licensing knocked out of Bill. Disallowed Municipal Reform for Ireland, and again in 1837.

1838—Refused mothers custody of infants during separation caused by fault of the father.

1839—Continued death penalty for sheep stealing.

1839—Rejected by 229 to 118 the Bill to provide National Education.

1842—Mines Regulation. Refused to give women and children working in mines the full relief of Commons' Bill. Protection of miners against preventable accidents not obtained for thirty years through Lords.

1845—Refused Compensation for Tenants' Improvement (Ireland), and so for twenty-five years.

1858—Refused Church Rates Abolition. Same for eleven years.

1860—Mr. Gladstone took Taxes (£660,000) off Paper. This meant a Cheap Press Lords threw out the Bill.

1860—Refused Education to Miners' Children. Twelve years of darkness followed to these unfortunates.

1864—Voted censure on the Government that would not go to war with Germany on behalf of Denmark.

1867—Robbed electors of London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, &c., of the third vote, by imposition of the Three-corner trick.

1868—Threw out Irish Church Disestablishment Resolutions.

1868—Emasculated Artisans' Dwellings Bill.

1868-70—Thrice refused University Tests Abolition.

1869—Mutilated the Irish Church Bill, causing frequent conflicts between the two Houses. Same year rejected Lord Russell's Bill legalising Life Peerages.

1870—Irish Land Act. Lords refused compensation, and insisted on their right to evict distressed tenants.

1871—Rejected Army Purchase Bill.

1871—Threw out Ballot Bill, and next year ruined it by an amendment making the method of voting *optional*.

1873-6-7-9—Refused to amend Burial Laws.

1879, and onwards—Persistently refused to pass Bill legalising marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, even though strong Royal Influence was brought to bear in favour of the measure.

1880—Rejected Compensation for Disturbance Bill (Ireland) by 232 majority. Country given up to anarchy and crime in consequence. Civil war at "a measurable distance." Same year threw out the Irish Registration of Voters Bill.

1883—Disturbed Land Act by meddlesome inquiry.

1883—Threw out Cornwall Sunday Closing Bill by one vote.

1883—Maintained Trap Pigeon Shooting.

1883—Spoiled English Agricultural Holdings Bill; but thought better of it afterwards.

1884—Refused the Franchise to 2,000,000 County Householders, until cowed by the attitude of the country.

1887—Passed in a very few hours the Tory and Unionist Perpetual Coercion Bill for Ireland, but mutilated the Land Act sent up by the House of Commons so as to render it nearly worthless. On Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. (one of their allies), expressing himself to this effect, the Tory Governmet prevented further criticism of its action by "closuring" Mr. Russell.
Same year mutilated the Mines and Truck Acts.

1893—Rejected Home Rule Bill.

1893—Rejected the Land Transfer Bill.

1893—Mutilated the Railway Servants' Hours Bill by excluding men employed in railway shops and factories from its benefit.

1893—Rejected "Betterment" (the principle by which owners of property are made to pay something towards public improvements by which the value of their property is increased).

1893—Refused to allow Lincoln's Inn fields to be opened to the public.

1893—Denied the London County Council the right to be represented on the Thames Conservancy Board.

1893—Rejected the charter for the creation of the University of Wales, because it did not include St. David's College, Lampeter, a Church of England and sectarian institution.

1893—Mutilated two county schemes for intermediate and technical education in Wales.

1893—Destroyed the chief feature of the Employers' Liability Bill.

1893—"Riddled" the Parish Council Bill with amendments in the interests of the Landlords and the Church of England.

1893—Rejected Evicted Tenants' Bill.

1893—Mutilated the Scottish Fisheries Bill, which passed the House of Commons practically without opposition.

It is said that the House of Lords prevents hasty legislation, but that is just the kind it does *not* prevent. Hasty legislation requires a practically unanimous House of Commons, and the Lords have never yet rejected or even altered a measure sent up to them under such conditions. Let him who can point to a single case. Every Bill that the House has thrown out or mutilated has been long deliberated, and has ultimately had to be passed into law. Then we are told that the peers devote their lives to the public service, and so, forsooth, have more legislative wisdom than mere work-a-day mortals. Well, some do devote themselves to the public service; they are not many out of the 563, but that noble army of 563 martyrs have at least not to work for their living. We say nothing of the few honourable and brilliant exceptions; we speak of the great bulk when we say they are well paid for doing nothing. They own in the aggregate some 15½ million acres of land, with an annual rent roll of £13,000,000, or £23,000 each on the average. How can any Legislature so composed be expected to deal impartially with questions

affecting our land laws which are the very root of nine-tenths of the crying evils and social and industrial difficulties of the day?

THE HOUSE OF LORDS UNIQUE.

The fact is that our toleration of this costly absurdity is the wonder of the world. Its like is not to be found in any other civilised nation; yet here we, who claim to be a commonsense, practical people, allow a set of men, by virtue of an accident of birth, to claim, as a right, to have as large a share in the government of the country as the elected representatives of the whole nation. As a caustic writer has said, "We allow babies to be earmarked in their cradles as future law-makers, utterly regardless as to whether they turn out to be statesmen, or fools, or rogues." Verily, so long as we tolerate such folly, we deserve all the evils, and the expense, and ridicule, it brings upon us. Look how destructively it works upon the principle and spirit of our Constitution. The two great Parties oppose each other in the country and in the Commons, and one or other is always in a majority. When the Tories get the upper hand, no friction is felt, because the permanent Tory majority in the House of Lords is in harmony with the majority in the Commons and in the country. But when the majority in the country is Liberal, the great principle of our form of government, viz., government by majority, is cast to the winds: then the majority in the Lords represents the minority in the Commons and in the country; and, in so far as the Upper House resists the will of the Lower, we are governed *by a minority.* This anomaly has become so marked in the last half-century, and, with the growth of the Democracy, has become so intolerable, that a change in the hereditary Chamber is now a necessity, and in the near future will, we venture to think, be the leading question before the electorate. The hereditary principle is out of date, and is doomed—a man is not born a legislator any more than he is born a doctor; and the absurdity of a body of legislators, who sit by right of birth only, and represent no interests but their own, is becoming, and ought to be, too great for the wisdom of the age to stand. There is another point which makes the absurdity all the greater. We could get on, with our form of government, quite as well—some think much better—without the House of Lords. The House of Commons is essential, but the House of Lords might disappear and, without any substitute for it, the government of the country would continue without disturbance.

Time was when every act of national life was done slowly, and tardiness of legislation was not so keenly felt. But now we live at express speed, we think and act more quickly, and chafe under delays that our fathers bore with philosophical patience. Again, the strong dividing lines between class and class are less marked, and equal rights before the law is rapidly becoming a fact as well as a theory for every citizen. Wealth, though powerful, is not the exclusive power it used to be, and the rapid growth of our industries, since the adoption of Free Trade, has made our working-class population a potent body in the State, while the increased facilities for education have expanded, and are still more expanding their minds and deepening their intelligence. All these influences are making it impossible for us to delay the reform of our legislative machinery much longer. There are gifted and enlightened men in the House of Lords who have acknowledged the need for reform in the Chamber, and have urged it by speech and vote—but in vain. In 1884 a majority of 39 decided that it was not absurd that a quorum should consist of three members, and that for about a dozen to meet five days out of seven for half-an-hour was quite as much as noble lords should be asked to do. It is quite refreshing to read Lord Rosebery's speech on that occasion; it is full of pithy sayings and stern truths, and one cannot help wishing that such men were eligible for the more real and healthy political life of the House of Commons. It is, however, well-nigh too late for reform to come from within, and we will close with a quotation from the speech referred to. "Bodies," said Lord Rosebery, "that begin to reform themselves when the hand of the destroyer is upon them, do not live to complete the operation. . . . It will be too late to move for any Select Committee of Inquiry when the voices that demand abolition become loud and universal."

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

Area and Population of British India and Native States. Census of 1891.

Administrations.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Number of Houses occupied	Population, Census of 1891. Males.	Females.	Total.	Density of Population to Square Mile.	Population, previous Census.
The Governor-General of India –								
Ajmere & Mhairwara	2,711	745	101,654	288,325	254,033	542,358	200	460,722
Berar	17,718	5,822	591,008	1,491,826	1,405,665	2,897,491	163	2,672,673
Coorg	1,583	497	26,806	95,907	77,148	173,055	109	178,302
Governors—								
Madras	141,189	57,081	6,709,990	17,619,395	18,011,045	35,630,440	252	30,827,113
Bombay (including Sind, Aden, Perim)	125,144	25,204	3,380,640	9,793,981	9,107,142	18,901,123	151	16,505,967
Lieutenant-Governors—								
Bengal	151,543	227,165	13,592,154	35,563,299	35,783,688	71,346,987	471	66,750,520
North-West Provinces & Oudh	107,503	106,200	8,225,191	24,303,601	22,601,484	46,905,085	436	44,150,507
Punjab	110,667	34,842	3,127,823	11,255,986	9,610,861	20,866,847	188	18,843,186
Chief Commissioners –								
CentralProvinces	86,501	34,355	2,158,668	5,397,304	5,386,990	10,784,294	125	9,838,791
Assam	49,004	17,160	1,118,885	2,819,575	2,657,258	5,476,833	112	4,881,426
Lower Burma	87,975	17,788	869,132	2,462,296	2,196,331	4,658,627	53	3,736,771
Upper Burma	83,473	10,981	554,472	1,414,005	1,532,928	2,946,933	35	—
Quetta, &c.	—	2	4,543	23,864	3,406	27,270	—	—
Andamans	—	59	2,997	13,375	2,234	15,609	—	14,628
Total Brt. Territory	964,993	537,901	40,463,963	112,542,739	108,630,213	221,172,952	229	198,860,606
Native States								
In concction with Bengal	35,834	18,806	584,912	1,673,186	1,623,193	3,296,379	93	2,786,445
Nth.-West Provinces	5,109	2,318	132,815	409,470	383,021	792,491	155	741,750
Punjab	38,299	20,115	713,735	2,324,091	1,939,189	4,263,280	111	3,860,761
Cent. Provinces	29,435	10,407	409,096	1,089,011	1,071,500	2,160,511	73	1,709,720
Madras	9,609	1,307	726,966	1,853,976	1,846,646	3,700,622	385	3,344,849
Bombay	69,045	15,451	1,596,132	4,120,125	3,939,173	8,059,298	117	6,926,464
Rajputana Agency	130,268	30,423	2,177,425	6,353,488	5,662,614	12,016,102	92	9,959,012
Cent. India Agency	77,808	32,481	1,961,771	5,395,536	4,923,276	10,318,812*	133	9,387,119
Baroda	8,226	3,043	538,967	1,252,983	1,162,413	2,415,396	294	2,185,005
Hyderabad	82,698	20,087	2,283,787	5,873,129	5,663,911	11,537,040	139	9,845,594
Mysore	27,936	16,882	894,446	2,483,451	2,460,153	4,943,604	177	4,186,188
Kashmir	80,900	8,318	447,993	1,353,229	1,190,723	2,543,952	31	—
Shan States	—	10	94	2,882	110	2,992	—	—
Tl. Native States	595,167	179,648	12,468,139	34,184,557	31,865,922	66,050,479	111	54,932,908
Grand Total India	1,560,160	717,549	52,932,102	146,727,296	140,496,135	287,223,431	184	253,793,514

* Excluding Bhils not enumerated at Census.

Distribution of Population according to Occupation or Means of Subsistence.*

Order of Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	No. of Persons supported by each Order. India.	Provinces.	State.
1. Administration by State or by local bodies	5,600,153	3,839,643	1,760,510
2. Defence, military and naval	664,422	334,193	330,229
3. Service of Foreign States†	500,030	38,179	461,851
4. Provision and care of cattle	3,645,849	2,472,872	1,172,977
5. Agriculture	171,735,390	135,504,696	36,230,694
6. Personal, household, or sanitary services	11,220,072	8,505,420	2,714,652
7. Provision of food and drink	14,575,593	12,120,669	2,454,924
8. Provision of light, firing, and forage	3,522,257	2,887,525	634,732
9. Construction of buildings	1,437,739	1,113,633	324,106
10. Construction of vehicles and vessels	146,508	135,627	10,881
11. Provision of supplementary requirements	1,155,267	991,334	163,933
12. Provision of textile fabrics and dress	12,611,267	9,655,213	2,956,054
13. Provision of metals and precious stones	3,821,433	2,897,046	924,387
14. Provision of glass, pottery, stoneware	2,360,623	1,669,019	691,604
15. Provision of wood, cane, mats, &c.	4,293,012	3,319,170	973,842
16. Provision of drugs, dyes, and gums	391,575	319,981	71,594
17. Provision of leather, hides, and horns	3,285,307	2,224,604	1,060,703
18. Commerce	4,685,579	3,093,056	1,592,523
19. Transport and storage	3,952,993	3,242,281	710,712
20. Learned and artistic professions	5,672,191	4,386,725	1,285,466
21. Sport and amusements	141,180	98,485	42,695
22. Earthwork and general labour	25,468,017	18,414,315	7,053,702
23. Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood	1,562,981	704,801	858,180
24. Means of livelihood independent of work	4,773,993	3,204,465	1,569,528
Total	287,223,431	221,172,952	66,050,479

Distribution of Population according to Religion, Sex, and Civil Condition.

Sex.	Civil Condition. Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total Pop. including unspecified.
HINDUS.				
M..	45,315,458	45,942,382	4,840,708	105,888,703
F..	29,728,801	46,053,491	17,314,131	101,843,024
Tl.	75,044,259	91,995,873	22,154,929	207,731,727
ABORIGINALS.				
M..	1,896,391	1,428,001	116,325	4,665,145
F..	1,609,464	1,462,000	381,876	4,615,322
Tl.	3,505,855	2,890,001	498,201	9,380,467
SIKHS.				
M..	545,558	441,947	82,619	1,077,450
F..	268,762	430,705	125,132	830,383
Tl.	814,320	872,652	207,751	1,907,833
JAINS.				
M..	225,097	222,175	33,736	734,205
F..	126,747	211,505	90,455	682,433
Tl.	351,844	433,680	124,191	1,416,638
JEWS.				
M..	4,758	3,644	244	8,648
F..	3,719	3,614	1,212	8,546
Tl.	8,477	7,258	1,456	17,194

Sex.	Civil Condition. Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total Pop. including unspecified.
MAHOMEDANS.				
M..	14,439,745	12,227,934	1,129,039	29,553,907
F..	9,563,960	12,453,677	4,181,902	27,767,257
Tl.	24,003,705	24,681,611	5,310,941	57,321,164
BUDDHISTS.				
M..	1,997,643	1,352,447	170,677	3,535,709
F..	1,809,569	1,351,440	419,977	3,595,652
Tl.	3,807,212	2,703,887	590,654	7,131,361
CHRISTIANS.				
M..	680,867	475,876	36,657	1,194,093
F..	497,547	457,194	135,003	1,090,287
Tl.	1,178,414	933,070	171,660	2,284,380
PARSIS.				
M..	24,423	19,553	1,663	45,836
F..	18,323	19,248	6,361	44,068
Tl.	42,746	38,801	8,024	89,904
OTHERS.				
M..	6,489	6,341	725	23,600
F..	5,141	6,072	1,380	19,163
Tl.	11,630	12,413	2,105	42,763

GRAND TOTAL.

	Single.	arried.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Total Population.
Males	65,136,429	2,120,300	6,412,483	13,058,084	146,727,296
Females	43,632,033	2,448,946	22,657,429	11,757,727	140,496,135
Total	108,768,462	124,569,246	29,069,912	24,815,811	287,223,431

* In this return no distinction is drawn between those who work and those whom they support by their work. The whole population depending upon the occupation is included, in order to indicate the respective sustaining power of the different orders.

† Order 3 is intended to refer solely to those not in the employ of the State making the return, but it is probable that in some cases the servants of the State itself have been included.

Revenue Returns (in Tens of Rupees).

	1883-4.	1888-9.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	22,361,899	23,016,404	23,965,774	24,905,328	25,589,609
Opium	9,556,501	8,562,319	8,012,380	7,993,180	6,627,571
Salt	6,145,413	7,675,634	8,636,182	8.656,104	8,228,876
Stamps	3,513,201	3,927,088	4,262,156	4,448,540	4,509,351
Excise	3,836,961	4,705,346	5,117,264	5,242,443	5,388,573
Provincial Rates	2,878,731	3,054,254	3,502.837	3,706,498	3,514,571
Customs	1,187,266	1,332,784	1,701,288	1,617,633	1,682,373
Assessed Taxes	526,087	1,520,940	1,652,823	1,686,141	1,739,171
Forest	1,052,900	1,349,047	1,490,582	1,591,332	1,723,022
Registration	258,955	331,712	399,802	430,064	416,146
Tributes from Native States	720,487	745,233	775,961	790,112	774,337
Post Office	1,018,743	1,281,540	1,446,355	1,488,875	1,561,263
Telegraphs	527,138	742,148	919,335	937,743	959,096
Mint	131,456	221,138	210,046	310,335	227,355
Interest	856,255	841,822	879,443	869,727	875,487
Receipts by Civil Departments—					
Law and Justice	573,859	595,611	687,140	686,641	678,596
Police	311,874	352,997	381,540	395,967	417,531
Marine	192,867	211,766	222,414	156,855	152,424
Education	204,427	212,121	211,724	210,287	216,178
Medical	55,523	61,934	63,106	71,882	75,135
Sundry	89,968	73,532	90,233	86,244	91,438
Miscellaneous	748,211	1,792,778	897,284	876,994	999,149
State Railways—					
Gross Earnings	8,268,765	11,827,120	16,411,934	15,814,807	16,879,107
Guarant'd Companies' Net Traffic Receipts	3,688,143	3,650,808	3,493,118	3,244,413	3,383,812
Subsidised Companies' Repayment of Advances of Interest	3,249	42,768	32,994	17,883	34,054
Irrigation	1,612,579	1,900,718	2,272,040	2,418,902	2,296,409
Buildings and Roads	552,113	604,753	627,124	653,188	674,354
Military Receipts—					
Army—Effective	884,065	789,183	704,202	784,449	759,876
,, Non-Effective	80,446	73,180	76,202	79,871	90,350
Special Military Operat'ns	†3,708	—	—	—	—
Total	71,341,790	81,696,678	89,143,283	90,172,438	90,565,214

Amount of Opium and Revenue Charges (in Tens of Rupees).

Years.	Bengal, including all Opium other than Bombay.			Bombay.			Total Revenue.	Expenditure.		Total Expenditure.	Total Net Receipts.
	Revenue.	Cost of Production.	Net Receipts.	Revenue.	Charges of Collection.	Net Receipts.		In India.	In England including exchange.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1883	7,103,925	2,280,628	4,823,297	2,395,669	603	2,395,066	9,499,594	2,281,231	1,939	2,283,180	7,216,414
1884	7,046,344	1,852,484	5,193,860	2,510,157	926	2,509,231	9,556,501	1,853,410	1,573	1,854,983	7,701,518
1885	6,277,111	2,960,939	3,316,172	2,539,358	1,593	2,537,765	8,816,469	2,962,532	4,108	2,966,640	5,849,829
1886	6,490,619	3,048,746	3,441,873	2,451,896	2,735	2,449,161	8,942,515	3,051,481	6,193	3,057,674	5,884,841
1887	6,356,220	2,724,054	3,632,166	2,586,756	2,458	2,584,298	8,942,976	2,726,512	2,551	2,729,063	6,213,913
1888	6,245,367	2,420,760	3,824,507	2,270,195	2,478	2,267,717	8,515,462	2,423,238	1,337	2,424,575	6.090,887
1889	6,593,804	2,594,164	3,999,640	1,968,515	2,608	1,965,907	8,562,319	2,596,772	1,133	2,597,905	5,964,414
1890	6,692,202	1,600,915	5,091,287	1,890,854	2,681	1,888,173	8,583,056	1,603,596	1,511	1,605,107	6,977,949
1891	6,125,094	2,177,844	3,947,250	1,754,088	2,436	1,751,652	7,879,182	2,180,380	417	2,180,797	5,698,385
1892	6,168,099	1,856,871	4,311,228	1,844,281	3,901	1,840,380	8,012,380	1,860,772	1,041	1,861,813	6.150,567
1893	6,317,527	1,597,547	4,719,980	1,675,653	3,834	1,671,819	7,993,180	1,601,381	1,115	1,602,496	6,390,684
1894	5,022,976	1,870,650	3,152,326	1,604,595	3,848	1,600,747	6,627,571	1,874,498	2,109	1,876,607	4,750,964

† Egyptian War.

Expenditure Returns, 1883-4, 1888-9, 1890-94

(IN TENS OF RUPEES).

	1883-4. Rx.	1888-9. Rx.	1890-1. Rx.	1891-2. Rx.	1892-3. Rx.	1893-4. Rx.
Direct Demands on Revenue :—						
Refunds & Drawbacks	388,270	228,618	235,663	254,353	257,288	256,020
Assignments and Compensations	1,238,840	1,486,235	1,510,092	1,531,860	1,567,776	1,528,260
Cost of Collection of Land Revenue ..	3,329,206	3,513,957	3,676,596	3,835,126	3,936,345	4,021,613
Opium*	1,854,983	2,597,905	2,180,797	1,861,813	1,602,496	1,876,607
Salt*	447,574	412,979	429,013	459,034	458,707	474,405
Stamps	115,450	154,172	130,019	138,447	141,264	156,562
Excise	92,359	137,941	175,053	190,097	193,013	193,375
Provincial Rates ..	54,547	59,383	54,040	58,703	55,659	53,809
Customs	139,345	133,897	134,652	136,363	140,634	143,736
Assessed Taxes	13,214	27,128	29,246	29,577	30,171	31,060
Forest	650,715	792,000	784,113	843,926	865,225	906,407
Registration	167,091	193,681	196,731	207,863	213,116	223,723
Interest :—						
On Debt other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	4,066,357	4,274,853	3,748,964	3,839,800	3,857,482	3,895,056
On other Obligations.	458,406	437,406	451,340	475,376	516,781	551,313
Post Office	1,258,814	1,342,452	1,396,744	1,493,359	1,518,545	1,557,457
Telegraphs	697,892	704,092	703,980	838,720	875,073	902,133
Mint	81,350	99,967	121,888	97,109	112,007	91,080
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments :—						
General Administration	1,653,074	1,745,156	1,740,465	1,791,317	1,871,825	1,957,686
Law and Justice	3,238,896	3,528,435	3,625,891	3,739,739	3,795,172	3,920,513
Police.....	2,761,054	3,754,294	3,859,683	3,868,610	3,873,645	3,919,785
Marine (including River Navigation)	634,536	578,284	559,257	627,951	857,109	754,256
Education	1,184,227	1,293,660	1,371,735	1,424,796	1,437,024	1,471,761
Ecclesiastical	159,183	156,856	166,005	161,596	168,107	176,602
Medical	718,532	772,233	806,937	884,684	941,642	979,122
Political	538,616	756,193	770,541	767,711	842,117	965,828
Scientific, &c.†.....	474,205	428,432	485,747	587,438	473,271	492,287
Miscellaneous Civil Charges :—						
Territorial and Political Pensions.....	768,482	543,657	527,569	557,959	541,592	508,443
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allo'ances	269,915	318,418	232,747	276,262	334,194	327,431
Superannuat'n Allowances and Pensions	2,480,072	3,114,823	3,051,541	3,324,109	3,781,096	3,853,991
Stationery & Printing	511,369	524,372	592,436	602,885	647,973	683,181
Exchange	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	274,593	383,106	274,223	285,307	233,075	273,831
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,522,813	78,336	600,000	1,268,319	1,116,103	1,117,801
Construction of Railw'ys (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	*—176,295*	22,401	*—4,812*	163,233	339,487	73,913
R'lway Revenue Account	12,265,669	17,754,088	17,923,269	20,253,910	20,924,155	21,832,476
Irrigation	2,159,779	2,622,964	2,742,128	2,945,019	2,940,479	2,862,567
Buildings and Roads ..	5,810,767	5,310,732	5,730,907	6,208,752	2,846,480	5,810,852
Army Services :—						
Effective	13,202,425§	16,567,312	16,947,521	18,257,495	18,662,798	18,602,533
Non-effective	4,921,267	3,794,529	3,742,547	4,023,106	4,756,313	4,651,064
Special Defence Works..	..	789,595,	491,837	604,848	458,060	324,974
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	70,426,992	81,374,542	82,252,105	88,916,672	91,183,209	92,423,503
Provincial Adjustments	*—464,679*‡	285,118†	*—198,627*‡	*240,924*‡	*—177,359*‡	*—311,291*‡
Total Charges against Revenue	69,962,313	81,659,660	82,053,478	88,675,748	91,005,850	92,112,212

* Including cost of production. § Egyptian War.

† Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.

‡ Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provisional Balances.

Details of Military Expenditure in India and England; in Tens of Rupees.

Services.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-1.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.
IN INDIA.										
EFFECTIVE.										
Army and Garrison Staff	485,144	481,330	503,857	514,181	488,052	481,345	484,656	498,098	504,234	527,254
Administrative Staff	185,889	183,699	188,356	191,040	193,061	193,859	192,102	191,944	191,966	200,087
Regiml. Pay, Allowances & Charges	6,170,398	6,477,200	6,869,680	7,184,223	7,227,697	7,227,590	7,212,677	7,081,464	7,327,119	7,889,626
Commissariat Establishments, &c.	2,202,383	2,180,566	3,630,523	3,847,008	3,289,674	3,109,662	3,068,452	3,681,012	3,664,059	3,402,755
Stud and Remount ditto	158,789	228,140	248,557	233,531	224,074	252,800	213,520	295,750	276,408	297,568
Clothing ditto	139,253	93,973	143,018	179,804	196,840	193,645	235,470	247,132	249,703	242,579
Barrack ditto	190,080	194,533	237,951	231,507	226,173	214,949	229,740	240,066	241,557	230,612
Martial Law	28,370	28,084	27,543	28,405	41,037	38,906	37,850	38,047	40,147	40,779
Medical Establishments	550,228	563,095	624,008	639,387	612,218	618,265	627,666	682,796	678,800	722,438
Ordnance do., Stores&CampEquip.	496,585	582,730	450,067	493,056	576,465	631,667	715,984	724,316	790,195	830,074
Ecclesiastical	28,247	28,122	28,775	30,795	29,247	30,645	27,427	28,312	28,131	28,418
Educational	40,859	38,952	36,163	37,297	44,085	43,385	44,510	44,203	47,086	147,918
Sea Transport Charges	56,053	46,305	63,673	58,126	67,097	54,751	64,451	66,310	60,334	60,339
Miscellaneous Services	401,439	3,202,919	620,706	468,319	553,984	603,647	535,334	896,386	421,575	335,188
Mobilisation	—	—	—	—	—	209,745	—	—	—	—
Volunteer Corps	68,115	84,642	98,320	107,297	115,143	131,178	135,455	145,594	160,635	177,446
Total Effective	11,201,832	14,414,290	13,771,197	14,243,976	13,884,847	14,036,039	13,815,294	14,861,430	14,681,949	15,023,081
NON-EFFECTIVE.										
Rewards	7,771	7,374	6,774	7,915	8,181	8,481	15,239	13,679	15,389	11,727
Retired Officers*	20,814	35,522	112,481	126,636	119,242	147,912	140,630	113,667	111,468	115,584
Pensions to Officers†	727,872	721,842	654,549	648,831	673,782	667,850	721,037	722,420	719,192	725,831
Do. to Widows and Orphans	20,397	20,493	21,349	23,061	23,146	25,595	26,948	30,751	25,164	25,114
Civil Pensions and Gratuities	44,943	47,567	54,166	54,489	55,368	57,244	58,311	60,258	59,943	60,410
Total Non-effective	821,797	832,798	849,319	850,932	879,719	907,082	962,165	940,775	931,156	938,666
Unadjusted Expenditure	—	—	—	—	48,025	974	21,669	61,143	24,014	3,089
Special Defence Works	—	—	123,110	371,137	447,823	400,436	252,398	304,710	255,723	162,947
Total Expenditure in India	12,023,629	15,247,088	14,743,626	15,476,045	15,260,414	15,344,531	15,051,526	16,045,772	15,844,814	16,127,783
IN ENGLAND.‡										
Stores for India	574,732	1,222,268	670,526	935,256	767,354	736,225	1,351,999	1,590,696	1,459,523	1,328,569
Other Payments :—										
Effective Services	1,431,628	1,402,106	1,787,954	1,682,256	1,807,086	2,022,198	1,758,559	1,866,512	2,545,340	2,247,794
Non-effective Services	2,933,814	2,226,317	2,446,046	2,695,514	2,914,810	2,975,298	2,780,382	3,082,331	3,825,157	3,712,398
Special Defence Works	—	—	202,516	84,880	341,772	289,045	239,439	300,138	202,337	162,027
Total Expenditure in England	4,940,174	4,850,691	5,107,042	5,397,906	5,831,022	6,022,764	6,130,379	6,839,677	8,032,357	7,450,788
Grand Total	16,963,803	20,097,779	19,850,668	20,873,951	21,091,436	21,367,295	21,181,905	22,885,449	23,877,171	23,578,571

*Pensions to Europeans from 1887. †Pensions to Natives from 1887. ‡ Including Exchange.

Value of Imports and Exports, 1847-94.

NOTE.—In all the columns except the fourth the figures are given in millions and decimals of millions. Thus 26·30 (Cotton Manufactures) = Rx. 26,360,000. The values are in Tens of Rupees.

Years	Imports. Merchandise. Cotton Twist, Yarn, and Manufactures.	Imports. Merchandise. Other Articles	Imports. Merchandise. Total.	Imports. Treasure.	Total Imports.	Exports. Merchandise. Raw Cotton.	Opium.	Grain of all kinds.	Other Articles	Total.	Exports. Treasure.	Total Exports.	Net Exports of Merchandise.	Net Imports of Treasure.	Net Exports of Total Trade.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1847	4·29	4·61	8·90	2·94	11·84	1·91	6·46	1·11	5·88	15·86	1·71	16·07	6·46	2·23	4·23
1848	3·08	5·52	8·60	1·97	10·57	1·50	3·94	·89	6·98	13·31	2·43	14·74	4·71	·54	4·17
1849	3·04	5·31	8·35	4·20	12·55	1·77	5·77	·86	7·69	16·09	·54	16·63	7·74	1·66	4·08
1850	4·38	5·92	10·30	3·40	13·70	2·20	5·97	·76	8·38	17·31	·97	18·28	7·01	2·43	4·58
1851	4·68	6·88	11·56	3·81	15·37	3·47	5·46	·75	8·48	18·16	·54	18·70	6·60	3·27	3·33
1852	6·16	6·08	12·24	5·05	17·29	3·62	6·51	·87	8·88	19·88	1·92	21·80	7·64	4·13	4·51
1853	4·80	5·27	10·07	6·83	16·90	3·63	7·03	·89	8·91	20·46	1·06	21·52	10·39	5·77	4·62
1854	5·74	5·38	11·12	4·87	15·99	2·80	6·44	1·41	8·65	19·30	1·48	20·78	8·18	3·39	4·79
1855	6·68	6·06	12·74	2·03	14·77	2·43	6·23	1·74	8·53	18·93	·27	19·20	6·19	·76	4·43
1856	6·36	7·58	13·94	11·30	25·24	3·31	6·20	2·90	10·63	23·04	1·60	24·64	9·10	10·70 –	*1·60*
1857	6·13	8·07	14·20	14·41	28·61	1·44	7·06	2·59	14·25	25·34	·25	25·59	11·14	13·16 –	*3·02*
1858	5·72	9·56	15·28	15·81	31·09	4·30	9·11	3·79	10·26	27·46	·82	28·28	12·18	14·99 –	*2·81*
1859	9·80	11·93	21·73	12·82	34·55	4·09	10·83	2·80	12·14	29·86	·67	30·53	8·13	12·15 –	*4·02*
1860	11·70	12·56	24·26	16·36	40·62	5·64	9·05	3·59	9·68	27·96	1·93	29·89	3·70	15·43 –	*10·73*
1861	11·06	12·43	23·49	10·68	34·17	7·34	10·18	3·35	12·10	32·97	·12	33·09	9·48	9·56 –	*1·08*
1862	10·25	12·07	22·32	14·95	37 27	10·20	10·55	4·04	11·53	36·32	·68	37·00	14·00	14·27 –	*·27*
1863	9·63	13·00	22·63	20·51	43·14	18·78	12·49	3·73	12·86	47·86	1·11	48·97	25·23	19·40	5·83
1864	11·95	15 20	27·15	22·96	50·11	35·86	10·76	4·33	14·68	65·63	1·27	66·90	38·48	21·69	16·79
1865	13·23	14·92	28·15	21·36	49·51	37·57	9·91	5·96	14·59	68·03	1·44	69·47	39·88	19·92	19·96
1866	13·81	15·79	29·60	26·56	56·16	35·59	11·12	5·25	13·53	65·49	2·17	67·66	35·89	24·39	11·50
1867*	15·10	13·94	29·04	13·24	42·28	16·48	10·43	3·65	11·30	41·86	2·43	44·29	12·82	10·81	2·01
1868	17·70	18·01	35·71	11·77	47·48	20·09	12·33	3·96	14·49	50·87	1·57	52·44	15·16	10·20	4·96
1869	18·85	17·14	35·99	15·16	51·15	20·15	10·70	4·57	17·64	53·06	1·40	54·46	17·07	13·76	3·31
1870	16·27	16·66	32·93	13·95	46·88	19·08	11·69	3·22	18·48	52·47	1 04	53·51	19·54	12·91	6·63
1871	19·04	15·43	34·47	5·44	39·91	19·46	10·79	4·47	20 62	55·34	2·22	57·56	20·87	3·22	17·65
1872	17·48	14·61	32·09	11·57	43·66	21·27	13·37	4 87	23·70	63·21	1·48	64·69	31·12	10·09	21·03
1873	17·23	14 64	31·87	4·56	36·43	14·02	11·43	6·07	23·73	55 25	1·30	56·55	23·38	3·26	20·12
1874	17·78	16·04	33·82	5·79	39·61	13·21	11·34	6·55	23·90	55·00	1·91	56 91	21·18	3·88	17·30
1875	19·42	16 80	36·22	8·14	44·36	15·26	11·96	5·49	23·65	56·36	1·62	57·98	20·14	6·52	13·62
1876	19·24	19·65	38·89	5·30	44·19	13·28	11·15	6·42	27·24	58·09	2·20	60·29	19·20	3·10	16·10
1877	18·72	18·72	37·44	11·44	48·88	11·75	12·40	7·99	28·87	61·01	4·03	65·04	23·57	7·41	16·16
1878	20·17	21·30	41·47	17·35	58·82	9·38	12·37	10·13	33·34	65·22	2·21	67·43	23·75	15·14	8·61
1879	16·91	20·89	37·80	7·06	44·86	7·91	13 00	9·79	30·24	60·94	3·98	64·92	23 14	3·08	20·06
1880	19·66	21·51	41·17	11·66	52·83	11·15	14·32	9·86	31·88	67·21	2·04	69·25	26·04	9·62	16·42
1881	26·61	26·50	53·11	8·99	62·10	13·24	13·60	12·71	35·03	74·58	1·44	76·02	21·47	7·55	13·92
1882	23·99	25·12	49·11	11·32	60·43	14·94	12·43	17·51	37·08	81·96	1·10	83·06	32·85	10·22	22·63
1883	24·80	27·29	52·09	13·45	65·54	16 05	11·48	14·88	41·07	83·48	1·04	84·52	31·39	12·41	18·98
1884	25·10	30·18	55·28	12·88	68·16	14·40	11·29	17·62	44·86	88·17	1·01	89·18	32·89	11·87	21 02
1885	24·55	31·15	55·70	13·89	69·59	13·29	10·88	13·89	45·19	83·25	1·97	85·22	27·55	11·92	15·63
1886	24·28	31·37	55·65	15·48	71·13	10·78	10·74	17·61	44·69	83·82	1·11	84·93	28·17	14·37	13·80
1887	29·16	32·61	61·77	11·05	72·82	13·47	11·08	18·02	45·86	88·43	1·72	90·15	26 66	9·33	17·33
1888	27·50	37·50	65·00	13·83	78·83	14·41	10·07	15·54	50·52	90·54	1·60	92·14	25·54	12·23	13·31
1889	31·51	37·93	69·44	13·84	83·28	15·04	10·51	15·94	55·56	97·05	1·78	98·83	27·61	12·06	15·55
1890	29·87	39·33	69·20	17·46	86·66	18·67	10·11	16·53	58·15	103·46	1·90	105·36	34·26	15·56	18·70
1891	31·00	40·97	71·97	21·93	93·90	16·50	9·26	19·54	54·92	100·22	2·12	102·34	30·37	19·81	8·44
1892	28·68	40·75	69·43	14·72	84·15	10·75	9·56	28·69	59·17	108·17	3·29	111·46	38·74	11·43	27·31
1893	25·62	40·64	66·26	17·01	83·27	12·74	9·25	20·56	64·04	106·59	6·96	113·55	40·33	10·05	30·28
1894	32·38	44·64	77·02	18·46	95·48	13·31	8·02	16·32	68·85	106·50	4·10	110·60	29·48	14·36	15·12

* The period of the financial year having been altered, the figures for 1866-7 are for 11 months only.

Value of Private Merchandise and Treasure Imported into British India, by Sea, distinguishing Countries whence imported, and Imports via the Suez Canal; in Tens of Rupees.

Countries.	1884.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894
Europe:							
United Kingdom.	49,711,909	49,936,441	56,875,734	62,504,142	56,039,797	57,183,166	65,810,119
Austria	647,956	653,105	851,646	812,603	936,819	1,170,470	1,480,236
Belgium	176,258	266,742	304,643	873,827	1,324,027	1,645,470	2,053,275
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	287	812
France	858,646	656,567	928,372	1,304,925	1,202,452	1,326,578	1,301,683
Germany	121,807	120,069	194,492	563,912	1,524,969	1,451,403	1,714,269
Greece	175	23	38	177	275	278	417
Holland	4,744	1,930	3,929	9,469	155,415	206,746	207,502
Italy	800,762	890,300	842,302	537,786	538,369	356,322	448,572
Malta	10,731	7,420	5,852	6,461	8,032	4,936	4,115
Norway	9	—	3,481	14,848	44,956	47,583	63,595
Portugal	376	—	124	665	587	653	5,618
Russia	—	5,486	—	13,798	15	—	519
Spain	—	—	—	285	541	499	81
,, Gibraltar ..	10,453	9,346	8,193	8,957	14,261	16,325	11,864
Sweden	—	—	22,928	7,577	18,921	15,498	58,388
Turkey in Europe	2,816	15,069	1,831	2,090	833	1,508	3,049
Other Countries..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Africa:							
Abyssinia	—	19,744	26,682	9,437	19,094	7,910	24,502
Cape of Good Hope	3,520	3,315	4,723	832	1,666	9,631	2,799
Egypt	394,669	282,242	295,251	269,037	267,717	232,749	297,321
Madagascar	956	1,305	2,143	16,388	21,209	26,237	35,184
Mauritius	768,790	1,105,742	1,591,369	1,735,422	1,756,569	1,550,071	2,127,243
Mozambique	95,823	99,408	116,725	129,358	39,857	98,478	45,245
Natal	1,832	9,387	790	703	1,674	1,026	2,753
Réunion	2,459	3,034	200	141	935	11,846	227
Zanzibar	259,801	381,953	614,975	408,370	347,715	275,361	368,135
Other Countries.	8,860	5,418	4,376	6,087	15,261	19,257	14,940
America:							
Canada	—	16,080	—	325	4,341	1,571	1,253
South America..	1,450	1,040	1,835	1,243	2,099	8,549	10,805
United States ..	529,104	1,435,346	1,947,390	1,917,886	1,767,658	1,165,938	2,016,270
West Indies	775	447	710	—	—	4	20
Asia:							
Aden	177,637	280,193	264,847	245,165	389,116	212,638	486,000
Arabia	603,683	699,411	764,542	939,720	809,767	926,438	911,134
Ceylon	679,394	731,701	695,916	796,651	754,451	858,090	968,195
China	4,047,111	5,722,037	5,017,690	4,715,644	6,572,671	4,360,675	4,749,983
Japan	17,056	23,100	29,580	65,627	65,746	91,210	253,096
Java	1,525	21,106	46,101	14,550	144,052	95,689	130,721
Maldive Islands..	32,887	18,636	15,760	19,174	18,111	11,429	10,378
Mekran and Sonmiani	57,513	84,471	86,140	107,074	115,832	114,032	98,075
Persia	773,277	747,048	714,196	934,874	818,617	768,614	915,013
Russia	—	—	227,300	741,922	1,129,129	1,488,623	1,262,495
Siam	30,376	4,016	2,778	38,513	22,280	24,083	48,845
Straits Settlements	1,709,834	1,696,276	2,222,281	2,498,164	2,410,504	2,391,527	2,711,887
Sumatra	60,587	9,521	22,219	1,341	294	1,186	1,156
Turkey in Asia..	490,722	342,576	418,845	598,043	608,539	503,487	658,726
Other Countries..	7,707	2,229	6,584	4,576	2,743	3,944	3,652
Australasia:							
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	2,477,864	980,048	1,025,156	1,141,533	1,392,203	926,825	1,062,046
Imported:							
Viâ the Suez Canal	50,998,002	51,376,941	58,939,207	66,906,931	63,278,459	64,928,555	74,405,180
By other Routes.	14,588,002	15,912,396	17,271,462	17,112,491	18,031,660	14,686,285	17,977,033
Total.....	65,581,854	67,289,337	76,210,669	84,019,422	81,310,119	79,614,840	92,382,213

Value of Private Merchandise and Treasure Exported from British India, by Sea, distinguishing Countries to which Exported, and Exports via the Suez Canal; in Tens of Rupees.

Countries.	1884.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Europe:							
United Kingdom.	37,057,340	34,702,736	35,306,736	39,581,047	36,311,584	37,685,275	37,167,329
Austria	2,252,389	2,015,057	2,737,236	2,973,768	2,181,205	2,903,733	2,988,164
Belgium	3,403,331	3,730,011	3,171,350	5,644,361	5,466,258	4,429,012	5,726,972
Denmark	19,277	—	53,815	—	—	—	—
France	8,368,522	6,751,488	7,239,100	7,840,827	11,017,321	9,204,586	10,727,206
Germany.....	616,352	408,225	1,032,347	2,782,311	5,091,165	6,528,070	7,648,508
Greece	12,014	9,534	22,816	10,010	15,516	9,741	17,903
Holland	340,426	539,041	411,616	358,705	932,071	670,858	1,482,370
Italy	3,520,741	3,658,520	4,531,933	4,257,387	3,004,402	3,667,387	3,574,420
Malta	1,033,456	531,373	288,053	313,478	632,119	90,299	119,844
Portugal	6,975	2,425	8,165	12,094	22,314	18,900	9,000
Russia	149,635	104,021	471,066	412,414	240,759	683,019	665,327
Spain	226,861	278,813	262,095	343,090	227,126	476,412	452,787
,, Gibraltar..	61,572	120,569	76,057	64,182	23,202	156,242	59,150
Sweden	—	—	1,200	16,187	19,363	15,797	25,745
Turkey in Europe	12,257	19,161	43,613	17,900	15,276	57,141	85,382
Other Countries..	2,800	205	—	—	6	—	132
Africa:							
Abyssinia	4,553	47,775	98,715	130,069	261,584	258,500	203,914
CapeofGood Hope	133,688	93,851	85,813	189,203	203,391	228,848	239,299
Egypt	3,598,954	3,272,168	3,234,776	3,900,536	7,221,258	4,870,394	3,722,692
Madagascar	2,050	6,487	2,785	10,320	420	2,733	4,277
Mauritius	902,052	955,793	1,102,268	1,241,782	1,261,041	2,032,601	1,441,458
Mozambique	165,931	122,574	207,319	244,990	266,876	308,583	229,065
Natal	89,023	95,942	129,423	246,310	235,139	197,373	174,662
Réunion	200,255	189,861	131,802	171,831	136,773	257,789	234,843
St. Helena	38,992	51,619	4,052	8,416	60	—	10
Zanzibar	523,854	415,955	879,401	774,330	680,276	745,903	655,027
Other Countries..	13,480	14,833	22,172	19,326	20,088	31,016	38,015
America:							
Canada.....	140	1	60	21,699	52,840	37,478	7,573
South America ..	437,825	439,139	418,143	783,142	996,813	1,369,270	1,181,991
United States ..	3,102,689	3,047,437	3,782,782	3,768,739	3,879,749	4,529,221	3,359,821
West Indies	119,964	155,950	170,858	132,083	267,296	222,026	146,696
Other Countries..	—	—	—	—	238	—	6
Asia:							
Aden	620,603	657,998	928,625	952,127	934,195	1,060,787	985,974
Arabia	778,656	976,639	1,101,302	1,179,803	1,119,371	1,321,777	1,266,653
Ceylon	1,965,676	2,176,136	2,580,143	2,917,918	3,694,914	3,861,204	3,679,870
China	13,201,865	12,681,202	13,128,349	13,965,376	13,823,500	14,553,467	11,290,966
Japan	287,870	275,803	718,664	1,221,952	1,295,204	1,617,371	1,419,369
Java	48,141	22,010	22,944	38,816	66,572	89,168	142,141
Maldive Islands..	42,312	38,868	40,314	30,916	25,369	14,774	17,499
Mekran and Sonmiani.....	43,255	51,331	75,641	62,795	86,025	81,020	52,818
Persia	1,475,672	1,356,726	1,485,721	1,827,594	2,124,099	2,015,644	1,990,510
Siam	10	27	1	4,391	50,868	23,701	21,778
Phillippines	20,237	30,376	49,156	63,612	60,110	83,129	93,004
Straits Settlem'ts	3,088,327	3,694,006	4,209,171	4,921,133	5,266,621	4,796,417	5,018,822
Sumatra	13,072	33,191	2,824	7,351	5,593	6,691	2,289
Turkey in Asia..	400,490	424,214	519,108	572,560	868,255	863,737	750,775
Other Countries..	102,389	128,805	71,352	128,702	100,873	270,120	325,682
Australasia:							
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	596,895	587,782	1,124,534	1,072,199	974,098	1,117,778	1,024,588
Exported:							
Viâ the SuezCanal	50,376,033	48,269,316	51,422,646	61,327,637	69,096,579	67,953,683	69,793,887
By other Routes..	38,726,835	36,646,361	40,562,770	43,911,145	42,082,617	45,511,308	40,678,440
Total.....	89,102,868	84,915,677	91,985,416	105,238,782	111,179,196	113,464,991	110,472,327

PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776.

General Washington (1st President)	1789 & 1793	Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850
John Adams	1797	General Franklin Pierce	1853
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805	James Buchanan	1857
James Madison	1809 and 1813	Abram Lincoln (assas. Apr. 14, 1865),	1861 & 1865
James Monroe	1817 and 1821	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
John Quincy Adams	1825	General Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 1873
General Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	1877
Martin Van Buren	1837	Gen. J. Abram Garfield (died Sep. 19, 1881).	1881
Gen. William Henry Harrison (died April 4)	1841	Gen. Chester A. Arthur (elected as V.-Pres.).	1881
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841	Grover Cleveland (born March 18, 1837)	1885
James Knox Polk	1845	Gen. Benjamin Harrison (born Aug. 20, 1833)	1889
General Zachary Taylor (died July 9, 1850)	1849	Grover Cleveland	1885 and March, 1893
		Major William McKinley	1896

QUANTITIES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.		1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
IMPORTED ARTICLES:—												
Bacon and Hams*	*Lbs.*	1·98	8·26	15·89	11·57	12·67	13·55	13·11	14·10	11·73	13·29	14·63
Beef, Salted & Fresh	,,	..	..	3·22	3·47	4·67	6·04	6·19	6·70	5·68	6·59	6·72
Meat, Preserv'd otherwise than by Salting*	,,	..	..	2·07	1·54	1·81	2·00	2·11	2·10	1·55	1·49	2·28
Mutton, Fresh	,,	..	..	..	1·78	3·69	4·93	4·91	4·99	5·74	6·62	7·46
Pork, Salted & Fresh*	,,	..	..	1·25	1·14	1·10	0·79	0·92	0·98	1·03	1·12	1·40
Butter and Margarine*	,,	4·15	4·92	7·39	7·21	5·60†	5·83†	6·14†	6·23†	6·59	7·27†	7·92
Margarine*	,,	..	..	..	..	3·65	3·16	3·63	3·80	3·75	3·17	2·66
Cheese*	,,	3·67	5·46	5·63	5·53	5·57	6·23	5·86	6·39	5·87	6·38	5·93
Cocoa	,,	0·20	0·30	0·30	0·41	0·50	0·54	0·57	0·55	0·54	0·58	0·63
Coffee	,,	0·98	0·98	0·92	0·91	0·76	0·75	0·76	0·74	0·69	0·69	0·70
Corn:—												
Wheat	,,	122·90	197·08	175·64	188·99	175·33	179·70	195·04	180·40	188·82	201·48	233·20
Wheat Meal & Flour	,,	..	..	33·84	48·87	43·68	46·66	49·01	64·36	58·83	54·71	51·89
Currants & Raisins	,,	4·03	4·29	3·92	4·16	4·42	4·11	4·70	4·82	4·58	5·02	4·97
Eggs*	*No.*	13·90	22·62	21·58	27·80	30·37	32·91	33·68	35·03	34·39	36·68	38·97
Potatoes*	*Lbs.*	2·80	16·05	31·49	7·13	5·56	5·73	9·34	8·71	8·14	7·68	10·73
Rice*	,,	6·74	11·68	14·08	7·64	10·74	9·38	8·85	8·91	8·54	7·26	8·00
‡Sugar, Raw*	,,	41·40	53·97	53·98	59·05	50·65	44·99	47·23	47·22	45·68	40·17	48·04
,, Refined*	,,	5·83	8·88	9·42	15·89	26·54	28·22	32·94	30·62	33·17	39·89	40·09
Tea	,,	3·81	4·44	4·57	5·06	4·99	5·17	5·36	5·43	5·41	5·52	5·67
Tobacco	,,	1·34	1·46	1·42	1·46	1·51	1·55	1·61	1·64	1·63	1·66	1·67
Wine	*Galls.*	0·49	0·53	0·45	0·38	0·38	0·40	0·39	0·38	0·37	0·36	0·37
Spirits, Potable (Foreign)	,,	0·27	0·36	0·25	0·22	0·23	0·24	0·22	0·21	0·20	0.20	0·21
(British)	,,	0·74	0·94	0·82	0·74	0·73	0·78	0·81	0·82	0·78	0·78	0·79
Total Spirits, (Imported)	,,	1·01	1·30	1·07	0·96	0·96	1·02	1·04	1·04	0·98	0·97	1·00
Beer (British)	,,	..	..	..	27·09	28·88	30·00	30·16	29·77	29·59	29·47	29·65

* These Articles being free of Duty, the Imports, less the Re-exports, have been taken as the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption.

† Butter only since 1886.

‡ The Amount consumed per head of the population includes the proportionate Amount of Raw Sugar refined and re-exported.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

In 1800 the first census enumeration was authorised to be made, through the agency of parish and township overseers, *by personal enquiry*, with no schedules for householders to fill up, and no specified date for either the making or completion of the returns. These arrangements left wide loopholes for error, incapacity, and fraud, but were continued with but slight improvement until the fifth decennial period (1841) arrived. It is evident, therefore, that the totals of the first four census enumerations must be taken *cum grano*, but as errors, &c., over a large area and by many individuals have a tendency to balance each other, the figures are entitled to reliance for practical purposes.

Year.	England.	Wales.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	Isle of Man and Channel Islands.	Army, Navy, and Seamen in Vessels.	Total British Isles.
1801	8,350,990	541,546	8,892,536	1.608,420	5,396,436	15,897,392	..	470,598	..
1811	9,552,468	611,788	10,164,256	1,805,688	5,987,836	17,957,780	..	640 500	..
1821	11,281,883	718,353	12,000,236	2.091,521	6,801,827	20,893,584	89,508	288,095	21,272,187
1831	13,090,523	806,274	13,896,797	2,364,386	7,767,401	24,028,584	103,710	260,191	24,392,485
1841	15,002,443	911,705	15,914,148	2,620,184	8,196,597	26,730,929	124,040	202,954	27,057,923
1851	16,921,888	1,005,721	17,927,609	2,888,742	6,574,278	27,390,629	143,126	212,194	27,745,949
1861	18.954,444	1,111,780	20,066,224	3,062,294	5,798,967	28,927,485	143,447	250,356	29,321,288
1871	21,495,131	1,217,135	22,712,266	3,360,018	5,412,377	31,484,661	144,638	216,080	31,845,379
1881	24,613,926	1,360,513	25,974,439	3,735,573	5,174,836	34,884,848	141,260	215,374	35,241,482
1891	27,501,362	1,501,163	29,002,525	4,025,647	4,704,750	37,732,922	147,842	224,211	38,104,975
1892*	..	..	29,405,054	4,063,452	4,638,169	38,106,675	..	..	..
1893*	..	..	27,731,100	4,093,959	4,615,312	38,440,371	..	..	..
1894*	..	..	30,060,763	4,124,691	4,600,599	38,786,053	..	..	..
1895*	..	..	30,394,078	4,155,654	4,584,434	39,134,166	..	..	..
1896*	..	..	30,731,092	4,186,849	4,547,779	39,465,720	..	..	..

The population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in April, 1891, viz., 37,732,922 persons, was 2,848 074, or 8·2 per cent, above the number recorded at the Census of 1881. This rate of growth was lower than that of either of the two next preceding decennia, in which it had been successively 8·8 and 10·8 per cent. Each of the three great subdivisions of the Kingdom contributed to bring about this slackening in the growth of the population. For both in England and Wales and in Scotland the ratio of increase in 1881-91 was smaller than it had been either in 1861-71 or in 1871-81, while in Ireland the decrease was very much larger than in either of those two decennia, having, in the earlier of the two, been 6·7 per cent, and in the second 4·4 per cent; whereas in 1881-91 it was no less than 9·1 per cent.

Proportion per Cent of the Population Residing in Different Parts of the Kingdom.

	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	
England....	54·0	54·5	56·1	61·8	65·5	68·3	70·6	72·8	England.
Wales.....	3·4	3·4	3·4	3·7	3·8	3·8	3·9	4·0	Wales.
Scotland...	10·0	9·8	9·8	10·5	10·6	10·7	10·7	10·7	Scotland.
Ireland	32·6	32·3	30·7	24·0	20·1	17·2	14·8	12·5	Ireland.

Population of the Islands in the British Seas.

	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Islands in the British Seas	89,508	103,710	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,260	147,842
Isle of Man.....	40,081	41,000	47,975	52,387	52,469	54,042	53,558	55,608
Channel Islands—								
Jersey	28,600	36,582	47,544	57,020	55,613	56,627	52,445	54,518
Guernsey (with Herm and Jethou).....	20,339	24,540	26,698	29,806	29,850	30,685	32,638	35,339
Alderney	No return.	1,045	1,038	3,333	4,932	2,738	2,048	1,843
Sark	488	543	785	580	583	546	571	572

* Estimated to middle of year.

Sexes Ages, and Condition as to Marriage.

Of the 37,732,922 inhabitants of the United Kingdom, 18,314,571 were of the male, and 19,418,351 of the female, sex: the proportion being, therefore, 1,060 females to 1,000 males. There were, however, great differences in this respect between the three great sub-divisions of the Kingdom; the proportion of females to 1,000 males being 1,064 in England and Wales, 1,072 in Scotland, and only 1,029 in Ireland.

The ages of the aggregate population, after distribution of those whose ages were not stated, were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
All Ages	18,314,571	19,418,351	37,732,922
0	2,261,332	2,265,101	4,526,433
5	4,314,149	4,293,527	8,607,676
15	3,597,938	3,776,135	7,374,073
25	2,649,510	2,909,536	5,559,046
35	2,049,221	2,210,467	4,259,688
45	1,568,429	1,732,440	3,300,869
55	1,038,405	1,190,368	2,228,773
65	595,942	725,120	1,321,062
75	210,951	272,895	483,846
85	27,315	40,409	67,724
95 and upwards	1,379	2,353	3,732

The condition as regards marriage of the population of the United Kingdom was as follows:—

Civil Condition.	Males.	Females.	Proportions per 1,000. Males.	Females.
Single	11,619,047	11,751,611	634	605
Married	6,055,017	6,146,253	331	317
Widowed	640,507	1,520,487	35	78
Total	18,314,571	19,418,351	1,000	1,000

Occupations of the Inhabitants of the United Kingdom in its Several Divisions.

Classes, Orders, and Sub-Orders.	Numbers. England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
PROFESSIONAL CLASS:				
1. Civil Service and Local Government	144,300	18,485	29,611	192,396
2. Defence of the Country	126,473	7,588	31,293	165,354
3. Professional (with immediate Sub-ordinates):—				
a. Clerical:—				
1. Clergymen, Priests, Ministers	36,800	4,957	6,272	48,029
2. Nun, Scripture Reader; Church, Cemetery—Officials, &c.	21,842	2,389	8,720	32,951
b. Legal:—				
1. Barristers, Solicitors	19,978	3,111	2,080	25,169
2. Law Clerks, &c.	27,540	4,694	2,249	34,483
c. Medical:—				
1. Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners	19,037	2,595	2,293	23,295
2. Sick Nurses, Midwives	53,658	3,821	1,107	58,586
3. Others	12,540	1,293	825	14,658
d. Educational:—				
1. Teachers	200,595	20,850	21,190	242,635
2. Students over 15	147,489	29,215	95,766	272,470
e. Others	115,880	12,321	6,425	134,626
Total	926,132	111,319	207,831	1,245,282

Classes, Orders, and Sub-Orders.	Numbers. England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
DOMESTIC CLASS:—				
4. Domestic Offices or Services	1,900,328	203,153	238,215	2,341,696
COMMERCIAL CLASS:—				
5. Commercial Occupations	416,365	58,589	29,189	504,143
6. Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages:				
a. On Railways	186,774	26,284	9,610	222,668
b. On Roads	366,605	42,194	27,282	436,081
c. On Canals, Rivers, Seas	208,443	27,539	16,975	252,957
d. Storage, Porterage, Messages	221,548	26,346	12,390	260,284
Total	1,399,735	180,952	95,446	1,676,133
AGRICULTURAL & FISHING CLASS:—				
7. Agriculture:—				
a. Farmers	223,610	54,332	417,003	694,945
b. Farmers' Sons, Nephews, &c. over 15	67,287	17,081	212,731	297,099
c. Farm Bailiffs	18,205	3,248	2,124	23,577
d. Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants, Teamsters	759,134	107,412	273,597	1,140,143
e. Shepherds	21,573	10,113	6,489	38,175
f. Gardeners, Nurserymen, Seedsmen	179,336	16,385	8,756	204,477
g. Engaged about Animals	26,574	6,925	6,623	40,122
h. Others	16,001	4,489	2,020	22,510
8. Fishing	25,225	29,139	11,278	65,642
Total	1,336,945	249,124	940,621	2,526,690
INDUSTRIAL CLASS:—				
9. Books, Newspapers, Prints, and Maps	145,307	29,317	7,722	173,346
10. Machines, Tools, and Implements	342,231	51,426	8,259	401,916
11. Houses, Furniture, &c:—				
a. Building Trades	680,886	87,068	47,349	815,303
b. Furniture, Fittings, Decoration	139,696	14,290	4,413	158,399
12. Carriages and Harness	108,780	7,021	5,780	121,581
13. Ships and Boats	70,517	23,518	4,284	98,319
14. Chemicals and Compounds	56,047	7,826	1,787	65,660
15. Tobacco and Pipes	31,141	3,779	1,506	36,426
16. Food and Lodging:—				
a. Innkeepers, Publicans, and others engaged in making or selling Spirituous Drinks	148,943	13,664	14,929	177,536
b. Dealers in Food	597,868	90,982	53,111	741,961
c. Lodging, Boarding-House Keepers	51,178	4,015	2,462	57,655
17. Textile Fabrics:—				
a. Wool, Worsted	254,585	40,034	6,630	301,249
b. Silk	51,427	4,132	329	55,888
c. Cotton	629,134	36,728	4,279	670,191
d. Flax, Linen	8,166	26,223	88,603	122,992
e. Hemp, Jute & other Fibrous Materials	22,416	36,297	1,826	60,539
f. Mixed or Unspecified Materials	162,811	63,136	28,217	254,164
18. Dress	1,099,833	123,064	153,429	1,376,326
19. Skins, Hair, Grease, Bone and other Animal Substances	76,566	6,695	2,728	85,989
20. Wood, Paper, Oil, Gum, Rush and other Vegetable Substances	196,889	36,885	11,659	245,433
21. Mineral Substances:—				
a. Mining	561,637	87,406	1,382	650,425
b. Stone, Slate, Clay, and Roads	209,972	29,438	10,120	249,530
c. Iron, Steel	380,193	68,040	21,541	469,774
d. Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, and other Metals	175,394	13,870	3,669	192,933
e. Earthenware and Glass—Makers and Dealers	90,007	7,319	1,009	98,335
f. Others	86,022	10,037	3,699	99,758

Classes, Orders, and Sub-Orders.	Numbers. England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
INDUSTRIAL CLASS—*Continued.*				
22. General or Unspecified Commodities :—				
a. General Shopkeepers, Dealers, Pawnbrokers	65,077	13,784	28,974	107,835
b. Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers	58,939	6,446	2,332	67,717
c. Contractors, Manufacturers, Managers (undefined)	11,199	1,653	944	13,796
d. Mechanics, Labourers, General or Undefined	805,105	95,365	133,082	1,033,552
23. Refuse Matters.	18,328	1,946	1,100	21,374
Total	7,336,344	1,032,404	657,154	9,025,902
CHILDREN AND ADULTS WITH NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS	16,103,041	2,248,695	2,565,483	20,917,219
TOTAL POPULATION	29,002,525	4,025,647	4,704,750	37,732,922

Confining ourselves, however, to the six great classes, the following is a summary view of the comparative condition as regards occupations of the three main sub-divisions of the United Kingdom :—

Class.	Proportions per 1,000 of all Ages. England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Professional	32	28	44	33
Domestic	66	50	51	62
Commercial	48	45	20	44
Agricultural and Fishing	46	62	200	67
Industrial	253	256	140	239
Unoccupied	555	559	545	555
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The Report says :—"It is curious to note that the proportion borne by the professional class to the total population is much higher in Ireland than in England and Wales, or than in Scotland. This is partly due to the large number of soldiers quartered in Ireland, but mainly to the astoundingly large number of persons over fifteen years of age returned as 'students' in that division of the Kingdom. These amounted to no less than 95,766, or from three to four times as many as in Scotland, and two-thirds as many as in England and Wales, notwithstanding that the population of this latter is more than six times that of Ireland. What may be the explanation of this enormous excess of students over fifteen in Ireland we are quite unable to say. The members of what are termed the learned professions, with the exception of the clergy, were not in excess in that country, as is shown in the following table, which gives the average number of persons to one clergyman or priest, one lawyer, one doctor, and one teacher :—

Profession.	Persons to One Professional. England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Clergyman, Priest, Minister	788	812	750	786
Lawyer	1,452	1,294	2,262	1,492
Medical Man	1,523	1,551	2,052	1,577
Teacher	145	193	222	156

"In the Domestic Class, which consists almost entirely of servants and washer-women, the English proportion, as might be anticipated, far exceeded those of Scotland and of Ireland, which latter two were in this respect practically on an equality.

"The Commercial Class was also more fully represented in England and Wales than in Scotland, though not to a very great degree; but in both the proportion vastly exceeded that in Ireland. The Irish proportion was low in all the subdivisions of this class, namely, those engaged in what are ordinarily known as commercial businesses, and those engaged in transport, whether by rail, road, or water.

"Still greater is the contrast between the several countries in the Agricultural and Fishing Class. In England and Wales only 46 per 1,000 of the population were grouped in this class; in Scotland the proportion was 62, and in Ireland no less than 200. In Ireland, with a population only one-sixth of that of England, there were almost twice as many persons returned as farmers as in the larger country; while the farmers' sons or nephews, or near male relatives over fifteen years of age, living with the farmer, and without specified occupation, and who were presumably assisting in farm work, were more than four times as numerous. The large excess in Ireland of these farmers' relatives, who practically take the place of farm servants, and the imperfect way in which the agricultural labourers are returned throughout the kingdom, but especially in Ireland, prevents due comparison of the figures under this last heading." Even if we take the figures as they stand in the table, however, without correction, the proportion of agricultural labourers in Ireland vastly exceeded the proportions in England and Wales, and in Scotland. Scotland, on the other hand, exceeded both England and Ireland in its proportion of shepherds; while the only agricultural pursuit in which the English and Welsh proportion largely exceeded the Scotch and Irish was that of gardeners, including nurserymen and seedsmen. There were more than ten times as many persons thus engaged in England as in Scotland, and more than twenty times as many as in Ireland."

Physical Infirmities.

THE BLIND.—The total number of persons returned as blind in the United Kingdom was 31,605, of whom 16,270 were of the male and 15,335 of the female sex. These figures give 838 blind persons per million living—888 per million males and 790 per million females. The proportions, however, varied much in the different divisions of the kingdom. In Scotland there were only 695 blind persons per million population; in England and Wales there were 809, and in Ireland as many as 1,135. Moreover, while the proportion of blind males considerably exceeded the proportion of blind females both in England and Wales and in Scotland, in Ireland the opposite was the case, and the female proportion was somewhat the higher, there being 1,161 blind females but only 1,109 blind males per million of the corresponding sex.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The total number of persons returned as deaf-mutes in the United Kingdom was 19,682, or 522 per million persons living. Of the total, 10,705, or 585 per million living, were of the male, and 8,977, or 462 per million living, of the female sex. In England and Wales the proportion of deaf-mutes was 489 per million living; in Scotland it was 528, and in Ireland 715. In each division of the kingdom the male proportion largely exceeded the female proportion; the male proportions per million living being 548, 615, and 778, respectively in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland; while the female proportions per million living, taking the divisions in the same order, were respectively 434, 446, and 655.

THE INSANE.—The total number of persons returned as suffering from some or other form of mental derangement was 134,033, or 3,552 per million persons living. The proportion was lowest in England and Wales, 3,351 per million; next lowest in Scotland, 3,841 per million;

and highest in Ireland, 4,504 per million; so that this last division of the kingdom suffered considerably more than either of the other two divisions from each form of physical infirmity dealt with in the Census. Again, while the female insane rate exceeded the male rate very considerably in England and Wales, and slightly in Scotland, the opposite was the case in Ireland, where there were 4,728 insane males and only 4,285 insane females per million living of corresponding sex.

Parliamentary Areas.

The number of Members of the House of Commons for the 468 parliamentary areas in England and Wales, irrespective of the Universities, being 490, and the enumerated population being 29,002,525, an equal numerical distribution would give one member to 59,189 persons. The figures in the following summary show how far on either side the actual distribution departs from such equality. There are, it will be seen, fourteen constituencies in which there is a member to less than 20,000 persons, namely, Boston (18,711), Bury St. Edmunds (16,630), Durham (15,287), Grantham (17,170), King's Lynn (18,360), City of London (37,705, two members), Montgomery District of Boroughs (17,801), Penryn and Falmouth (17,454), Pontefract (16,407), Salisbury (17,362), Taunton (18,026), Whitehaven (19,236), Winchester (19,073), NewWindsor(18,893); while at the other end of the scale are seven constituencies with 100,000 or more inhabitants per member. These seven are: Cardiff District of Boroughs (132,229), Wandsworth (113,244), West Ham, South (112,780), the Romford Division of Essex (103,546), Croydon (102,695), Deptford (101,286), and the Walthamstow Division of Essex (101,236).

Population per Representative.	Number of Constituencies	Number of Representatives.
100,000 and upwards	7	7
90,000 and under 100,000	17	19
80,000 ,, 90,000	26	26
70,000 ,, 80,000	62	66
60,000 ,, 70,000	107	108
50,000 ,, 60,000	124	128
40,000 ,, 50,000	75	79
30,000 ,, 40,000	19	23
20,000 ,, 30,000	17	19
10,000 ,, 20,000	14	15
	468	490

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Average number of Persons to a Family, Persons to an Inhabited House, Families to an Inhabited House, Persons to a Square Mile, Inhabited Houses to a Square Mile, and Acres to an Inhabited House, at each successive Census.

Year.	Persons to a Family or Separate Occupier.	Persons to an Inhabited House.	Families to an Inhabited House.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Inhabited Houses to a Square Mile.	Acres to an Inhabited House.
1801	4·69	5·64	1·20	153	27·0	23·7
1811	4·74	5·65	1·19	174	30·8	20·8
1821	4·81	5·75	1·19	206	35·8	17·9
1831	4·77	5·60	1·17	238	42·6	15·0
1841	?	5·41	?	273	50·5	12·7
1851	4·83	5·47	1·13	307	56·2	11·4
1861	4·47	5·37	1·20	344	64·1	10·0
1871	4·50	5·33	1·19	390	73·0	8·8
1881	4·61	5·38	1·17	445	83·0	7·7
1891	4·73	5·32	1·12	497	93·5	6·8

HOUSING OF THE PEOPLE.—ENGLAND and WALES.

PROPORTION OF TENEMENTS of less than FIVE ROOMS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS per ROOM in such TENEMENTS, and PROPORTION of OVERCROWDING (of excess beyond two persons per room) in ENGLAND and WALES, in LONDON, and in 32 of the LARGEST MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS.

TOWNS.	Of 1,000 Tenements of all kinds, the Number of Tenements of				Average Number of Persons per Room in Tenements of				Overcrowding.	
	1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	Number of Persons living more than 2 in a Room.	Proportion per cent of such Persons to Total Population.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	47	114	123	239	2·23	1·73	1·42	1·16	3,258,044	11·23
London	184	202	163	123	2·24	1·82	1·45	1·29	830,182	19·71
West Ham	53	97	193	211	1·94	1·55	1·39	1·25	19,136	9·34
Croydon	36	50	50	110	1·69	1·40	1·19	1·14	2,830	2·76
Brighton	95	114	84	108	1·64	1·37	1·21	1·14	5,284	4·56
Portsmouth	40	75	60	102	1·48	1·16	1·10	1·01	2,772	1·74
Plymouth	244	270	137	81	2·39	1·87	1·50	1·21	22,128	26·27
Bristol	89	153	130	123	1·81	1·44	1·32	1·21	17,784	8·03
Cardiff	22	141	77	119	1·70	1·39	1·37	1·21	5,561	4·31
Swansea	27	131	73	262	1·91	1·62	1·40	1·26	8,355	9·25
Wolverhampton	3	89	86	341	2·35	1·78	1·51	1·24	7,692	9·31
Birmingham	14	43	369	156	1·68	1·61	1·52	1·21	68,221	14·27
Norwich	21	79	85	155	1·62	1·32	1·27	1·06	4,960	4·91
Leicester	3	66	31	150	1·85	1·39	1·26	1·06	3,880	2·22
Nottingham	9	35	130	146	2·04	1·27	1·25	1·04	7,740	3·62
Derby	4	38	40	170	1·93	1·32	1·31	1·08	2,535	2·69
Birkenhead	53	77	60	198	2·10	1·63	1·52	1·19	6,788	6·80
Liverpool	77	108	126	177	2·29	1·78	1·56	1·21	56,765	10·96
Bolton	2	87	40	563	2·21	1·80	1·52	1·18	12,904	11·22
Manchester	15	97	52	390	2·30	1·72	1·46	1·17	41,718	8·25
Salford	23	104	39	390	2·19	1·81	1·50	1·18	18,603	9·39
Oldham	7	83	24	650	2·58	1·71	1·33	1·18	13,315	10·13
Burnley	24	90	66	534	2·63	1·86	1·48	1·18	11,089	12·74
Blackburn	3	24	16	596	2·80	1·58	1·23	1·14	8,463	7·05
Preston	5	27	53	374	1·58	1·37	1·40	1·07	4,444	4·13
Huddersfield	50	206	269	185	2·64	1·89	1·47	1·20	18,978	19·89
Halifax	54	272	191	171	2·34	1·85	1·47	1·21	19,147	21·31
Bradford	25	185	308	196	2·47	1·90	1·50	1·23	44,593	20·61
Leeds	14	176	218	259	2·78	1·80	1·46	1·20	60,482	16·46
Sheffield	6	67	239	248	2·28	1·68	1·52	1·16	37,552	11·58
Hull	24	87	120	341	2·20	1·48	1·30	1·11	15,728	7·86
Sunderland	91	292	231	123	2·62	2·12	1·62	1·31	43,038	32·85
Gateshead	102	370	231	153	3·33	2·26	1·69	1·34	34,943	40·78
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	132	304	208	146	3·16	2·24	1·62	1·32	65,347	35·08

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Graduated Table of the Estimated Population Living (1) at each Year of Age, and (2) at and above each Year of Age, in the Middle of the Year 1891, excluding the Army, Navy, Marines, and Merchant Seamen serving out of England and Wales at the time of the Census.

Year of Age.	Estimated Population at each Year of Age in the Middle of the Year 1891.			Estimated Population at and above the Ages in the first Column.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0....	768,168	383,773	384,395	29,082,585	14,091,692	14,990,893
1....	723,114	359,750	363,364	28,314,417	13,707,919	14,606,498
2....	694,499	344,367	350,132	27,591,303	13,348,169	14,243,134
3....	687,388	341,818	345,570	26,896,804	13,003,802	13,893,002
4....	690,127	342,731	347,396	26,209,416	12,661,984	13,547,432
5....	688,629	342,590	346,039	25,519,289	12,319,253	13,200,036
6....	685,866	341,647	344,219	24,830,660	11,976,663	12,853,997
7....	681,979	340,159	341,820	24,144,794	11,635,016	12,509,778
8....	677,028	338,116	338,912	23,462,815	11,294,857	12,167,958
9....	671,053	335,536	335,517	22,785,787	10,956,741	11,829,046
10....	664,146	332,478	331,668	22,114,734	10,621,205	11,493,529
11....	656,312	328,875	327,437	21,450,588	10,288,727	11,161,861
12....	647,494	324,348	323,146	20,794,276	9,959,852	10,834,424
13....	637,594	318,295	319,299	20,146,782	9,635,504	10,511,278
14....	626,920	311,309	315,611	19,509,188	9,317,209	10,191,979
15....	615,815	304,414	311,401	18,882,268	9,005,900	9,876,368
16....	604,230	297,180	307,050	18,266,453	8,701,486	9,564,967
17....	592,342	289,719	302,623	17,662,223	8,404,306	9,257,917
18....	580,246	282,280	297,966	17,069,881	8,114,587	8,955,294
19....	567,976	274,988	292,988	16,489,635	7,832,307	8,657,328
20....	555,544	267,863	287,681	15,921,659	7,557,319	8,364,340
21....	543,010	260,906	282,104	15,366,115	7,289,456	8,076,659

Year of Age.	Estimated Population at each Year of Age in the Middle of the Year 1891.			Estimated Population at and above the Ages in the first Column.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
55....	198,950	93,714	105,236	3,037,968	1,380,512	1,657,456
56....	190,570	89,552	101,018	2,839,018	1,286,798	1,552,220
57....	182,674	85,623	97,051	2,648,448	1,197,246	1,451,202
58....	175,230	81,892	93,338	2,465,774	1,111,623	1,354,151
59....	168,239	78,345	89,894	2,290,544	1,029,731	1,260,813
60....	161,639	74,974	86,665	2,122,305	951,386	1,170,919
61....	155,239	71,720	83,569	1,960,666	876,412	1,084,254
62....	149,143	68,573	80,570	1,805,377	804,692	1,000,685
63....	143,028	65,478	77,550	1,656,234	736,119	920,115
64....	136,816	62,380	74,436	1,513,206	670,641	842,565
65....	130,462	59,274	71,188	1,376,390	608,261	768,129
66....	124,082	56,229	67,853	1,245,928	548,987	696,941
67....	117,529	53,140	64,389	1,121,846	492,758	629,088
68....	110,688	49,928	60,760	1,004,317	439,618	564,699
69....	103,528	46,568	56,960	893,629	389,690	503,939
70....	96,170	43,127	53,043	790,101	343,122	446,979
71....	88,683	39,633	49,050	693,931	299,995	393,936
72....	81,170	36,140	45,030	605,248	260,362	344,886
73....	73,758	32,709	41,049	524,078	224,222	299,856
74....	66,525	29,376	37,149	450,320	191,513	258,807
75....	59,535	26,165	33,370	383,795	162,137	221,658
76....	52,828	23,097	29,731	324,260	135,972	188,288

22....	530,432	254,117	276,315	14,823,105	7,028,550	7,794,555
23....	517,840	247,497	270,343	14,292,673	6,774,433	7,518,240
24....	505,290	241,043	264,247	13,774,833	6,526,936	7,247,897
25....	492,849	234,768	258,081	13,269,543	6,285,893	6,983,650
26....	480,612	228,704	251,908	12,776,694	6,051,125	6,725,569
27....	468,503	222,848	245,655	12,296,082	5,822,421	6,473,661
28....	456,479	217,169	239,310	11,827,579	5,599,573	6,228,006
29....	444,467	211,638	232,829	11,371,100	5,382,404	5,988,696
30....	432,565	206,243	226,322	10,926,633	5,170,766	5,755,867
31....	420,819	200,961	219,858	10,494,068	4,964,523	5,529,545
32....	409,090	195,795	213,295	10,073,249	4,763,562	5,309,687
33....	398,856	190,764	208,092	9,664,159	4,567,767	5,096,392
34....	385,573	185,887	199,686	9,265,303	4,377,003	4,888,300
35....	375,893	181,132	194,761	8,879,730	4,191,116	4,688,614
36....	364,838	176,108	188,730	8,503,837	4,009,984	4,493,853
37....	354,716	171,768	182,948	8,138,999	3,833,876	4,305,123
38....	344,606	167,012	177,594	7,784,283	3,662,108	4,122,175
39....	335,737	162,897	172,840	7,439,677	3,495,096	3,944,581
40....	327,391	158,862	168,529	7,103,940	3,332,199	3,771,741
41....	319,676	155,055	164,621	6,776,549	3,173,337	3,603,212
42....	312,369	151,346	161,023	6,456,873	3,018,282	3,438,591
43....	305,092	147,595	157,497	6,144,504	2,866,936	3,277,568
44....	297,676	143,749	153,927	5,839,412	2,719,341	3,120,071
45....	290,010	139,775	150,235	5,541,736	2,575,592	2,966,144
46....	282,205	135,704	146,501	5,251,726	2,435,817	2,815,909
47....	274,074	131,471	142,603	4,969,521	2,300,113	2,669,408
48....	265,498	127,040	138,458	4,695,447	2,168,642	2,526,805
49....	256,302	122,353	133,949	4,429,949	2,041,602	2,388,347
50....	246,734	117,522	129,212	4,173,647	1,919,249	2,254,398
51....	236,918	112,604	124,314	3,926,913	1,801,727	2,125,186
52....	226,969	107,655	119,314	3,689,995	1,689,123	2,000,872
53....	217,222	102,813	114,409	3,463,026	1,581,468	1,881,558
54....	207,836	98,143	109,693	3,245,804	1,478,655	1,767,149
77....	46,447	20,188	26,259	271,432	112,875	158,557
78....	40,430	17,454	22,976	224,985	92,687	132,298
79....	34,819	14,914	19,905	184,555	75,233	109,322
80....	29,646	12,582	17,064	149,736	60,319	89,417
81....	24,929	10,467	14,462	120,090	47,737	72,353
82....	20,695	8,581	12,114	95,161	37,270	57,891
83....	16,944	6,925	10,019	74,466	28,689	45,777
84....	13,676	5,499	8,177	57,522	21,764	35,758
85....	10,876	4,293	6,583	43,846	16,265	27,581
86....	8,520	3,295	5,225	32,970	11,972	20,998
87....	6,570	2,483	4,087	24,450	8,677	15,773
88....	4,988	1,840	3,148	17,880	6,194	11,686
89....	3,726	1,338	2,388	12,892	4,354	8,538
90....	2,741	957	1,784	9,166	3,016	6,150
91....	1,982	672	1,310	6,425	2,059	4,366
92....	1,412	464	948	4,443	1,387	3,056
93....	990	315	675	3,031	923	2,108
94....	684	212	472	2,041	608	1,433
95....	466	140	326	1,357	396	961
96....	314	92	222	891	256	635
97....	208	60	148	577	164	413
98....	136	38	98	369	104	265
99....	88	25	63	233	66	167
100....	55	15	40	145	41	104
101....	35	10	25	90	26	64
102....	22	6	16	55	16	39
103....	13	4	9	33	10	23
104....	8	2	6	20	6	14
105 and upwards	12	4	8	12	4	8

POPULATION IN THE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Those Urban Sanitary Districts which are also Municipal Boroughs are indicated by the letters M.B.

The numbers of Seamen and others on board vessels in the ports, as ascertained by the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, have been added to the population of each Urban Sanitary District.

The figures given for 1891 are derived from returns made by the Local Registration Officers, who must be considered responsible for their accuracy.

NOTE.—Those Urban Sanitary Districts marked * have been created, the boundaries of those marked † have been altered, and the names of those marked ‡ have been changed, since the date of the last Census, in 1881. In all cases of change of area between 1881 and 1891, the enumerated population in 1881, as well as in 1891, relates to the new area.

Urban Sanitary District.	Administrative County.	Population Enumerated. 1881.	1891.
Aberavon ..... M.B.	*Glam.*	4,859	6,300
Aberayron	*Card.*		
Abercarn	*Monm.*	5,964	10,464
Aberdare	*Glam.*	33,804	38,431
Abergavenny ..... M.B.	*Monm.*	6,941	7,743
Abergele and Pensarn	*Denb.*	1,916	1,981
Abersychan	*Monm.*	13,496	15,296
Abertillery	*Monm.*	6,003	9,138
†Aberystwith .... M.B.	*Card.*	7,083	6,725
†Abingdon ..... M.B.	*Berks.*	6,755	6,557
Abram	*Lanc.*	2,638	4,309
Accrington ..... M.B.	*Lanc.*	31,435	38,603
Acton	*Mddlx.*	17,126	24,206
Adlington	*Lanc.*	3,258	4,190
*Aldeburgh ..... M.B.	*Suff.*	2,106	2,159
Aldershot	*Hants.*	20,155	25,595
†Alfreton	*Derby.*	13,885	15,355
Allerton	*Lanc.*	830	914
Alnwick & Canongate	*Nthmb.*	6,693	6,746
Altofts	*Yks (W.R.)*	3,172	3,791
Alton	*Hants.*	4,497	4,671
Altrincham	*Chesh.*	11,250	12,440
†Alvaston and Boulton	*Derby.*	1,506	3,116
†Alverstoke (*See* Gosport)			
Amble	*Nthmb.*	2,016	2,975
*Ambleside	*Westm.*	1,989	2,360
Ampthill	*Beds.*		
Andover ..... M.B.	*Hants.*	5,653	5,852
*Appleby ..... M.B.	*Westm.*	1,855	1,776
Ardsley	*Yks (W.R.)*		
*Arlecdon & Frizington	*Cumb.*	6,489	5,596
Arnold	*Notts.*	5,745	7,769
Arundel ..... M.B.	*W. Sussex.*	2,748	2,644
Ashborne	*Derby.*	3,485	3,809
†Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	*Leic.*	4,536	4,535
Ashby Woulds	*Leic.*	2,929	3,214
Ashford	*Kent.*	9,693	10,728
Ashton-in-Makerfield	*Lanc.*	9,824	13,379
†Ashton-u-Lyne .. M.B.	*Lanc.*	37,040	40,463
Aspatria	*Cumb.*		
Aspull	*Lanc.*	8,113	8,952
†Astley Bridge.....	*Lanc.*	5,613	6,239
Aston Manor	*Warw.*	53,842	68,639
Atherton	*Lanc.*	12,602	15,833
Audenshaw.....	*Lanc.*	5,936	6,547
Audley	*Staff.*	11,215	12,631
*Austonley	*Yks (W.R.)*	1,662	1,443
Awre	*Glouc.*	1,179	1,148
Aylesbury	*Bucks.*	7,795	8,680
Bacup ..... M.B.	*Lanc.*	25,034	23,498
Baildon	*Yks (W.R.)*	5,430	5,785
Bakewell	*Derby.*	2,502	2,748
Bala	*Merion.*	1,653	1,622
Baldock	*Herts.*	2,326	2,301
†Balsall Heath	*Worc.*	22,497	30,581
Bampton	*Devon.*	1,089	869
†Banbury ..... M.B.	*Oxon*	12,072	12,768
†Bangor ..... M.B.	*Carn.*	9,005	9,892
*†Barking Town	*Essex*	9,203	14,301
Barkisland.....	*Yks (W.R.)*	2,102	1,835
Barmouth	*Merion.*	1,512	2,045
†Barnard Castle	*Durh.*	4,096	4,341
*Barnet	*Herts.*	4,095	5,496
Barnoldswick	*Yks (W.R.)*	4,028	4,131
Barnsley ..... M.B.	*Yks (W.R.)*	29,790	35,427
†Barnstaple ..... M.B.	*Devon.*	12,282	13,058
Barrowford Booth....	*Lanc.*		
†Barrow-in-Furness M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	47,259	51,712
*Barry and Cadoxton..	*Glam.*	494	13,278
Barton, Eccles, Winton, and Monton.....	*Lanc.*	21,786	
†Barton-upon-Humber	*Linc.* / *Lindsey*	5,339	5,226
Basingstoke..... M.B.	*Hants.*	6,806	8,213
Baslow and Bubnell ..	*Derby.*	843	864
Bath ..... M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	51,814	51,844
Batley ..... M.B.	*Yks (W.R.)*	27,505	28,719
Battle.....	*E. Sussex.*	3,319	3,153
Beaconsfield	*Bucks.*	1,635	1,773
Beaumaris ..... M.B.	*Anglsy.*	2,239	2,202
Beccles ..... M.B.	*E. Suff.*	5,721	6,669
Beckenham.....	*Kent.*	13,045	20,707
Bedford..... M.B.	*Beds.*	19,533	28,023
Bedlingtonshire.....	*N'thumb.*	14,510	16,996
Bedwelty.....	*Monm.*	3,622	6,773
Beeston.....	*Notts.*	4,479	6,948
*Belgrave	*Leic.*	7,260	
Belper	*Derby.*	9,875	10,420
Benfieldside.....	*Durh.*	5,695	6,269
Benwell and Fenham	*N'thumb.*	4,893	10,517
Berwick-u'n-Tweed M.B.	*N'thumb.*	13,998	13,377
Bethesda	*Carnv.*	6,969	5,799
Beverley ..... M.B.	*Yks. (E.R.)*	11,425	12,539
*Bewdley ..... M.B.	*Worc.*	3,088	2,876
*Bexhill	*E. Sussex.*	2,452	5,206
Bexley	*Kent.*	8,793	10,605

Urban Sanitary District.	Administrative County.	Population Enumerated. 1881.	1891.
Bicester	*Oxon.*	3,306	3,343
*Biddulph	*Staff.*	5,557	5,290
Bideford M.B.	*Devon.*	6,512	7,831
Biggleswade	*Beds.*	4,947	4,943
Billinge	*Lanc.*	3,882	3,996
Bilston	*Staff.*	22,730	23,453
Bingley (Ll. Gov. Dist.)	*Yks(W.R.)*	9,465	10,023
Bingley (Improvement Act District)	*Yks(W.R.)*	8,972	9,261
Birkdale	*Lanc.*	8,705	12,387
Birkenhead M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	84,006	99,857
Birkenshaw	*Yks(W.R.)*	2,699	2,553
Birmingham M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	436,971	478,113
Birstal	*Yks(W.R.)*	6,766	6,528
Bishop Auckland	*Durh.*	10,097	10,527
*Bishop's Castle M.B.	*Salop.*	1,788	1,586
Bishop Stortford	*Herts.*	6,704	6,595
Bisley	*Glouc.*	5,169	5,202
Blackburn M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	104,014	120,064
Blackpool M.B.	*Lanc.*	14,229	23,846
Blackrod	*Lanc.*	4,234	4,021
†Blaenavon	*Monm.*	9,522	11,452
†Blandford M.B.	*Dorset.*	3,753	3,974
Blaydon	*Durh.*	10,687	13,371
Bodmin M.B.	*Cornw.*	5,061	5,151
Bognor	*W. Sussex.*	3,290	4,104
Bollington	*Chesh.*	3,963	3,913
Bolton M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	105,414	115,002
Bonsall	*Derby.*	1,354	1,329
†Bootle M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	27,374	49,217
Boston M.B.	*Linc.* (*Holland*).	14,941	14,593
†Bournemouth M.B.	*Hants.*	18,607	37,781
Bowdon	*Chesh.*	2,559	2,792
Bowness	*Westm.*	1,855	2,061
*Brackley M.B.	*Nthptn.*	2,476	2,591
†Bradford M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	194,495	216,361
Bradford	*Wilts.*	4,922	4,943
Braintree	*Essex.*	5,182	5,303
Brampton and Walton	*Derby.*	2,457	2,532
Brandon & Byshottles	*Durh.*	10,850	14,239
Brecknock M.B.	*Breck.*	6,372	5,794
†Bredbury and Romiley	*Chesh.*	5,553	5,821
Brentford	*Middsex.*	11,805	13,738
Bridgend	*Glam.*	4,153	4,676
Bridgnorth M.B	*Salop*	5,885	5,865
Bridgwater M.B.	*Som.*	12,007	12,436
Bridlington	*Yks.(E.R.)*	8,343	8,916
Bridport M.B.	*Dorset.*	6,795	6,611
Brierfield	*Lanc.*	4,088	5,888
Brierley Hill	*Staff.*	11,603	11,847
Brigg	*Linc.* (*Lindsey*).	3,110	3,100
Brighouse	*Yks(W.R.)*	7,965	10,276
Brighton M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	107,546	115,873
Bristol M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	206,874	221,578
*Briton Ferry	*Glam.*	6,061	5,778
Brixham (*See* Lower Brixham)			
Broadstairs & St. Peter's	*Kent.*	4,322	5,234
Bromborough	*Chesh.*	1,335	1,662
Bromley	*Kent.*	15,154	21,684
Bromsgrove (Co. Dist.)	*Worc.*	4,853	5,072
Bromsgrove (Town ,,)	*Worc.*	7,960	7,954
Broughton	*Linc.* (*Lindsey*).	1,094	1,257
Brownhills	*Staff.*	11,059	13,703
Brynmawr	*Breck.*	5,591	6,413
Buckingham M.B.	*Bucks.*	3,585	3,364
Budleigh Salterton	*Devon.*	1,908	1,770
Buglawton	*Chesh.*	1,550	1,382
Builth	*Breck.*	1,424	1,383
Bulkington	*Warw.*	1,590	1,389
Burgess Hill	*E. Sussex.*	3,972	4,145
Burley-in-Wharfdale	*Yks(W.R.)*	2,550	2,661
Burnham	*Som.*	1,904	2,360
†Burnley M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	63,339	87,016
Burslem M.B.	*Staff.*	27,551	31,999
Burton-on-Trent M.B.	*Staff.*	39,288	46,047
†Bury M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	54,717	57,212
Bury St. Edmunds	*W. Suff.*	16,111	16,630
Buxton	*Derby.*	6,025	7,540
Caerleon	*Monm.*	1,099	1,411
†Calne M.B.	*Wilts.*	3,405	3,495
Calverley	*Yks(W.R.)*	2,246	2,525
Camborne	*Cornw.*	13,601	14,700
Cambridge M.B.	*Cambs.*	35,363	36,983
Cannock	*Staff.*	17,125	20,613
†Canterbury M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	21,848	23,062
Cardiff M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	82,761	128,915
Cardigan M.B.	*Card.*	3,669	3,449
†Carlisle M.B.	*Cumb.*	36,585	39,176
*Carlton	*Notts.*	4,622	6,627
Carmarthen M.B.	*Carm.*	10,414	10,264
Carnarvon M.B.	*Carnv.*	10,258	9,804
*Carshalton	*Surrey*	4,841	5,425
Castleford	*Yks(W.R.)*	10,530	14,143
Castleton-by-Rochdale	*Lanc.*	4,017	4,857
*Caversham	*Oxon.*	3,062	4,966
Chadderton	*Lanc.*	16,899	22,087
Chard M.B.	*Som.*	2,411	2,575
Charlton Kings	*Glouc.*	3,950	4,187
Chatham M.B.	*Kent.*	26,424	31,657
Chatteris	*Isle of Ely.*	4,712	4,587
*Cheadle and Gatley	*Chesh.*	7,338	8,252
Chelmsford M.B.	*Essex.*	9,793	11,008
Cheltenham M.B.	*Glouc.*	43,972	42,914
Chepping Wycombe M.B.	*Bucks.*	10,618	13,435
Chepstow	*Monm.*	3,591	3,378
Chesham	*Bucks.*	6,502	8,018
*Cheshunt	*Herts.*	7,735	9,620
Chester M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	36,794	37,105
Chesterfield M.B.	*Derby.*	19,835	22,069
Chesterton	*Cambs.*	5,706	7,526
Chichester M.B.	*W. Sussex.*	8,149	7,830
Childwall	*Lanc.*	187	199
Chilvers Coton	*Warw.*	3,000	3,717
Chippenham M.B.	*Wilts.*	4,495	4,618
Chipping Norton M.B.	*Oxon.*	4,167	4,222
*Chipping Wycombe (*See* Chepping Wycombe.)			
*Chiswick	*Mddlx.*	15,975	21,963
Chorley	*Chesh.*	2,067	2,270
Chorley M.B.	*Lanc.*	19,478	23,087
*Christchurch M.B.	*Hants.*	2,241	3,994
Church	*Lanc.*	4,850	5,870
*Churwell	*Yks(W.R.)*	1,973	
Cirencester	*Glouc.*	7,658	7,441
Clay Lane	*Derby*	6,879	7,727
Clayton	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,301	4,707
Clayton-le-Moors	*Lanc.*	6,695	7,155
Clayton West	*Yks(W.R.)*	1,435	1,541
Cleator Moor	*Cumb.*	10,420	9,464
Cleckheaton	*Yks(W.R.)*	10,653	11,826
Cleethorpes-with-Thrunscoe	*Linc.* (*Lindsey*)	2,840	4,306
Clevedon	*Som.*	4,869	5,412
Clifton, Dartmouth, Hardness (See Dartmouth.)			
Clitheroe M.B.	*Lanc.*	10,176	10,815

Urban Sanitary District.	Administrative County.	Population Enumerated. 1881.	1891.
Cockermouth	*Cumb.*	5,353	5,464
Colchester M.B.	*Essex*	28,374	34,559
Coleford	*Glouc.*	2,709	2,450
Colne and Marsden	*Lanc.*	11,971	16,774
*Colwyn Bay & Colwyn	*Denb.*	2,418	4,754
*Compton Gifford	*Devon.*	2,305	3,264
Congleton M.B.	*Chesh.*	11,116	10,744
Consett	*Durh.*	7,163	8,175
Conway M.B.	*Carn.*	3,254	3,442
Coseley	*Staff.*	21,700	21,899
†Cottingham	*Yks (E.R.)*	3,508	3,880
†Coventry M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	44,831	52,724
*Cowbridge M.B.	*Glam.*	1,229	1,377
†Cowpen	*Nthmb.*	10,003	12,982
Cramlington	*Nthmb.*	5,744	5,967
Crediton	*Devon.*	4,165	4,207
Crewe M.B.	*Chesh.*	24,385	28,761
Criccieth	*Carnv.*	1,108	1,410
*Cromer	*Norf.*	1,597	2,197
Crompton	*Lanc.*	9,797	12,901
Croston	*Lanc.*	1,791	2,034
Crowle	*Linc. (Lindsey)*	3,353	3,095
Croydon M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	78,811	102,695
Cuckfield	*E. Sussex*	1,713	1,737
Cumberworth & Cumberworth Half (Up. Div.)	*Yks(W.R.)*	1,471	1,503
Dalton-in-Furness	*Lanc.*	13,339	13,300
Darlaston	*Staff.*	13,563	14,422
Darlington M.B.	*Durh.*	35,104	38,060
Dartford	*Kent.*	10,163	11,962
Dartmouth M.B. (Clifton, Dartmouth, Hardness.)	*Devon.*	5,725	6,025
Darton	*Yks(W.R.)*	6,014	7,013
Darwen M.B.	*Lanc.*	29,744	34,192
Daventry M.B.	*Nthptn.*	3,859	3,939
Dawdon. (See Seaham Harbour.)			
Dawley	*Salop.*	9,200	6,996
Dawlish	*Devon.*	3,977	4,210
Deal M.B.	*Kent.*	8,500	8,891
Denbigh M.B.	*Denb.*	6,535	6,412
Denby	*Yks(W.R.)*	1,559	1,661
‡Denholme	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,549	3,237
††Denton & Haughton	*Lanc.*	12,711	13,993
Derby M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	81,168	94,146
Desborough	*N'thamp.*	2,060	2,872
Devizes M.B.	*Wilts.*	6,645	6,426
Devonport M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	48,939	54,803
Dewsbury M.B.	*Yks(W.R.)*	29,637	29,847
Diss	*Norf.*	3,846	3,763
Dodworth	*Yks(W.R.)*	2,989	3,106
Dolgelly	*Merion.*	2,455	2,467
Doncaster M.B.	*Yks(W.R.)*	21,139	25,933
Dorchester M.B.	*Dorset.*	7,567	7,946
Dorking	*Surrey.*	6,328	7,132
Dover M.B.	*Kent.*	30,270	33,300
Downham Market	*Norf.*	2,633	2,537
Dresden. (See Longton.)			
Drighlington	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,214	4,322
Droitwich M.B.	*Worc.*	3,761	4,021
Dronfield	*Derby.*	4,331	3,438
Droylsden	*Lanc.*	8,687	9,482
Dudley M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	46,252	45,740
Dukinfield	*Chesh.*	16,942	17,408
Dunncheved.(See Launceston.)			
Dunstable M.B.	*Beds.*	4,627	4,513
Durham M.B.	*Durh.*	14,932	14,863
Dwygyfylchi. (See Penmaenmawr.)			
†Ealing	*Mddlx.*	15,769	23,979
†East Barnet Valley	*Herts.*	6,133	7,715
Eastbourne M.B.	*E. Sussex.*	22,014	34,969
East Cowes	*I. of Wight.*	2,512	2,872
East Dereham	*Norf.*	5,640	5,524
*East Grinstead	*E. Sussex.*	4,783	5,180
†East Ham	*Essex.*	10,706	32,713
East Molesey	*Surrey.*	3,289	4,666
East Retford M.B.	*Notts.*	9,748	10,603
East Stonehouse	*Devon.*	15,041	15,401
Ebbw Vale	*Monm.*	14,700	17,034
Eccles M.B.	*Lanc.*	21,850	29,633
Eccleshill	*Yks(W.R.*	7,037	7,928
Edmonton	*Mddlx.*	15,174	25,381
†Egremont	*Cumb.)*	6,049	6,273
Elland	*Yks(W.R.*	8,278	9,991
Ellesmere	*Salop.*	1,875	1,830
†Ely	*Isle of Ely.*	8,171	8,017
Emley	*Yks(W.R.)*	1,289	1,406
†Enfield	*Mddlx.*	18,944	31,536
Epsom	*Surrey.*	6,916	8,417
Erith	*Kent.*	9,812	13,414
*Eston	*Yks (N.R.)*	6,297	10,695
Eton	*Bucks.*	3,464	2,494
Evesham M.B.	*Worc.*	5,112	5,836
Exeter M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	37,447	37,404
Exmouth	*Devon.*	6,245	8,097
Eye M.B.	*East Suff.*	2,296	2,064
Failsworth	*Lanc.*	7,912	10,425
Fairfield	*Derby.*	1,464	2,103
Falmouth M.B.	*Cornw.*	5,973	4,737
Falmouth (Local Gov. District)	*Cornw.*	6,158	6,925
Fareham	*Hants.*	7,183	7,934
†Farnham	*Surrey.*	4,868	5,545
Farnley Tyas	*Yks(W.R.)*	614	599
Farnworth	*Lanc.*	20,708	23,758
Farsley	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,434	5,328
†Faversham M.B.	*Kent.*	9,347	10,478
Featherstone	*Yks(W.R.)*	5,901	7,528
*Felixstowe & Walton	*East Suff.*	2,136	3,507
Felling	*Durh.*	16,376	17.490
Fenton	*Staff.*	13,830	16,998
Festiniog	*Merion.*	11,274	11,073
Filey	*Yks (E.R.)*	2,337	2,481
Finchley	*Mddlx.*	11,191	16.647
†Fleetwood	*Lanc.*	6,733	9,274
Flint M.B.	*Flint.*	5,096	5,247
Flockton	*Yks(W.R.)*	1,180	1,213
†Folkestone ‖ M.B.	*Kent.*	18,816	23,711
*Friern Barnet	*Mddlx.*	6,424	9,173
Frome	*Som.*	9,377	9,613
Fulstone	*Yks(WR.)*	1,906	1,766
Fulwood	*Lanc.*	3,725	4,112
Gainsborough	*Linc(Lindsey)*	10,873	14,372
Garston	*Lanc.*	10,271	13,444
Gateshead M.B.	*Co. Boro.*	65,803	85,692
Gildersome	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,470	3,175
Gillingham	*Kent*	20,745	27,809
Glastonbury M.B.	*Som.*	3,719	4,119
Glossop M.B.	*Derby*	19,574	22,416
Gloucester M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	36,513	39,444
Godalming M.B.	*Surrey*	2,505	2,797

‖ Part of the Borough of Folkestone is included for sanitary purposes in the district of the Sandgate L.B.

Urban Sanitary District.	Administrative County.	Population Enumerated. 1881.	1891
Godmanchester ..M.B.	*Hunts*	2,188	2,095
Gelcar	*Yks(W.R.)*	7,653	9,108
Gomersal	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,988	3,925
Goole	*Yks(W.R.)*	10,418	15,416
†Gorton	*Lanc.*	12,031	15,215
Gosport & Alverstoke.	*Hants*	21,581	25,432
Grange	*Lanc.*	1,150	1,733
Grantham ....M.B.	*Linc.* (*Kesteven*).	16,886	16,746
Grasmere	*Westmn.*	765	1,016
Gravesend .....M.B.	*Kent*	23,302	23,876
*Grave Thurrock.....	*Essex*	5,327	12,219
Greasbrough	*Yks(WR.)*	2,914	3,217
Great Clacton.....	*Essex.*	1,963	3,584
Great Crosby	*Lanc.*	5,033	6,502
†Great Driffield	*Yks (E.R.)*	5,939	5,703
Great Harwood	*Lanc.*	6,287	9,073
†Great Yarmouth M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	46,767	49,334
Greetland.....	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,166	4,283
††Grimsby § .....M.B.	*Co.Boro'*	40,010	51,934
†Guildford.....M.B.	*Surrey*	11,288	14,316
Guisbrough	*Yks (N.R.)*	6,616	5,623
Guiseley	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,706	4,079
Gunthwaite and Ingbirchworth	*Yks(W.R.)*	405	389
Hadleigh	*West Suff.*	3,237	3,224
Halifax .....M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	81,117	89,832
Halstead	*Essex*	5,804	6,506
Ham Common	*Surrey*	1,349	1,393
*Hampton	*Mddlx.*	4,776	5,822
Hampton Wick	*Mddlx.*	2,164	2,378
Handsworth	*Staff.*	22,896	32,756
Handsworth	*Yks(W.R.)*	7,645	10,295
Hanley .....M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	48,361	54,946
*Hanwell	*Mddlx.*	5,178	6,139
*Harborne	*Staff.*	6,433	
Hardingstone	*Nthptn.*	4,866	6,341
*Harrington.....	*Cumb.*	3,019	3,535
*Harrogate .....M.B.	*Yks(W.R.)*	9,482	13,917
Harrow.....	*Mddlx.*	5,558	5,725
†Hartlepool .....M.B.	*Durh.*	16,998	21,271
Harwich .....M.B.	*Essex*	7,842	8,202
†Haslingden	*Lanc.*	16,298	18,225
Hastings..... M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	42,258	52,223
Havant	*Hants*	3,032	3,474
Haverfordwest ..M.B.	*Pemb.*	6,398	6,179
Haverhill	*Suff.*	3,685	4,560
Haworth	*Yorks*	3,816	5,034
Hay	*Brech.*	1,916	1,830
Haydock	*Lanc.*	5,863	6,535
Hayle	*Cornw.*	1,089	1,172
Hayward's Heath....	*E. Sussex*	1,814	2,452
Heage	*Derby*	2,405	2,490
Heanor.....	*Derby*	6,822	9,779
Heath Town or Wednesfield Heath.....	*Staff.*	6,245	7,075
Heaton Norris	*Lanc.*	5,797	7,164
Hebburn	*Durh*	11,802	16,645
Hebden Bridge	*Yks.(W.R)*	4,778	6,365
Heckmondwike.....	*Yks (W.R)*	9,282	9,709
Hedon .....M.B.	*Yks. (E.R.)*	966	979
Helston .....M.B.	*Cornw.*	3,432	3,198
Hendon	*Mddlx.*	10,484	15,843
Henley.....M.B.	*Oxon*	4,601	4,913
†Hepworth	*Yks(W.R.)*	1,047	1,007
Hereford .....M.B.	*Heref.*	19,821	20,267
Herne Bay	*Kent*	2,816	3,829
Hertford .....M.B.	*Herts*	7,747	7,548
Hesten and Isleworth	*Mddlx.*	22,727	26,273
Hexham	*Nthmb.*	5,919	5,932
Heywood .....M.B.	*Lanc.*	22,979	23,185
*Higham Ferrers..M.B.	*Nthptn.*	1,468	1,810
Higher Bebington ..	*Chesh.*	1,959	1,421
Hinckley	*Leic.*	7,673	9,638
Hinderwell	*Yorks.*	2,467	2,021
Hindley	*Lanc.*	14,715	18,973
Hipperholme	*Yks(W.R.)*	2,934	3,309
Hitchin.....	*Herts*	8,434	8,860
Holbeach	*Linc.(Holland)*	5,190	4,771
Hollingworth.....	*Chesh.*	2,658	2,895
Holme	*Yks(W.R.)*	678	566
Holme Cultram	*Cumb.*	4,230	4,602
*Holmfirth	*Yks(W.R.)*	8,860	8,875
Holyhead.....	*Anglsy.*	8,680	8,745
Holywell	*Flint*	3,090	3,018
Honiton .....M.B.	*Devon*	3,358	3,216
Honley	*Yks(W.R.)*	5,070	5,466
Hoole.....	*Chesh.*	2,899	3,892
Horbury	*Yks(W.R.)*	5,050	5,673
†Horfield	*Glouc.*	4,766	7,557
Horncastle	*Linc.(Lindsey)*	4,818	4,374
Hornsea	*Yks.(E.R.)*	1,836	2,013
Hornsey	*Mddlx.*	22,485	44,205
Horsforth.....	*Yks(W.R.)*	6,346	7,102
Horsham	*W. Sussex*	6,874	8,087
Horwich	*Lanc.*	3,761	12,850
Houghton-le-Spring	*Durh.*	6,041	6,476
Hove.....	*E. Sussex*	20,804	26,097
Howdon	*Nthmb.*	1,099	962
*Hoyland, Nether	*Yks(W.R.)*	9,822	11,006
Hoylandswaine	*Yks(W.R.)*	750	648
Hucknall Torkard....	*Notts*	10,023	13,094
†Hucknall-u-Huthwaite	*Notts*	2,028	3,022
†Huddersfield ....M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	86,502	95,420
Hull, Yorks. (*See* Kingston-upon-Hull.)			
*Hunstanton	*Norf.*	1,017	1,225
Hunsworth	*Yks(W.R.)*	1,516	1,400
Huntingdon ....M.B.	*Hunts*	4,228	4,346
Hurst	*Lanc.*	6,384	6,772
Huyton-with-Roby ..	*Lanc.*	4,060	4,625
Hyde.....M.B.	*Chesh.*	28,630	30,670
†Hythe .....M.B.	*Kent*	4,173	4,347
Idle	*Yks(W.R.)*	6,643	7,118
*Ilford.....	*Essex*	7,645	10,913
Ilfracombe	*Devon*	6,255	7,692
Ilkeston .....M.B.	*Derby*	14,122	19,744
Ilkley	*Yks.(W.R)*	4,736	5,767
Ince-in-Makerfield....	*Lanc.*	16,007	19,255
Ipswich .....M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	50,546	57,360
Ivybridge.....	*Devon*	1,587	1,782
†Jarrow .....M.B.	*Durh.*	25,483	33,675
Kearsley	*Lanc.*	7,253	7,993
Keighley .....M.B.	*Yks(W.R.)*	25,247	30,810
Kendal .....M.B.	*Westm.*	13,696	14,430
Kenilworth	*Warw.*	4,150	4,173
Keswick	*Cumb.*	3,220	3,905
Kettering	*Nthptn.*	11,095	19,454
Kidderminster ..M.B.	*Worc.*	24,270	24,803
Kidsgrove	*Staff.*	3,994	3,841
*Kidwelly .....M.B.	*Carm.*	2,231	2,732
King's Lynn ....M.B.	*Norf.*	18,539	18,360
Kingsthorpe	*Nthptn.*	—	—
Kingston-on-Thames M.B.	*Surrey*	20,648	27,059
†Kingston-upon-Hull M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	165,690	200,044
*Kingswood.....	*Glouc.*	6,914	9,114
Kington	*Heref.*	2,075	2,086

§ Grimsby became a County Borough on 1st April, 1891.

Urban Sanitary District.	Administrative County.	Population Enumerated. 1881.	1891.
Kirkburton	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,407	3,154
Kirkby Lonsdale	*Westm.*	1,733	1,802
Kirkham	*Lanc.*	3,840	4,003
Kirkheaton	*Yks(W.R.)*	2,747	2,632
Kirkleatham	*Yks.(N.R.)*	3,898	4,209
Kirklington-cum-Upsland	*Yks(W.R.)*	249	258
†Knaresborough and Tentergate	*Yks(W.R.)*	5,000	4,649
Knighton	*Radn.*	1,720	1,650
Knottingley	*Yks.(W.R.)*	5,069	5,425
Lampeter M.B.	*Card.*	1,443	1,569
†Lancaster M.B.	*Lanc.*	24,239	31,038
Lathom	*Lanc.*	4,161	4,371
†Launceston M.B. (Otherwise Dunnehoved.)	*Cornw.*	3,808	4,345
†Leadgate	*Durh.*	4,274	4,456
†Leamington. (*See* Royal Leamington Spa.)			
Leckhampton	*Glouc.*	3,501	3,363
Leeds M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	309,119	367,505
Leek	*Staff.*	12,863	14,128
Lees	*Lanc.*	3,511	3,877
Leicester M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	136,593	174,624
Leigh	*Lanc.*	21,734	28,708
Leighton Buzzard	*Beds.*	5,991	6,704
Leominster M.B.	*Heref.*	6,044	5,675
Lepton	*Yks.(W.R)*	3,019	2,855
Levenshulme	*Lanc.*	3,557	5,506
Lewes M.B.	*Sussex*	11,199	10,997
Leyland	*Lanc.*	4,961	5,972
†Leyton	*Essex*	27,026	63,056
Lichfield M.B.	*Staff.*	8,349	7,864
Lincoln M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	37,313	41,491
Linthwaite	*Yks(W.R.)*	6,068	6,666
Liskeard M.B.	*Cornw.*	4,536	3,984
Litherland	*Lanc.*	2,426	4,441
Littleborough	*Lanc.*	10,406	10,878
Little Crosby	*Lanc.*	553	641
Littlehampton	*W. Sussex.*	3,926	4,452
Little Hulton	*Lanc.*	5,714	6,693
Little Lever	*Lanc.*	4,413	5,168
Little Woolton	*Lanc.*	1,159	1,131
†Liverpool M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	552,508	517,980
Liversedge	*Yks(W.R.)*	12,757	13,668
Llandilo	*Carm.*	1,533	1,714
Llandovery M.B.	*Carm.*	2,035	1,728
Llandudno	*Carnv.*	4,807	7,348
Llandridrod Wells	*Radnor*	486	784
Llanelly	*Carm.*	19,760	23,937
Llanfairfechan	*Carnv.*	2,041	2,407
†Llanfrechfa, Upper	*Monm.*	2,332	2,780
*Llanfyllin M.B.	*Montg.*	1,774	1,753
*Llangefni	*Anglsy.*	1,563	1,624
Llangollen	*Denbigh.*	3,123	3,225
Llanidloes M.B.	*Montg.*	3,421	2,574
*Llantarnam	*Mon.*	3,991	4,905
Loftus	*Yks.(N.R.)*	6,699	6,208
*London	*Co.Boro'*	3,815,544	4,211,743
Long Eaton	*Derby.*	6,217	9,636
*Longridge	*Lanc.*	3,705	4,101
Long Sutton	*Linc.* (*Holland*)	2,694	2,439
†Longton M.B.	*Staff.*	29,915	34,327
*Lostwithiel M.B.	*Cornw.*	1,470	1,379
†Loughborough M.B.	*Leic.*	14,552	18,196
Louth M.B.	*Linc.* (*Lindsey*)	10,691	10,040
Lower Bebington	*Chesh.*	4,050	5,216
Lower Brixham	*Devon.*	5,366	6,224
Lower Mitton (*See* Stourport.)			
†Lowestoft M.B.	*E. Suff.*	19,702	23,347
Luddendenfoot	*Yks.(W.R.)*	2,891	3,108
Ludgvan	*Cornw.*	2,632	2,334
Ludlow M.B.	*Salop.*	5,035	4,460
Luton M.B.	*Beds.*	23,960	30,006
*Lydd M.B.	*Kent.*	2,129	2,051
Lyme Regis M.B.	*Dorset.*	2,290	2,365
†Lymington	*Hants.*	4,366	4,551
Lymm	*Chesh.*	4,665	4,995
Lynton	*Devon.*	1,213	1,547
Lytham	*Lanc.*	4,122	4,656
Macclesfield M.B.	*Chesh.*	37,514	36,009
Madron	*Cornw.*	2,737	2,761
Maesteg	*Glam.*	8,316	9,417
Maidenhead M.B.	*Berks.*	8,220	10,607
Maidstone M.B.	*Kent.*	29,623	32,145
Maldon M.B.	*Essex.*	5,468	5,397
†Malmesbury M.B.	*Wilts.*	3,176	2,964
†Malton	*Yks.(N.R.)*	5,272	4,910
Malvern	*Worc.*	5,846	6,107
†Malvern Link	*Worc.*	4,155	4,589
†Manchester M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	462,303	505,368
Mansfield	*Notts.*	13,653	15,925
Mansfield Woodhouse	*Notts.*	2,618	2,819
March	*I. of Ely.*	6,190	6,988
*Margam	*Glam.*	5,708	6,274
Margate M.B.	*Kent.*	16,030	18,417
Market Harb'rough, Gt. & Little Bowden	*Leic.*	5,351	5,876
Market Rasen	*Linc.* (*Lindsey*)	2,612	2,497
Marlborough M.B.	*Wilts.*	3,343	3,012
Marple	*Chesh.*	4,421	4,844
*Marsden	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,319	3,855
Maryport	*Cumb.*	8,126	8,784
Masham	*Yks.(N.R.)*	2,174	2,173
Matlock	*Derby.*	4,395	5,285
Matlock Bath and Scarthin Nick	*Derby.*	1,698	1,846
Melksham	*Wilts.*	2,178	2,073
Meltham	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,529	4,761
Melton Mowbray	*Leic.*	5,766	6,392
Menai Bridge	*Anglsy.*	1,619	1,675
Merthyr Tydfil	*Glam.*	48,861	58,080
Methley	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,074	4,357
Mexborough	*Yks(W.R.)*	6,319	7,734
Middlesbrough M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	55,934	75,532
Middleton M.B.	*Lanc.*	19,750	22,162
Middlewich	*Chesh.*	3,379	3,706
Midgley	*Yks(W.R.)*	2,351	2,267
Midsomer Norton	*Som.*	4,422	5,053
Milford	*Pem.*	3,812	4,070
Millom	*Cumb.*	6,228	8,395
Milnrow	*Lanc.*	7,013	8,046
Milton-next-Sittingbourne	*Kent.*	4,219	5,213
Minehead	*Som.*	1,459	1,799
Mirfield	*Yks(W.R.)*	11,508	11,707
Mold	*Flint.*	4,320	4,457
Monk Bretton	*Yks(W.R.)*	2,918	3,426
Monmouth M.B.	*Monm.*	6,111	5,470
*Montgomery M.B.	*Montg.*	1,194	1,098
†Morecambe	*Lanc.*	3,931	6,476
Morley M.B.	*Yks(W.R.)*	17,267	21,068
†Morpeth M.B.	*Nthmb.*	4,968	5,219
†Mossley M.B.	*Lanc.*	13,850	14,162
Moss Side	*Lanc.*	18,131	23,833
Mottram-in-Longdendale	*Chesh.*	2,913	3,270

Urban Sanitary District.	Administrative County.	Population Enumerated. 1881.	1891.
Mountain Ash	*Glam.*	10,295	17,590
Much Woolton	*Lanc.*	4,541	4,545
Mytholmroyd	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,499	4,388
Nantwich	*Chesh.*	7,495	7,412
*Nantyglo and Blaina	*Monm.*	9,267	12,410
Neath M.B.	*Glam.*	10,409	11,113
Nelson M.B.	*Lanc.*	10,381	22,700
Neston and Parkgate	*Chesh.*	3,396	3,577
Nether Thong	*Yks(W.R.)*	936	965
Newark-on-Trent M.B.	*Notts.*	14,018	14,457
Newbiggin-by-the-Sea	*Nthmb.*	1,388	1,579
Newbold and Dunston	*Derby.*	4,769	5,192
Newbury M.B.	*Berks.*	10,144	11,002
Newcastle-on-Tyne M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	145,359	186,300
Newcastle-under-Lyme M.B.	*Staff.*	17,508	18,452
*Newhaven	*E. Sussex.*	4,421	4,955
New Malden	*Surrey.*	2,538	3,437
Newmarket	*West Suff.*	5,093	6,213
New Mills	*Derby.*	6,552	6,661
Newnham	*Glouc.*	1,455	1,401
†Newport M.B.	*Monm.*	38,469	54,787
Newport, I. of W. M.B.	*Hants.*	9,357	10,216
Newport	*Salop.*	3,044	2,675
New Quay	*Card.*	1,325	1,286
Newquay	*Cornw.*	1,600	1,891
*New Romney M.B.	*Kent.*	1,007	1,366
New Shoreham. (*See* Shoreham, New.)			
New Sleaford. (*See* Sleaford, New.)			
Newton-in-Makerfield	*Lanc.*	10,580	12,861
Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn	*Montg.*	7,170	6,610
Norden	*Lanc.*	4,043	3,955
†Normanby	*Yks (N.R.)*	7,714	9,109
Normanton	*Yks(W.R.)*	8,038	10,234
Northallerton	*Yks (N.R.)*	3,692	3,802
Northam	*Devon.*	4,454	5,043
Northampton M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	51,881	61,012
North Bierley	*Yks(W.R.)*	20,935	22,178
North Darley	*Derby.*	1,848	2,179
Northfleet	*Kent.*	8,790	11,717
Northowram	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,294	3,014
North Walsham	*Norf.*	3,234	3,612
Northwich	*Chesh.*	12,246	14,914
*Norton	*Yks (E.R.*	3,482	3,683
Norwich M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	87,842	100,970
*Norwood (*See* Southall, Norwood.)			
Nottingham M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	186,575	213,877
Nuneaton	*Warw.*	8,470	11,580
Oakworth	*Yks(W.R.)*	5,762	5,880
*Ogmore and Garw	*Glam.*	6,894	13,800
Okehampton M.B.	*Devon.*	1,695	1,879
Oldbury	*Worc.*	18,937	20,370
Oldham M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	111,343	131,463
Ormesby	*Yks (N.R.)*	7,719	8,633
Ormskirk	*Lanc*	6,651	6,298
Orrell	*Lanc.*	4,299	4,914
‡Ossett M.B.	*Yks(W.R.)*	10,957	10,984
Oswaldtwistle	*Lanc.*	12,206	13,296
Oswestry M.B.	*Salop.*	7,847	8,496
Otley	*Yks(W.R.)*	6,806	7,838
Ottery St. Mary	*Devon.*	3,973	3,855
Oundle	*Nthptn.*	2,890	2,667
*Ovenden	*Yks(W.R.)*	7,487	
Over Darwen. (*See* Darwen.)			
Oxenhope	*Yks(W.R.)*	2,443	2,475
†Oxford M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	40,872	45,742
Oystermouth	*Glam.*	3,487	3,675
Padiham and Hapton	*Lanc.*	8,974	11,301
Padstow	*Cornw.*	1,749	1,546
Paignton	*Devon.*	4,613	6,783
†Panteg	*Monm.*	5,539	6,479
*Paul	*Cornw.*	6,005	5,977
Pemberton	*Lanc.*	13,762	18,400
Pembroke M.B.	*Pemb.*	14,156	14,978
Penarth	*Glam.*	6,228	12,424
Penistone	*Yks(W.R.)*	2,254	2,553
‡Penmaenmawr	*Carn.*	2,122	2,710
Penrith	*Cumb.*	9,268	8,981
Penryn M.B.	*Cornw.*	3,466	3,256
Penzance M.B.	*Cornw.*	12,409	12,432
Peterborough M.B.	*Soke of Peterboro'*	21,228	25,171
Phillack	*Cornw.*	3,643	3,979
†Pickering	*Yks (N.R.)*	3,931	3,676
Plymouth M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	73,858	84,248
Pontefract M.B.	*Yks(W.R.)*	8,798	9,702
Pontypool	*Monm.*	5,244	5,842
Pontypridd	*Glam.*	12,317	19,969
Poole M.B.	*Dorset.*	12,310	15,438
Portishead	*Som.*		
Portland	*Dorset.*	10,061	9,443
Portsmouth M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	127,989	159,251
Poulton Bare and Torrisholme. (*See* Morecambe.)			
Prescot	*Lanc.*	6,419	6,745
*Presteigne	*Radnor.*	1,491	1,360
†Preston M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	96,537	107,573
Prestwich	*Lanc.*	8,627	10,485
Pudsey	*Yks(W.R.)*	12,314	13,444
Pwllheli M.B.	*Carn.*	3,242	3,231
Quarry Bank	*Staff.*	6,238	6,732
*Queenborough M.B.	*Kent.*	982	1,050
Queensbury	*Yks(W.R.)*	6,824	6,740
Quickmere (Middle Div.)	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,660	3,630
Quorndon	*Leic.*	1,816	1,888
Radcliffe	*Lanc.*	16,267	20,015
Radstock	*Som.*	3,074	3,438
Rainford	*Lanc.*	3,745	3,472
†Ramsbottom	*Lanc.*	16,150	16,726
Ramsey	*Hunts.*	4,617	4,684
Ramsgate M.B.	*Kent.*	22,683	24,733
Rastrick	*Yks(W.R.)*	8,039	9,279
Ravensthorpe	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,364	5,134
Rawdon	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,407	3,077
†Rawmarsh	*Yks(W.R.)*	9,823	11,983
†Rawtenstall M.B.	*Lanc.*	28,913	29,507
†Reading M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	49,117	60,054
Redcar	*Yks (N.R.)*	2,458	2,818
*Reddish	*Lanc.*	5,557	6,854
Redditch	*Worc.*	9,961	11,295
Redruth	*Cornw.*	9,335	10,324
Reigate M.B.	*Surrey.*	18,665	22,646
Rhyl	*Flint.*	6,029	6,491
Rhymney	*Monm.*	8,663	7,733
Richmond M.B.	*Surrey.*	19,066	22,684
Richmond M.B.	*Yks (N.R.)*	4,502	4,216
Ripley	*Derby.*	6,087	6,813
Ripon M.B.	*Yks(W.R.)*	7,390	7,511
†Risca	*Monm.*	5,556	7,783
*Rishton	*Lanc.*	4,055	6,010
Rishworth	*Yks(W.R.)*	1,110	982
Rochdale M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	68,866	71,401
Rochester M.B.	*Kent.*	21,307	26,290

Urban Sanitary District.	Administrative County.	Population Enumerated. 1881.	1891.
Romford	*Essex.*	7,176	8,733
Romney, New (*See* N. Romney)			
Romsey M.B.	*Hants.*	4,204	4,276
Ross	*Heref.*	3,724	3,575
Rotherham M.B.	*Yks (W.R.)*	34,782	42,061
†Rothwell	*Yks (W.R.)*	5,143	6,205
Rothwell	*Nthptn.*	2,755	3,378
Rowley Regis	*Staff.*	27,385	30,791
Roxby-cum-Risby	*Linc. (Lindsey)*	417	392
†Royal Leamington Spa M.B.	*Warw.*	25,856	26,930
Royton	*Lanc.*	11,433	13,395
Rugby	*Warw.*	9,891	11,262
Rugeley	*Staff.*	4,249	4,181
Runcorn	*Chesh.*	15,126	20,050
*Rushden	*Nthptn.*	3,657	7,443
Ruskington	*Linc. (Kesteven).*	1,191	1,082
Ruthin M.B.	*Denb.*	3,033	2,760
Ryde M.B.	*I. of Wight*	11,461	10,952
Rye M.B.	*E. Sussex.*	4,224	3,871
Ryton	*Durh.*	4,568	5,553
Saffron Walden M.B.	*Essex.*	6,060	6,104
St. Albans M.B.	*Herts.*	10,931	12,898
St. Annes-on-the-Sea	*Lanc.*	1,179	2,588
St. Austell	*Cornw.*	3,582	3,477
St. George	*Glouc.*	26,433	36,718
St. Helens	*I. of Wight*	4,210	4,469
St. Helens M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	57,403	71,288
St. Ives M.B.	*Cornw.*	6,445	6,094
St. Ives M.B.	*Hunts.*	3,038	3,037
St. Mary Church	*Devon.*	5,759	6,653
St. Neots	*Hunts.*	4,261	4,077
†St. Thomas-the-Apostle	*Devon.*	6,115	8,245
Salcombe	*Devon.*	1,826	1,593
Sale	*Chesh.*	7,915	9,644
Salford M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	176,235	198,139
Salisbury M.B.	*Wilts.*	14,792	15,533
*Saltash M.B.	*Cornw.*	2,563	2,745
Saltburn-by-the-Sea	*Yks.(N.R.)*	1,646	2,232
*Saltley	*Warw.*	6,422	
Sandal Magna	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,264	5,082
Sandbach	*Chesh.*	5,493	5,824
Sandgate ‖	*Kent.*	1,669	1,756
Sandown	*I. of Wight*	3,120	3,582
Sandwich	*Kent.*	2,846	2,796
Scammonden	*Yks(W.R.)*	607	453
Scarborough M.B.	*Yks.(N.R.)*	30,504	33,776
Scholes	*Yks(W.R.)*	1,182	1,249
*Scunthorpe	*Linc. (Lindsey)*	2,126	3,481
*Seaford	*East Sussex.*	1,887	2,425
‡Seaham Harbour (Dawdon)	*Durham.*	7,714	9,044
Seaton	*Devon.*	1,221	1,293
‡Sedgley	*Staff.*	14,874	14,961
Seghill	*Ntbmb.*	2,131	2,269
†Selby	*Yks(W.R.)*	6,057	6,022
Sevenoaks	*Kent.*	6,296	7,610
Shaftesbury M.B.	*Dorset.*	2,312	2,122
Shanklin	*I. of Wight*	2,740	3,277
*Sheepshed	*Leic.*	4,437	4,414
Sheerness	*Kent.*	14,286	14,492
Sheffield M.B.	*Co. Boro' (W.R.)*	284,508	324,243
Shelf	*Yks(W.R.)*	2,754	2,612
Shelley	*Yks(W.R.)*	1,687	1,599
Shepley	*Yks(W.R.)*	1,593	1,726
†Shepton Mallet	*Som.*	5,333	5,500
Sherborne	*Dorset.*	5,053	5,001
Shildon and East Thickley	*Durh.*	8,704	9,537
Shipley	*Yks(W.R.)*	21,825	23,387
†Shirley and Freemantle	*Hants.*	12,939	15,898
‡Shoreham, New	*W. Sussex.*	3,505	3,393
Short Heath	*Staff.*	2,394	2,514
Shrewsbury M.B.	*Salop.*	26,481	26,967
Sidmouth	*Devon.*	3,475	3,758
Silsden	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,329	3,866
Sittingbourne	*Kent.*	7,856	8,302
*Skegness	*Linc. (Lindsey)*	1,338	1,488
Skelmanthorpe	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,120	3,392
Skelmersdale	*Lanc.*	5,707	6,627
†‡Skelton and Brotton	*Yks (N.R.)*	13,558	11,842
Skipton	*Yks(W.R.)*	9,091	10,376
Slaithwaite	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,882	4,570
Sleaford, New	*Linc. (Kesteven)*	4,965	4,655
Slough	*Bucks.*	5,095	5,426
Smallthorne	*Staff.*	4,615	5,276
Smethwick	*Staff.*	25,084	36,170
Soothill, Nether	*Yks(W.R.)*	5,240	5,645
Soothill, Upper	*Yks(W.R.)*	5,155	5,848
*Southall, Norwood	*Mddlx.*	6,681	7,627
Southampton M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	60,051	65,325
†South Blyth	*Nthmb.*	2,831	3,728
†Southborough	*Kent.*	4,059	5,418
South Cave and Wallingfen	*Yks(E.R.)*	2,065	1,624
South Crosland	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,048	3,078
South Darley	*Derby.*	679	754
Southend	*Essex.*	7,979	12,333
†Southgate	*Mddlx.*	8,289	10,976
†South Gosforth	*Nthmb.*	4,126	6,674
South Hornsey	*Mddlx.*	14,593	16,892
South Molton M.B.	*Devon.*	3,340	3,126
Southowram	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,036	3,058
†Southport M.B.	*Lanc.*	32,206	41,406
South Shields M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	56,875	78,391
†Southwick	*Durh.*	8,103	10,226
Southwold M.B.	*East Suff.*	2,107	2,311
Sowerby	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,325	4,051
Sowerby Bridge	*Yks(W.R.)*	8,724	10,409
Soyland	*Yks(W.R.)*	3,467	3,308
†Spalding	*Linc. (Holland).*	9,218	9,014
Spennymoor	*Durh.*	5,917	6,041
Stafford M.B.	*Staff.*	19,977	20,270
Staines	*Mddlx.*	4,628	5,060
Stainland-with-Old Lindley	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,933	5,002
†Stalybridge M.B.	*Chesh.*	25,977	26,783
Stamford M.B.	*Linc. (Kesteven.)*	8,773	8,358
Standish-with-Langtree	*Lanc.*	4,261	5,416
Stratford-on-Avon M.B.	*Warw.*	8,054	8,318
Sutton Bridge	*Linc. (Holland)*	2,207	2,004
Stanhope	*Durh.*	1,840	1,864
Stanley	*Durh.*	4,928	7,614

‖ The Sandgate Urban District includes part of the Municipal Borough of Folkestone.

Urban Sanitary District.	Administrative County.	Population Enumerated. 1881.	1891.
Stapleton	*Glouc.*	10,833	10,333
Stevenage	*Herts.*	3,116	3,309
Stockport M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	59,553	70,263
Stocksbridge	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,660	5,727
††Stockton-on-Tees	*Durh.*	41,660	49,708
Stoke-upon-Trent M.B.	*Staff.*	19,261	24,027
Stone	*Staff.*	5,669	5,754
Stourbridge	*Worc.*	9,757	9,386
‡Stourport	*Worc.*	3,358	3,504
Stowmarket	*East Suf.*	4,052	4,339
Stow-on-the-Wold	*Glouc.*	1,636	1,525
Street	*Som.*	2,514	3,535
†Stretford	*Lanc.*	19,018	21,751
†Stroud	*Glouc.*	9,090	9,818
Sudbury M.B.	*West Suff.*	6,584	7,059
Sunderland M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	116,526	131,015
Surbiton	*Surrey*	9,406	10,052
*Sutton	*Surrey*	10,334	13,997
*Sutton Coldfield M.B.	*Warw.*	7,737	8,685
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	*Notts*	8,523	10,562
Swadlincote	*Derby*	2,982	3,743
Swaffham	*Norf.*	3,643	3,636
Swanage	*Dorset*	2,357	2,674
†Swansea M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	76,430	90,349
Swindon, New Town	*Wilts*	17,678	27,295
Swindon, Old	*Wilts*	4,696	5,545
†Swinton	*Yks.(W.R)*	7,963	9,705
Swinton & Pendlebury	*Lanc.*	18,107	21,637
†Tamworth M.B.	*Staff.*	5,778	6,614
Tarporley	*Chesh.*	2,669	2,702
Taunton M.B.	*Som.*	16,614	18,026
Teddington	*Mddlx.*	6,599	10,052
†Teignmouth	*Devon*	8,496	8,292
Tenby M.B.	*Pemb.*	4,750	4,542
Tenterden M.B.	*Kent*	3,620	3,429
Tetbury	*Glouc.*	2,419	2,173
*Tettenhall	*Staff.*	4,636	5,145
Tewkesbury M.B.	*Glouc.*	5,100	5,269
Thame	*Oxon*	3,267	3,334
Thetford M.B.	*Norf.*	4,032	4,247
Thornaby-on-Tees	*Yks.(N.R.)*	10,852	15,637
Thornhill	*Yks.(W.R)*	8,843	9,606
Thornton	*Yks.(W.R)*	6,084	5,680
Thurlstone	*Yks.(W.R)*	2,851	2,735
Thurmaston	*Leic.*	1,545	1,681
Thurstonland	*Yks.(W.R)*	997	933
Tickhill	*Yks.(W.R)*	1,684	1,450
Tipton	*Staff.*	30,013	29,314
Tiverton M.B.	*Devon*	10,462	10,892
Todmorden	*Yks.(W.R)*	23,862	24,725
Tonbridge	*Kent*	9,317	10,117
Tong	*Yks. (W.R)*	5,591	6,899
Torquay	*Devon.*	24,767	25,534
Torrington, Great M.B.	*Devon.*	3,445	3,436
Totnes M.B.	*Devon.*	4,089	4,016
Tottenham	*Mddlx.*	36,574	71,343
Tow Law	*Durh.*	5,005	4,554
Towyn	*Merion.*	3,365	3,257
Toxteth Park	*Lanc.*	10,368	21,046
Trawden	*Lanc.*	2,164	2,354
Tredegar	*Monm.*	18,771	17,341
Tring	*Herts.*	4,354	4,525
Trowbridge	*Wilts.*	11,040	11,717
Truro M.B.	*Cornw.*	10,619	11,131
Tunbridge (See Tonbridge.)			
†Tunbridge Wells M.B.	*Kent*	24,119	27,895
Tunstall	*Staff.*	14,244	15,730
Turton	*Lanc.*	5,653	6,354
Twickenham	*Mddlx.*	12,479	16,027
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley	*Lanc.*	9,954	12,891
Tynemouth M.B.	*Nthmb.*	44,118	46,588
Uckfield	*E. Sussex*	2,146	2,497
Ulverston	*Lanc.*	10,008	10,015
Upholland	*Lanc.*	4,435	4,443
Upper Llanfrechfa. (See Llanfrecha, Upper.)			
Upper Mill	*Yks.(W.R)*	1,384	1,609
*Upper Sedgley. (See Sedgley.)			
Usk	*Monm.*	1,470	1,417
Uxbridge	*Mddlx.*	7,669	8,206
Ventnor	*I. of Wight*	5,504	5,817
Wakefield M.B.	*Yks.(W.R)*	30,854	33,146
Walker	*Nthmb.*	9,527	11,341
Wallasey	*Chesh.*	21,192	33,229
Wallingford M.B.	*Berks*	2,803	2,989
Wallsend	*Nthmb.*	6,351	11,257
Walmer	*Kent*	4,309	4,565
†Walsall M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	59,402	71,789
Walsoken	*Norf.*	2,697	2,771
Waltham Holy Cross	*Essex*	5,368	6,066
Walthamstow	*Essex*	21,715	46,346
Walton-le-Dale	*Lanc.*	9,286	10,556
Walton-on-the-Hill	*Lanc.*	18,536	40,304
Walton-on-the-Naze	*Essex*	1,371	1,586
†Wanstead	*Essex*	5,404	7,092
Wantage	*Berks*	3,488	3,669
Ware	*Herts*	5,277	5,256
Wareham M.B.	*Dorset*	2,112	2,141
Warley	*Yks.(W.R)*	3,211	2,912
†Warminster	*Wilts*	5,663	5,563
Warrington M.B.	*Lanc.*	42,552	52,743
Warsop	*Notts*	1,329	1,467
Warwick M.B.	*Warw.*	11,784	11,903
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	*Lanc.*	9,118	17,225
Watford	*Herts*	12,162	16,826
Wath-upon-Dearne	*Yks.(W.R)*	5,491	7,043
Wavertree	*Lanc.*	11,097	13,764
Wednesbury M.B.	*Staff.*	24,566	25,347
Wednesfield	*Staff.*	4,556	4,949
Wellingborough	*Nthptn.*	13,794	15,068
Wellington	*Salop*	6,217	5,909
Wellington	*Som.*	6,360	6,808
Wells	*Nor.*	2,645	2,555
Wells M.B.	*Som.*	4,634	4,822
Welshpool M.B.	*Montg.*	7,107	6,501
*Wenlock M.B.	*Salop*	17,557	15,703
West Bromwich M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	56,295	59,474
Westbury-on-Severn	*Glouc.*	2,262	2,005
†West Cowes	*I. of Wight*	6,772	7,690
West Derby	*Lanc.*	33,614	38,290
West Ham M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	128,953	204,903
†West Hartlepool M.B.	*Durh.*	29,448	42,710
Westhoughton	*Lanc.*	9,197	11,077
*West Kirby & Hoylake	*Chesh.*	3,681	6,545
†Weston-super-Mare	*Som.*	13,037	15,864
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis M.B.	*Dorset.*	13,715	13,866
Wheatley	*Oxon.*	1,020	920
Whickham	*Durh.*	7,976	9,174
Whitby	*Yks.(N.R.)*	14,086	13,075
Whitchurch and Dodington	*Shrop.*	3,756	4,062
Whitefield	*Lanc.*	9,516	10,781
Whitehaven	*Cumb.*	19,295	18,038
Whitley & Monkseaton	*Nthmb.*	1,800	3,00
Whitley, Upper	*Yks(W.R.)*	909	844
Whittington	*Derby.*	7,271	8,798

Urban Sanitary District.	Administrative County.	Population Enumerated. 1881.	1891.
Whittlesey	*I. of Ely.*	3,682	3,556
Whitwick	*Leic.*	3,881	4,564
Whitwood	*Yks(W.R.)*	4,102	4,806
Whitworth	*Lanc.*	11,892	9,766
Widnes	*Lanc.*	24,935	30,011
Wigan M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	48,194	55,013
Wigton	*Cumb.*	3,948	3,965
Willenhall	*Staff.*	16,067	16,852
Willesden	*Mddlsex.*	27,613	61,265
*Willington	*Durham.*	7,238	7,804
Willington Quay	*N'thmb.*	4,974	6,383
Wilmslow	*Chesh.*	5,664	6,344
Wilsden	*Yks(W.R.)*	2,966	2,764
†Wilton M.B.	*Witts.*	2,177	2,120
Wimbledon	*Surrey.*	15,950	25,761
Wimborne Minster	*Dorset.*		
Winchester M.B.	*Hants.*	17,780	19,073
Windermere	*Westm.*	1,269	1,504
*Windhill	*Yks(W.R.)*	6,732	
Windsor, New M.B.	*Berks.*	12,273	12,327
Winsford	*Chesh.*	10,041	10,440
Winterton	*Linc. (Lindsey.)*	1,601	1,400
Wirksworth	*Derby.*	3,678	3,725
Wisbech M.B.	*I. of Ely.*	9,249	9,395
Witham	*Essex.*	2,966	3,444
Withington	*Lanc.*	17,109	25,729
Witney	*Oxon.*	3,017	3,110
Wiveliscombe	*Som.*	1,624	1,428
Wokingham M.B.	*Berks.*	3,099	3,254
Wolborough	*Devon.*	7,662	8,525
Wolverhampton M.B.	*Co. Boro'.*	75,766	82,662
Wombwell	*Yks(W.R.)*	8,451	10,942
†Woodford	*Essex.*	7,154	11,024
*Wood Green	*Mddlsex.*	9,382	25,830
*Woodstock M.B.	*Oxon.*	1,649	1,628
Woolwich ‖	*London*	—	—
†Worcester M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	40,354	42,908
†Workington M.B.	*Cumb.*	14,109	23,490
Worksop	*Notts.*	11,625	12,734
Worsborough	*Yks. (W.R)*	8,443	9,905
†Worthing M.B	*W. Sussex*	11,821	16,606
Wrexham M.B.	*Denb.*	10,978	12,552
Wrotham	*Kent*	3,296	3,437
Wuerdle and Wardle	*Lanc.*	4,640	3,952
*Wych, Worc. (See Droitwich.)			
Wycombe, Bucks. (See Chepping Wycombe.)			
Yarmouth, Great. (See Great Yarmouth.)			
Yeadon	*Yks. (W.R)*	6,534	7,396
Yeardsley-cum-Whaley	*Chesh.*	1,272	1,235
Yeovil M.B.	*Som.*	8,479	9,648
Ynyscynhaiarn	*Carn.*	5,506	5,224
†York M.B.	*Co. Boro'*	61,789	67,004
Ystradyfodwg	*Glam.*	55,632	88,351

‖ Woolwich is excluded as forming part of the Metropolis.

The urban population, excluding all urban sanitary districts with less than 10,000 inhabitants, consisted of 17,926,210 persons in 1891, while the population of the same area was only 15,382,403 in 1881; so that the urban population, as thus measured, had grown by 16·54 per cent in the course of the decennium; while the population of the remaining areas, namely, all the rural sanitary districts and the urban districts with less than 10,000 inhabitants, had increased from 10,592,036 to 11,076,315, or by 4·57 per cent.

If, on the other hand, the line separating urban and rural be drawn at 5,000 instead of 10,000, the urban population will be found to have increased from 17,029,393 in 1881 to 19,763,264 in 1891, or by 16·05 per cent, while the remaining population will have grown from 8,945,046 to 9,239,261, or by 3·29 per cent.

If, lastly, the line of demarcation be made to coincide with the technical division into urban and rural sanitary districts, the population of the former areas will have grown, as already shown, from 18,101,737 to 20,895,504, or by 15·4 per cent; while the population of the remainder will have grown by only 2·98 per cent, namely, from 7,872,702 in 1881 to 8,107,021 in 1891.

Thus, whatever be the line of separation selected, the rural population is found to have increased, though in much smaller proportion than has the urban. There has been no depopulation, therefore, of the aggregate rural area, though there has been loss of population in many parts of it.

The following are the counties that show a decrease in their rural population—meaning by that the inhabitants of the rural sanitary districts and of the urban districts with less than 10,000 population:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Montgomeryshire	11·68	Rutlandshire	3·84
Cardiganshire	9·20	Cornwall	3·76
Radnorshire	7·58	Pembrokeshire	3·59
Flintshire	7·01	Brecknockshire	3·44
Merionethshire	5·81	Anglesey	2·57
Huntingdonshire	5·51	Bedfordshire	2·55
Herefordshire	5·18	East Riding of Yorkshire	2·41
North Riding of Yorkshire	4·62	Wiltshire	2·14
Shropshire	4·39	Norfolk	0·68
Lincolnshire	4·29	Suffolk	0·56

Population of Scotland enumerated in Civil Counties in 1801, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891.

Divisions and Counties.	1801.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
I.—NORTHERN.									
1 Shetland ..	22,379	23,145	29,392	30,558	31,078	31,670	31,608	29,705	28,711
2 Orkney	24,445	26,979	28,847	30,507	31,455	32,395	31,274	32,044	30,453
3 Caithness ..	22,609	29,181	34,529	36,343	38,709	41,111	39,992	38,865	37,177
4 Sutherland-	23,117	23,340	25,518	24,782	25,793	25,246	24,317	23,370	21,896
II.—NORTH-W.									
5 Ross and Cromarty..	56,318	68,762	74,820	78,685	82,707	81,406	80,955	78,547	77,810
6 Inverness ..	72,672	89,961	94,797	97,799	96,500	88,261	87,531	90,454	89,317
III.—NORTH-E.									
7 Nairn	8,322	9,268	9,354	9,217	9,956	10,065	10,225	10,455	10,019
8 Elgin (or Moray)....	27,760	31,398	34,498	35,012	38,959	43,322	43,612	43,788	43,453
9 Banff	37,216	43,663	48,337	49,679	54,171	59,215	62,023	62,736	64,190
10 Aberdeen ..	121,065	155,049	177,657	192,387	212,032	221,569	244,603	267,990	281,332
11 Kincardine.	26,349	29,118	31,431	33,075	34,598	34,466	34,630	34,464	35,647
IV.—EAST-MID.									
12 Forfar	99,053	113,355	139,606	170,453	191,264	204,425	237,567	266,360	277,773
13 Perth	125,583	138,247	142,166	137,457	138,660	133,500	127,768	129,007	126,199
14 Fife	93,743	114,556	128,839	140,140	153,546	154,770	160,735	171,931	187,346
15 Kinross	6,725	7,762	9,072	8,763	8,924	7,977	7,198	6,697	6,280
16 Clackmannan	10,858	13,263	14,729	19,155	22,951	21,450	23,747	25,680	28,432
V.—WEST-MID.									
17 Stirling	50,825	65,376	72,621	82,057	86,237	91,926	98,218	112,443	125,608
18 Dumbarton..	20,710	27,317	33,211	44,296	45,103	52,084	58,857	75,333	94,495
19 Argyll	81,277	97,316	100,973	97,371	89,298	79,724	75,679	76,468	75,003
20 Bute.....	11,791	13,797	14,151	15,740	16,608	16,331	16,977	17,657	18,404
VI.—SOUTH-W.									
21 Renfrew ..	78,501	112,175	133,443	155,072	161,091	177,561	216,947	263,374	290,798
22 Ayr	84,207	127,299	145,055	164,356	189,858	198,971	200,809	217,519	226,283
23 Lanark	147,692	244,387	316,819	426,972	530,169	631,566	765,339	904,412	1,046,040
VII.—SOUTH-E.									
24 Linlithgow.	17,844	22,685	23,291	26,872	30,135	38,645	40,965	43,510	52,803
25 Edinburgh. .	122,597	191,514	219,345	225,454	259,435	273,997	328,379	389,164	434,159
26 Haddington.	29,986	35,127	36,145	35,886	36,386	37,634	37,771	38,502	37,485
27 Berwick....	30,206	33,385	34,048	34,438	36,297	36,613	36,486	35,392	32,406
28 Peebles	8,735	10,046	10,578	10,499	10,738	11,408	12,330	13,822	14,761
29 Selkirk	5,388	6,637	6,833	7,990	9,809	10,449	18,572	25,564	27,353
VIII.—SOUTHERN.									
30 Roxburgh ..	33,721	40,892	43,663	46,025	51,642	54,119	49,407	53,442	53,741
31 Dumfries ..	54,597	70,878	73,770	72,830	78,123	75,878	74,808	76,140	74,221
32 Kirkcud....	29,211	38,903	40,590	41,119	43,121	42,495	41,359	42,127	39,985
33 Wigtown....	22,918	33,240	36,258	39,195	43,389	42,095	38,830	38,611	36,062
SCOTLAND ..	1,608,420	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,025,647

Note.—The above numbers include the Military in 1841, and both Military and Persons on board the Shipping in Scottish Harbours and Waters in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891.

The increase of population in Selkirk and decrease in Roxburgh at 1871 arose from the removing, by Act of Parliament, of the part of the burgh of Galashiels in the latter county to the former.

The following 16 Counties have DECREASED in Population.

County.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.
Shetland	29,705	28,711	994	3·35
Orkney	32,044	30,453	1,591	4·96
Caithness	38,865	37,177	1,688	4·34
Sutherland	23,370	21,896	1,474	6·31
Ross & Cromarty..	78,547	77,810	737	0·94
Inverness	90,454	89,317	1,137	1·26
Nairn..... ..	10,455	10,019	436	4·17
Elgin	43,788	43,453	335	0·76
Perth	129,007	126,199	2,808	2·17
Kinross	6,697	6,280	417	6·23
Argyll	76,468	75,003	1,465	1·91
Haddington	38,502	37,485	1,017	2·64
Berwick	35,392	32,406	2,986	8·44
Dumfries	76,140	74,221	1,919	2·52
Kirkcudbright ..	42,127	39,985	2,142	5·08
Wigtown.....	38,611	36,062	2,549	6·60

The following 17 Counties have INCREASED in Population.

County.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Inc.	Do.per cent.
Banff	62,736	64,190	1,454	2·25
Aberdeen.....	267,990	281,332	13,342	4·98
Kincardine	34,464	35,647	1,183	3·43
Forfar	266,360	277,773	11,413	4·28
Fife	171,931	187,346	15,415	8·96
Clackmannan ..	25,680	28,432	2,752	10·72
Stirling.....	112,443	125,608	13,165	11·71
Dumbarton	75,333	94,495	19,162	25·44
Bute	17,657	18,404	747	4·23
Renfrew	263,374	290,798	27,424	10·41
Ayr.....	217,519	226,283	8,764	4·03
Lanark	904,412	1,046,040	141,628	15·66
Linlithgow ..	43,510	52,808	9,298	21·37
Edinburgh ..	389,164	434,159	44,995	11·56
Peebles.....	13,822	14,761	939	6·79
Selkirk	25,564	27,353	1,789	7·00
Roxburgh....	53,442	53,741	299	0·56

Grouping of Population.

In Scotland, as in England, we find the population leaving the country and crowding into the towns. Counting a village as having a population of from 300 to 2,000, and towns as having over 2,000 population we have:—

Group.	Total Population. 1881.	Total Population. 1891.	Increase + or Decrease −	Percentage to Total Population. 1881.	Percentage to Total Population. 1891.	Proportion of Sexes in 1891. Males.	Females.	Females to every 100 Males.
Towns.....	2,306,852	2,631,298	+324,446	61·75	65·39	1,255,558	1,375,740	109·57
Villages	447,884	465,836	+ 17,952	11·99	11·57	227,934	237·902	104·37
Rural Districts	980,837	928,513	− 52,324	26·26	23·06	459,225	469,288	102·19
Total	3,735,573	4,025,647	+290,074	100·00	100·00	1,942,717	2,082,930	107·2

Sexes of the Population.

This ratio is the lowest that has yet been experienced since 1801, and the decline has been almost a regular one from Census to Census. The highest rate was that of 118·5 females to every 100 males at 1811, that at the first Census being somewhat under 117·6.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Females to every 100 Males.
1801	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	117·6
1811	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	118·5
1821	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	112·8
1831	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	112·1
1841	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	110·9
1851	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	110·0
1861	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	111·2
1871	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	109·6
1881	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	107·6
1891	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	107·2

The rate of increase of males and females throughout Scotland is found at 1891 to be lower than at any previous Census, with the single exception of that for the decennial period, 1851 to 1861. The rate of increase of the males between 1881 and 1891 is 7·96 per cent, that of the females 7·58 per cent.

In the Counties, the proportion of females to males varies much. In three, upon this occasion, to every 100 males there is a smaller number of females, viz., in Stirling, where the proportion is 99·19; in Lanark, 99·94; and in Linlithgow, 88·96. The latter county has at the last four Censuses shown the disparity between the sexes to have been of this nature, which, upon the present occasion, is more marked than at any of the former. At Census 1861 it was 94·4 females to every 100 males; at 1871 it was 96·4 females per 100 males; at 1881 it was 91·29 females per 100 males; and at 1891, as just stated, it had declined to 88·96 females to every 100 males. Four counties had fewer than 105·00 females living to every 100 males; Dumbarton, with 101·35 females to every 100 males; Kincardine, with 102·49; Ayr, with 103·88; and Argyll, with 103·97. Those counties in which the preponderance of females over males is most marked are Shetland, where no fewer than 135·53 females were enumerated to every 100 males; Bute, with 124·14 females to every 100 males; and Forfar, with 121·50 females to every 100 males. In eighteen counties there were from 110 to 115 females for every 100 males—viz., Aberdeen, 110·17; Fife, 110·18; Renfrew, 110·32; Sutherland, 110·64; Edinburgh, 111·07; Ross and Cromarty, 111·08; Perth, 111·20; Kirkcudbright, 111·54; Kinross, 111·88; Wigtown, 112·43; Dumfries, 112·76; Caithness, 112·78; Orkney, 112·99; Elgin, 113·20; Peebles, 113·52; Nairn, 113·94; Selkirk, 114·65; Roxburg, 114·88. Five counties had from 105 to 110 females living for every 100 males—viz., Haddington, 105·61; Inverness, 106·97; Clackmannan, 107·87; Banff, 108·76; and Berwick, 109·83.

Families, Houses, Rooms, and Proportion of Persons to each in 1881 and 1891.

	1881.								
	Number.				Proportion.				
	Total Populat'n	Families.	Inhabited Houses.	Rooms.	Persons to a Family.	Famil's to a House.	Persons to a House.	Persons to a Room.	Rooms to a House.
Towns	2,306,852	513,220	457,334	1,371,634	4·49	1·12	5·04	1·68	3·00
Villages	447,884	101,154	90,637	269,362	4·43	1·12	4·94	1·66	2·97
Rural	980,837	188,338	191,034	702,153	4·94	1·04	5·13	1·40	3·67
Scotland	3,735,573	812,712	739,005	2,343,149	4·60	1·10	5·05	1·59	3·17

	1891.								
	Number.				Proportion.				
	Total Populat'n	Families.	Inhabited Houses.	Rooms.	Persons to a Family.	Famil's to a House.	Persons to a House.	Persons to a Room.	Rooms to a House.
Towns	2,631,298	581,504	536,800	1,624,129	4·52	1·08	4·90	1·62	3·03
Villages	465,836	104,669	97,086	300,263	4·45	1·08	4·80	1·55	3·09
Rural	928,513	189,916	183,682	724,794	4·89	1·03	5·05	1·28	3·95
Scotland.	4,025,647	876,089	817,568	2,649,186	4·59	1·07	4·92	1·52	3·24

Number and Percentage of Families in Houses of Different Sizes in Scotland in 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891.

Houses of	1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 Room, no window	7,964	1·20	1,515	0·21	492	0·06	398	0·04
1 Room with window	226,723	34·00	237,270	32·12	210,753	26·00	193,337	22·12
2 Rooms "	246,601	36·98	274,938	37·21	315,652	38·94	341,831	39·11
3 " "	75,933	11·38	92,892	12·57	119,528	14·74	143,386	16·41
4 " "	37,186	5·58	43,913	5·94	55,207	6·81	65,739	7·52
5 " "	19,910	2·99	23,510	3·18	29,574	3·65	35,628	4·08
6 " "	15,278	2·29	17,966	2·43	21,666	2·67	25,673	2·94
7 " "	8,820	1·32	11,003	1·49	13,540	1·67	16,482	1·89
8 " "	7,222	1·08	8,848	1·20	10,843	1·34	13,073	1·50
9 " "	4,864	0·73	6,247	0·85	7,912	0 97	9,502	1·09
10 " "	3,836	0·58	4,890	0·66	6,226	0·77	7,363	0 84
11-15 " "	8,117	1·22	10,400	1·41	13,023	1·61	14,395	1·65
16-20 " "	2,376	0·36	2,975	0·40	3,407	0·42	3,881	0·44
21-25 " "	710	0·11	917	0·12	1,034	0·13	1,298	0·14
26-30 " "	412	0·06	546	0·07	609	0·07	645	0 07
31 and above "	834	0·12	1,006	0·14	1,233	0·15	1,376	0·16
Total	666,786	100·00	738,836	100·00	810,699	100·00	874,007	100·00

Number of Rooms to each Family, specifying the Number of Persons in each Family, and the Number of Families in each Size of House.

Number of Persons in each Family	Rooms without Windows.	Number of Rooms with Windows.															
		1 Room.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-	Total.
1	134	50,603	21,732	5,670	2,424	1,137	624	298	227	136	78	133	72	53	20	31	88,422
2	87	47,742	49,864	18,135	8,497	4,344	2,866	1,639	1,140	748	496	832	195	101	62	154	136,902
3	56	32,298	53,162	21,144	9,783	5,440	3,699	2,356	1,825	1,258	981	1,471	273	88	52	98	133,984
4	45	23,980	52,105	21,433	9,789	5,224	3,768	2,304	1,874	1,366	994	1,823	329	88	27	71	125,220
5	22	16,768	48,125	20,113	8,999	4,937	3,616	2,297	1,729	1,272	963	1,901	448	111	39	65	111,405
6	19	10,726	41,286	17,604	8,042	4,415	3,141	2,043	1,601	1,195	904	1,727	426	97	46	52	93,324
7	21	6,228	31,512	14,517	6,559	3,460	2,552	1,691	1,360	976	810	1,605	411	101	38	58	71,899
8	9	3,084	21,906	11,029	4,754	2,658	2,065	1,392	1,076	827	670	1,332	373	116	49	48	51,388
9	3	1,260	12,568	6,943	3,232	1,772	1,374	974	825	639	515	1,082	366	115	43	56	31,767
10	1	471	6,012	3,867	1,859	1,061	908	644	572	431	368	817	260	96	48	57	17,472
11	1	108	2,390	1,810	974	618	508	366	348	268	228	596	211	65	36	45	8,572
12	..	43	799	698	454	274	273	221	224	157	125	368	143	49	32	59	3,919
13	..	13	243	246	189	128	130	125	111	104	89	254	93	35	33	42	1,835
14	..	6	63	75	68	63	48	59	54	42	47	117	67	34	22	43	808
15	..	1	22	34	31	32	33	23	29	21	27	75	48	19	11	34	440
16-20	..	2	29	37	54	47	44	33	34	29	34	117	85	61	39	142	787
21-25	..	2	5	10	9	9	11	4	10	6	6	22	15	10	6	58	183
26-30	..	..	5	5	3	2	7	4	16	12	9	13	11	3	7	31	128
31-	..	2	3	16	10	7	6	9	18	15	19	60	55	56	35	232	552
No. of Families.	398	193,337	341,831	143,386	65,739	35,628	25,673	16,482	13,073	9,502	7,363	14,395	3,881	1,298	645	1,376	874,007

NOTE.—This Table may be read either horizontally or vertically, according to the information wished to be derived from it. If read in horizontal columns, it exhibits the class of house which families of certain sizes occupied, and the number of such families in each sized house. Thus, if we wished to know how the 93,324 families were lodged who had each six persons in the family, by passing the eye along the horizontal column from the figure 6 to the first vertical column, which shows the number of persons in a family, we ascertain that 19 lived in rooms without windows; that 10,726 lived in single rooms; that 41,286 lived in houses of two rooms; that 17,604 lived in houses of three rooms, &c. If read in vertical columns, it shows the number of families who lived in certain sized houses—say of three rooms; and how many of these had one person, two persons, &c., to each family.

Size of Families and Housing of the People.

The Census of Scotland gives some gruesome statistics as to the housing of the people in that country. The total population in 1891 was 4,025,647. There were 874,007 families; the average number of persons to each family, 4·59; the number of families to each house, 1·07; the number of persons to a house, 4·92; the number of persons to a room, 1·52; and the number of rooms to a house, 3·24. These are averages—taking the full table we find that the 874,007 families are made up as follows :—

No. of Persons in each Family.	No. of Families
1	83,442
2	136,902
3	133,984
4	125,220
5	111,405
6	93,324
7	71,899
8	51,388
9	31,767
10	17,472
11	8,572
12	3,919
13	1,835
14	808
15	440
16-20	787
21-25	183
26-30	128
31-	552
Total	874,007

The larger class here is that of families of two persons, viz., 136,902, and of these 87 families live in houses consisting of a room without a window, 47,742 in one room, which has to act as kitchen, sitting-room, bedroom and everything, 49,864 in houses of two rooms. So here we see that of these 136,902 families of two persons, no less than 97,693, or over two-thirds of them, live in houses of either one or two rooms. The next largest class is that of families of three persons, 133,984. Of these 56 families live in rooms without a window, 32,298 in one houses; so that here we have 85,516 room, 53,162 in two-roomed families, or rather less than two-thirds of the total in this class, living in one or two-roomed houses. Of the whole 874,007 families, 535,566, or rather more than three-fifths, live in either one or two-roomed houses. Of the remaining 338,441 families, 143,386 live in three, 65,739 in four, 35,628 in five, 25,673 in six, 16,482 in seven, 13,073 in eight, 9,502 in nine, 7,363 in ten, 14,395 in 11-15, 3,881 in 16-20, 1,298 in 21-25, 645 in 26-30, and 1,376 in 31-room houses.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS for the Healthy, the Sick, Lunatics, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind; also Conventual Institutions, Military and Militia Barracks and Forts, Prisons, Reformatories, Royal Navy, Merchant Service, and Vagrants.

	Total Persons.			Inmates, &c.			Officials and Their Families.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Infirmaries for the Sick	2,944	4,091	7,035	2,684	2,330	5,014	260	1,761	2,021
Lunatic Asylums and Poorhouse Lunatic Wards	5,792	6,447	12,239	4,928	5,150	10,078	864	1,297	2,161
Prisons and Police Cells	2,627	1,253	3,880	2,085	715	2,800	542	538	1,080
Military and Militia Barracks, Castles, Forts, &c.	5,662	1,376	7,038	4,936	..	4,936	726	1,376	2,102
Poorhouses	4,811	5,377	10,188	4,559	4,922	9,481	252	455	707
Institutions for the Healthy, for Blind, Deaf & Dumb, including Convents, Reformatories, &c.	14,183	7,715	21,903	13,550	6,035	19,585	638	1,680	2,318
Royal Navy	191	7	198						
Merchant Shipping	7,747	250	7,997						
Vagrants	1,905	1,286	3,191						

IRELAND.

Number of Inhabitants (including the Army and Navy) in each County and Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891.

Provinces and Counties.	Number of Inhabitants.							
	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.		
						Total.	Males.	Females.
Province of Leinster—								
Carlow County....	86,417	68,208	57,137	51,650	46,568	40,936	20,552	20,384
Dublin ,, ...	378,559	410,919	410,252	405,262	418,410	419,216	197,409	271,807
Kildare ,, ...	115,190	96,495	90,946	83,614	75,804	70,206	38,407	31,799
Kilkenny ,, ...	202,746	159,514	124,515	109,379	99,531	87,261	43,468	43,793
King's ,, ...	147,551	112,798	90,043	75,900	72,852	65,563	33,777	31,786
Longford ,, ...	115,587	82,560	71,694	64,501	61,009	52,647	26,681	25,966
Louth Co., & Co. of Town of Drogheda	128,347	108,018	90,713	84,021	77,684	71,038	35,242	35,996
Meath County....	183,848	140,803	110,373	95,558	87,469	76,987	39,224	37,763
Queen's ,, ...	153,988	111,720	90,650	79,771	73,124	64,883	33,171	31,712
Westmeath,, ...	141,578	111,977	90,879	78,432	71,798	65,109	33,927	31,182
Wexford ,, ...	202,169	180,329	143,954	132,666	123,854	111,778	54,935	56,843
Wicklow ,, ...	126,162	98,979	86,479	78,697	70,386	62,136	31,054	31,082
Total of Leinster.	1,982,169	1,682,320	1,457,635	1,339,451	1,278,989	1,187,760	587,847	599,913
Province of Munster—								
Clare County....	286,523	212,734	166,305	147,864	141,457	124,483	63,138	61,345
Cork ,, E.R. }	858,108	653,512	366,517	343,844	326,750	438,432	219,988	218,444
,, ,, W.R. }			178,301	173,232	168,857			
Kerry ,, ...	294,095	238,619	201,800	196,586	201,039	179,136	91,017	88,119
Limerick ,, ...	331,003	262,580	217,277	191,936	180,632	158,912	78,607	80,305
Tipperary ,, N.R. }	438,152	333,650	109,220	93,617	86,331	173,188	86,807	86,381
,, ,, S.R }			139,886	123,096	113,281			
Waterford ,, ...	196,579	164,505	134,252	123,310	112,768	98,251	48,054	50,197
Total of Munster.	2,404,460	1,865,600	1,513,558	1,393,485	1,331,115	1,172,402	587,611	584,791
Province of Ulster—								
Antrim County..	355,413	352,912	368,977	404,015	421,943	471,179	221,448	249,731
Cavan ,, ..	233,024	196,315	190,086	179,260	163,177	143,289	68,370	74,919
Armagh ,, ..	243,262	174,260	153,906	140,735	129,476	111,917	56,772	55,145
Donegal ,, ..	296,540	255,237	237,395	218,334	206,035	185,635	91,478	94,157
Down ,, ..	368,184	328,860	308,913	293,449	272,107	224,008	105,334	118,674
Fermanagh ,, ..	156,852	116,441	105,768	92,794	84,879	74,170	37,344	36,826
Londonderry ,, ..	222,461	192,269	184,209	173,906	164,991	152,009	73,260	78,749
Monaghan ,, ..	200,516	141,865	126,482	114,969	102,748	86,206	42,727	43,479
Tyrone ,, ..	313,011	255,720	238,500	215,766	197,719	171,401	84,596	86,805
Total of Ulster ..	2,389,263	2,013,879	1,914,236	1,833,228	1,743,075	1,619,814	781,329	838,485
Province of Connaught—								
Galway County..	440,686	322,431	271,478	249,720	242,005	214,712	108,283	106,429
Leitrim ,, ..	155,309	111,897	104,744	95,562	90,372	78,618	39,715	38,903
Mayo ,, ..	389,262	275,008	254,796	244,768	245,212	219,034	107,498	111,536
Roscommon ,, ..	254,551	174,570	157,272	140,670	132,490	114,397	58,000	56,397
Sligo ,, ..	180,897	128,573	124,845	115,493	111,578	98,013	48,670	49,343
Total of Connaught.	1,420,705	1,012,479	913,135	846,213	821,657	724,774	362,166	362,608
Total of Ireland	8,196,597	*6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,706,162	2,317,076	2,389,086

* Including 403 seamen and others at sea.

The following tabular statement presents to view the Counties arranged in order of percentage as to Increase or Decrease between 1881 and 1891 :—

COUNTIES IN WHICH THE POPULATION HAS INCREASED.

ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.

Counties.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Amt. of Inc. Total.	Amt. of Inc. Per centage.
Antrim	421,943	428,128	6,185	1·47
Dublin	418,910	419,216	306	·07

COUNTIES IN WHICH THE POPULATION HAS DECREASED.

ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PERCENTAGE OF DECREASE.

Counties.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Amt. of Dec. Total.	Amt. of Dec. Per centage.
Monaghan	102,748	86,206	16,542	16·1
Longford	61,009	52.647	8,362	13·70
Roscommon....	132,490	114,397	18,093	13·65
Cavan.....	129,476	111,917	17,559	13·56
Tyrone	197,719	171,401	26,318	13·31
Tipperary	199,612	173,188	26,424	13·24
Leitrim	90,372	78,618	11,754	13·00

COUNTIES IN WHICH THE POPULATION HAS DECREASED—*Continued.*

Counties.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Amt. of Dec. Total.	Amt. of Dec. Per centage.
Waterford	112,768	98,251	14,517	12·87
Fermanagh	84,879	74,170	10,709	12·62
Kilkenny	99.531	87,261	12,270	12·33
Armagh.....	163,177	43,289	19,888	12·19
Sligo	111,578	98,013	13,565	12·16
Carlow	46,568	40,936	5,632	12·1
Limerick	180,632	158,912	21,720	12·02
Clare	141,457	124,483	16,974	12·00
Meath.....	87,469	76,987	10,482	11·98
Wicklow	70,386	62,136	8,250	11·72
Cork	495,607	438,432	57,175	11·54
Galway	242,005	214,712	27,293	11·28
Queen's	73,124	64,883	8,241	11·27
Kerry	201,039	179,136	21,903	10·89
Mayo	245,212	219,034	26,178	10·68
King's	72,852	65,563	7,289	10·01
Donegal.....	206,035	185,635	20,400	9·90
Wexford	123,854	111,778	12,076	9·75
Westmeath	71,798	65,109	6,689	9·32
Louth&Drogheda	77,684	71,038	6,646	8·56
Londonderry ..	164,991	152,909	12,982	7·87
Kildare	75,804	70,206	5,598	7·38
Down	272,107	267,059	5,048	1·86

Number of Males and Females in 1881 and 1891.

Ages.	Males. Number in 1881.	Males. Number in 1891.	Females. Number in 1881.	Females. Number in 1891.	Males and Females. Number in 1881.	Males and Females. Number in 1891.	Decrease. Number.	Decrease. Per cent
Under 1 year	53,486	46,390	51,479	44,399	104,965	90,789	14,176	14
1 and under 5 years..	238,757	192,513	232,261	187,071	471,018	379,584	91,434	19
5 ,, 10 ,, ..	314,481	258,406	307,156	250,366	621,637	508,772	112,865	18
10 ,, 15 ,, ..	315,004	280,357	301,366	269,565	616,370	549,922	66,448	11
15 ,, 20 ,, ..	274.033	276,314	284,923	273,594	558,956	549,908	9,048	2
20 ,, 25 ,, ..	231,754	223,860	245,542	220,642	477,296	444,502	32,794	7
25 ,, 30 ,, ..	156,149	151,549	174,783	167,452	330,932	319,001	11,931	4
30 ,, 35 ,, ..	140,155	134,700	162,695	144,357	302,850	279,057	23,793	8
35 ,, 40 ,, ..	118,082	107,878	133,165	120,366	251,247	228,244	23,003	9
40 ,, 45 ,, ..	144,572	119,125	162,957	140,743	307,529	259,868	47,661	15
45 ,, 50 ,, ..	96,183	95,975	100,736	106,801	196,919	202,776	*5,857	*3
50 ,, 55 ,, ..	117,456	121,952	128,680	133,895	246,136	255,847	*9,711	*4
55 ,, 60 ,, ..	67,591	71,148	71,551	71,433	139,142	142,581	*3,439	*2
60 ,, 65 ,, ..	104,227	91,933	120,751	99,627	224,978	191,560	33,418	15
65 ,, 70 ,, ..	50,607	43,884	49,744	44,730	100,351	88,614	11,737	12
70 ,, 75 ,, ..	55,355	48,578	57,865	54,017	113,220	102,595	10,625	9
75 ,, 80 ,, ..	24,842	23,822	22,185	22,842	47,027	46,664	363	1
80 ,, 85 ,, ..	21,997	20,298	24,651	23,246	46,648	43,544	3,104	7
85 ,, 90 ,, ..	4,207	5,822	4,277	5,507	8,484	11,329	*2,845	*34
90 ,, 95 ,, ..	1,734	2,722	2,290	3,049	4,024	5 771	*1,747	*43
95 and upwards	840	875	1,271	1,161	2,111	2,036	75	4
Ages not specified ..	1,765	852	1,231	934	2,996	1,786	1,210	40
Total	2,533,277	2,318,953	2,641,559	2,385,797	5,174,836	4,704,750	470,086	9

* Denotes increase.

Area, Houses, and Population.

The reduction of the population recorded in 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881, is still in progress. Up to and including the later year the percentage of decrease had been less in each succeeding decade; that for 1851 being 19·85; for 1861, 11·50; for 1871, 6·67; and for 1881, 4·39; but 1891 it was 9·08, or 2·41 in excess of the decrease shown in 1871, and 4·69 in excess of that shown in 1881.

On the 5th April, 1891, there were 4,704,750 persons in Ireland occupying 870,578 inhabited houses, with an area of 20,198,266 statute acres, exclusive of water, but inclusive of 5,081,231 acres under plantation, roads, fences, bogs, barren mountains, waste, &c.

Persons to an Acre.

The average number of persons to an acre in 1891 was ·23; in 1881, ·25; and in 1871, ·26; showing a decrease in the density of the population to each acre of ·02 as compared with 1881, and ·03 as compared with 1871.

The number of acres to each person in 1891 was 4·3; 1881, 3·9; and in 1871, 3·7; showing an increase in 1891 of ·4 as compared with 1881, and ·6 as compared with 1871, in the number of acres to each person.

Persons to an Acre of Arable Land.

Omitting from the above area plantation, bogs, barren mountain, waste, and other uncultivated tracts, we find the arable acreage of Ireland in 1891 to be 15,117,035, and the population to each acre in 1891 ·31, and in 1871 and 1881 ·34. There were 3·21 acres to each person in 1891, 2·96 and 2·95 in 1871 and 1881 respectively, showing an increase in the number of acres of arable land to each person of ·26 as compared with 1881, and ·25 as compared with 1871.

The civic area of Ireland—that is, of all towns of not less than 2,000 inhabitants—was in 1891, 124,660 acres; in 1881, 119,792 acres; and in 1871, 100,795 acres.

The population of these districts was 1,244,113 in 1891, 1,245,503 in 1881, and 1,201,344 in 1871.

In 1891 the proportion of persons to each acre of civic area was 10·0; in 1881, 10·4; and in 1871, 11·9.

Persons to an Acre, Rural Districts.

In 1891 the rural area of Ireland was 20,073,606 acres, with a population of 3,460,637; in 1881, 20,074,810 acres, with a population of 3,929,333; and in 1871, 20,091,391 acres, with a population of 4,211,033. The proportion of inhabitants to each acre of this area in 1891 was ·17; in 1881, ·20; and in 1871, ·21; showing a decrease of area in 1891, as compared with 1881, of 1,204 acres, and with 1871 of 17,785 acres, together with a decrease of population of ·03 per acre, as compared with 1881, and ·04 as compared with 1871.

Houses and House Accommodation.

There were 870,578 inhabited houses in Ireland on the night of the Census (1891); and on the corresponding nights in 1881, 1871, 1861, and 1851, 914,108, 961,380, 995,156, and 1,046,223, respectively. It will be perceived that the inhabited houses decreased by 51,066, or 4·9 per cent, between 1851 and 1861; by 33,776, or 3·4 per cent, between 1861 and 1871; by 47,272, or 4·9 per cent, between 1871 and 1881; and by 43,530, or 4·8 per cent, between 1881 and 1891; while, as has been already shown, the decrease of the population between 1881 and 1891 was 9·08 per cent; between 1871 and 1881, 4·4 per cent; between 1861 and 1871, 6·7 per cent; and between 1851 and 1861, 11·5 per cent. Thus the percentage of decrease in inhabited houses in 1891 is not quite equal to that which took place in the decennial period between 1871 and 1881, when the decrease in population was much less. The average number of persons to each house is now 5·4, while there were 5·6 persons to a house in 1881 and 1871, 5·8 in 1861, and 6·3 persons to a house in 1851. There has also been a general improvement in the classes of dwellings throughout the country.

PAUPERS.

Number of Paupers, exclusive of Vagrants, in receipt of Relief in the several Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales, on the 1st of January and on the 1st of July in each Year.

On the First day of	Adult Able-bodied.			All other Paupers (exclusive of Vagrants.)			Total.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
January, 1879..	22,650	96,283	118,933	152,695	528,798	681,493	175,345	625,081	800,426
July, 1879.....	18,177	87,165	105,342	141,868	517,331	659,199	160,045	604,496	764,541
January, 1880..	26,991	99,237	126,228	162,313	549,399	711,712	189,304	648,636	837,940
July, 1880.....	18,673	80,158	98,831	146,744	519,216	665,960	165,417	599,374	764,791
January, 1881..	26,357	84,812	111,169	163,081	528,876	691,957	189,438	613,688	803,126
July, 1881.....	19,040	79,097	98,137	147,833	520,767	668,600	166,873	599,864	766,737
January, 1882..	25,462	80,818	106,280	162,971	528,363	691,334	188,433	609,181	797,614
July, 1882.....	18,249	74,695	92,944	148,194	514,960	663,154	166,443	589,655	756,098
January, 1883..	24,867	80,490	105,357	165,519	528,291	693,810	190,386	608,781	799,167
July, 1883.....	17,736	72,949	90,685	148,660	510,152	658,812	166,396	583,101	749,497
January, 1884..	23,381	74,690	98,071	164,212	511,856	676,068	187,593	586,546	774,139
July, 1884.....	17,461	71,798	89,259	151,554	504,061	655,615	169,015	575,859	744,874
January, 1885..	23,909	78,518	102,427	166,275	515,334	681,609	190,184	593,852	784,036
July, 1885.....	17,839	72,098	89,937	150,477	503,348	653,825	168,316	575,446	743,762
January, 1886..	26,016	83,911	109,927	168,424	529,123	697,547	194,440	613,034	807,474
July, 1886.....	18,973	75,923	94,896	151,734	518,587	670,321	170,707	594,510	765,217
January, 1887..	27,032	83,197	110,229	169,821	537,139	706,960	196,853	620,336	817,189
July, 1887.....	19,373	73,524	92,897	154,088	517,944	672,032	173,461	591,468	764,929
January, 1888..	28,637	83,896	112,533	172,029	540,947	712,976	200,666	624,843	825,509
July, 1888.....	20,003	72,813	92,816	153,705	521,574	675,279	173,708	594,387	768,095
January, 1889..	27,191	77,626	104,817	171,000	534,315	705,315	198,191	611,941	810,132
July, 1889.....	18,709	67,781	86,490	152,802	513,740	666,542	171,511	581,521	753,032
January, 1890..	25,917	71,828	97,745	169,131	520,669	689,800	195,048	592,497	787,545
July, 1890.....	18,079	64,264	82,343	150,028	501,080	651,108	168,107	565,344	733,451
January, 1891..	27,834	70,960	98,794	165,108	511,003	676,111	192,942	581,963	774,905
July, 1891.....	20,796	64,601	85,397	147,529	489,108	636,637	168,325	553,709	722,034
January, 1892..	31,988	67,546	99,534	160,472	494,479	654,951	192,460	562,025	754,485
July, 1892.....	25,652	67,207	92,859	146,317	488,143	634,460	171,969	555,350	727,319
January, 1893..	34,752	72,426	107,178	165,182	504,098	669,280	199,934	576,524	776,458
July, 1893.....	27,065	66,884	93,949	153,884	497,722	651,606	180,949	564,606	745,555
January, 1894..	38,919	77,559	116,478	173,710	522,253	695,963	212,629	599,812	812,441
July, 1894.....	29,021	66,142	95,163	156,699	507,456	664,155	185,720	573,598	759,318
January, 1895..	40,330	74,085	114,415	175,218	527,798	703,016	215,548	601,883	817,431
July, 1895.....	30,029	68,133	98,162	160,129	525,263	685,392	190,158	593,396	783,554
January, 1896..	41,327	71,052	112,379	175,545	539,293	714,838	216,872	610,345	827,217

In 1871 the population of the Unions and Parishes was 22,706,031; in 1881, 25,972,119; and in 1891, the population excluding extra-parochial places, was 29,001,342.

Number of Poor of all Classes and Vagrants in Receipt of Relief in Parishes in Scotland on the undermentioned dates.

—	Number of Poor of all Classes.		Number of Vagrants included in Preceding.	
	Paupers.	Dependents.	Paupers.	Dependents.
January 1st, 1879....	66,079	37,748	234	118
August 14th, 1879....	65,121	38,034	275	143
January 1st, 1880....	66,982	38,429	240	112
August 14th, 1880....	65,209	37,444	253	106
January 1st, 1881....	67,352	38,103	196	73
August 14th, 1881....	63,875	36,253	129	61
January 1st, 1882....	64,871	36,739	146	54
August 14th, 1882....	62,681	35,225	146	71
January 1st, 1883....	63,992	36,161	163	55
September 14th, 1883.	61,151	33,917	112	41
January 14th. 1884 ..	62,096	34,559	156	52
September 14th, 1884.	60,320	33,629	103	48
January 14th, 1885 ..	61,969	34,984	197	51
September 14th, 1885.	61,151	34,615	162	51
January 14th, 1886 ..	63,200	36,303	238	100
September 14th, 1886.	61,469	35,187	131	65
January 14th, 1887 ..	63,408	36,326	245	128
September 14th, 1887.	61,577	34,650	171	81
January 14th, 1888 ..	63,085	35,667	181	84
September 14th, 1888.	60,777	34,426	134	97
January 14th, 1889 ..	62,242	34,647	132	50
September 14th, 1889.	60,201	33,640	82	22
January 14th, 1890 ..	61,577	33,463	111	35
September 14th, 1890.	59,371	31,997	40	21
January 14th, 1891 ..	60,844	32,578	93	40
September 14th, 1891.	58,875	31,771	85	35
January 14th, 1892 ..	60,633	32,651	151	82
September 14th, 1892.	58,638	31,304	136	66
January 14th, 1893 ..	60,734	32,762	180	31
September 14th, 1893.	59,885	31,714	115	65
January 14th, 1894 ..	61,978	33,218	109	19
September 14th, 1894.	60,990	32,489	133	69
January 14th, 1895 ..	63,307	33,611	193	54
September 14th, 1895.	62,360	33,985	87	33
January 14th, 1896...	64,673	34,847	211	48

Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in Unions in Ireland at the close of the First Week of January and July in each Year.

Years, First Week of	In-door			Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf & Dumb Asylums and Extern Hospitals.	Total.
	Adult Able-bodied.*	All other Paupers.	Total.			
January, 1879.	8,031	43,733	51,764	39,335	715	91,814
July, 1879....	6,700	42,454	49,154	39,711	684	89,549
January, 1880.	9,278	48,177	57,455	42,735	666	100,856
July, 1880	7,226	45,317	52,543	71,566	715	124,824
January, 1881.	8,823	46,481	55,304	53,638	713	109,655
July, 1881	7,065	43,451	50,516	62,111	711	113,338
January, 1882.	8,672	45,059	53,731	58,358	740	112,829
July, 1882	7,059	41,677	48,736	61,214	745	110,695
January, 1883.	8,430	45,319	53,749	61,186	749	115,684
July, 1883	6,536	40,577	47,113	63,123	759	110,995
January, 1884.	7,687	42,197	49,884	58,195	752	108,831
July, 1884	5,969	39,089	45,058	60,278	797	106,133
January, 1885.	7,416	41,493	48,909	57,039	769	106,717
July, 1885	5,859	38,214	44,073	60,967	727	105,767
January, 1886.	7,420	40,354	47,774	59,951	762	108,487
July, 1886	5,745	37,550	43,295	123,748	807	167,815
January, 1887.	7,380	40,010	47,390	65,015	836	113,241
July, 1887	5,726	37,004	42,730	69,001	904	112,635
January, 1888.	7,866	40,370	48,236	64,834	877	113,947
July, 1888	5,714	36,222	41,936	65,931	823	108,690
January, 1889.	7,200	39,164	46,364	62,760	833	109,957
July, 1889	5,472	35,215	40,687	63,006	896	104,589
January, 1890.	6,817	37,836	44,653	62,213	908	107,774
July, 1890	5,243	34,378	39,621	62,218	†1,009	102,848
January, 1891.	6,208	36,393	42,601	63,426	†1,102	107,129
July, 1891	4,904	34,119	39,023	64,570	†1,115	104,708
January, 1192.	5,953	36,065	42,018	60,709	†1,112	103,839
July, 1892	4,987	33,198	38,185	60,123	†1,116	99,424
January, 1893.	6,272	36,483	42,755	50,001	†1,109	102,865
July, 1893	4,989	33,356	38,345	58,784	†1,137	98,266
January, 1894.	6,495	37,190	43,685	59,170	†1,176	104,031
July, 1894.....	5,044	33,833	38,877	57,461	†1,200	97,538
January, 1895.	6,059	36,840	42,899	57,005	†1,167	101,071
July, 1895	4,837	32,844	37,681	58,462	†1,362	97,505
January, 1896.	6,030	36,165	42,195	55,019	†1,413	98,627

* Exclusive of any who are temporarily disabled by Sickness.
† Maintained from the Poor Rate in blind and other public institutions.

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, CONVICTED, AND ACQUITTED.

Years.	Committed for Trial. Males.	Females.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted* (exclusive of persons found and detained as insane).
			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
1877	12,536	3,354	15,890	11,942	3,903
1878	13,104	3,268	16,372	12,473	3,864
1879	13,130	3,258	16,388	12,525	3,835
1880	11,943	2,827	14,770	11,214	3,516
1881	12,058	2,728	14,786	11,353	3,401
1882	12,430	2,830	15,260	11,699	3,520
1883	11,978	2,681	14,659	11,347	3,273
1884	11,952	2,455	14,407	11,134	3,220
1885	11,318	2,268	13,586	10,500	3,029
1886	11,763	2,211	13,974	10,686	3,245
1887	11,162	2,130	13,292	10,338	2,896
1888	11,678	2,072	13,750	10,561	3,126
1889	10,192	1,907	12,099	9,348	2,709
1890	10,075	1,899	11,974	9,242	2,670
1891	9,837	1,858	11,695	9,055	2,585
1892	10,492	1,724	12,216	9,607	2,567
1893	10,648	1,646	12,296¶	9,797¶	2,550
1894	10,519	1,636	12,155¶	9,634¶	2,499
1895	10,018	1,602	11,621	9,169	2,397
			SCOTLAND.†		
1877	2,179	505	2,684	2,009	642
1878	2,373	549	2,922	2,273	652
1879	2,186	514	2,700	2,091	606
1880	2,097	486	2,583	2,046	541
1881	1,982	462	2,444	1,832	581
1882	2,048	421	2,469	1,943	578
1883	2,081	486	2,567	1,916	551
1884	2,185	425	2,610	2,085	568
1885	2,081	454	2,535	1,956	528
1886	2,062	375	2,437	1,838	509
1887	1,990	367	2,357	1,843	577
1888	2,001	351	2,352	1,853	511
1889	1,833	417	2,250	1,737	489
1890	1,909	403	2,312	1,825	476
1891	1,969	385	2,354	1,823	484
1892	1,871	381	2,252	1,778	491
1893	2,010	384	2,394	1,903	462
1894	1,984	387	2,371	1,937	425
1895	1,713	314	2,027	1,653	371
			SCOTLAND†—*Continued.*		
			IRELAND.		
1877	3,112	758	3,870	2,300	1,559
1878	3,424	759	4,183	2,293	1,877
1879	3,573	790	4,363	2,207	2,146
1880	3,936	780	4,716	2,383	2,319
1881	4,557	754	5,311‡	2,698	2,443
1882	3,578	723	4,301‡	2,255	1,923
1883	2,434	591	3,025‡	1,740	1,202
1884	2,360	565	2,925‡	1,546	1,300
1885	2,349	501	2,850‡	1,573	1,191
1886	2,601	427	3,028‡	1,619	1,286
1887	2,309	385	2,694‡	1,411	1,114
1888	1,821	367	2,188‡	1,220	894
1889	1,801	380	2,181‡	1,225	889
1890	1,728	333	2,061‡	1,193	817
1891	1,714	398	2,112‡	1,255	792
1892	1,761	270	2,031‡	1,196	765
1893	1,994	345	2,239‡	1,378	893
1894	2,026	382	2,408‡	1,469	868
1895	1,529	240	1,769	1,096	657

Smuggling.

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Seizures of Smuggled Goods of all kinds.	No. of Seizures of Tobacco, Cigars, and Foreign Spirits.	Quantities seized. Tobacco and Cigars. Lbs.	Foreign Spirits. Gals.	Number of Persons convicted. In Summary Cases.‖	In Non-Summary Cases.**	Total.	Penalties recovered. Number.	Amount. £
1886	2,641	2,426	18,972	162	1,898	93	1,991	1,876	4,122
1887	2,577	2,344	23,657	479	1,695	108	1,803	1,666	4,044
1888	2,860	2,477	20,185	467	1,667	83	1,750	1,666	3,568
1889	4,354	4,209	16,246	535	3,224	70	3,294	3,294	5,999
1890	5,518	5,206	18,084	187	4,441	56	4,497	4,432	8,088
1891	5,842	5,560	16,756	239	4,654	50	4,704	4,652	8,126
1892	5,688	5,453	13,665	176	4,299	38	4,337	4,282	7,389
1893	5,957	5,738	14,135	196	4,449	33	4,482	4,435	7,650
1894	6,849	6,617	11,503	333	5,025	9	5,034	5,000	7,732
1895	5,914	5,756	9,987	107	3,906	21	3,927	3,878	6,470

* Persons discharged without trial are included with those acquitted.

† For Scotland the number of persons convicted is exclusive of those outlawed.

‡ The trials of 154 persons in 1881, of 98 in 1882, of 63 in 1883, of 61 in 1884, of 75 in 1885, of 106 in 1886, of 146 in 1887, of 54 in 1888, of 49 in 1889, of 37 in 1890, of 51 in 1891, of 57 in 1892, of 47 in 1893, and of 58 in 1894, were postponed, in consequence of the disagreement of the juries, or adjourned.

¶ Including 104 in 1893 and 122 in 1894 "incorrigible rogues," sentenced at Quarter Sessions.

‖ Summary cases are those in which the quantity of Tobacco and Cigars seized does not exceed 20lbs., or the quantity of Spirits 5 gallons. These cases are disposed of summarily by the Board of Customs, or before Magistrates.

** Non-summary cases include all cases in which the above quantities are exceeded. These are dealt with by information and summons.

SEA FISHERIES.

Quantity and Value of Fish (exclusive of Salmon and Shell Fish) returned as Landed on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Coast on which Landed.

English and Welsh Coasts.

QUANTITY.

	1888. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1891. Cwts.	1892. Cwts.	1893. Cwts.	1894. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.
Soles	72,522	74,143	72,129	82,688	72,821	79,984	82,817	82,786
Turbot	55,041	53,576	51,879	56,875	62,630	68,237	81,836	77,931
Cod.....	245,497	301,405	363,374	360,511	377,546	401,990	436,554	495,923
Haddock	1,538,368	1,576,954	1,585,392	1,740,548	1,903,831	1,957,696	2,175,177	2,432,938
Herrings	1,728,982	1,923,258	1,331,560	1,206,457	1,580,890	1,421,755	1,455,613	1,436,701
Mackerel	327,798	333,918	509,430	368,487	358,413	315,411	447,822	374,616
Ling	66,786	94,650	96,323	93,551	104,716	103,446	104,518	114,118
Pilchards	154,316	107,974	60,994	98,915	83,897	117,945	90,170	65,135
Sprats	88,287	62,968	98,660	115,702	35,862	43,150	45,809	91,035
Brill	*	*	15,403	16,571	17,740	18,784	18,396	19,000
Plaice.....	698,142	594,307	622,577	711,322	696,227	845,908	855,408	789,123
Not separately distingshd.	1,365,035	1,336,911	1,287,791	1,114,449	1,191,126	1,204,328	1,229,853	1,284,289
Total	6,340,774	6,460,064	6,095,512	5,966,076	6,485,699	6,578,634	7,023,963	7,263,595

VALUE.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Soles	379,382	431,269	458,331	517,146	499,453	510,088	540,850	564,325
Turbot	171,967	180,841	189,895	209,006	228,569	258,320	297,482	301,997
Cod..	164,518	197,987	252,019	248,305	260,877	272,176	277,707	309,093
Haddock	601,372	646,328	763,154	884,135	963,186	1,047,219	1,114,244	1,187,398
Herrings	485,830	469,357	475,840	503,481	434,880	402,527	431,595	417,159
Mackerel	249,369	229,505	393,321	361,684	328,657	302,516	353,108	304,922
Ling	47,136	68,298	68,521	64,032	73,522	71,085	67,774	66,457
Pilchards	40,371	32,865	17,721	25,461	26,278	30,169	16,700	17,144
Sprats.....	8,966	11,010	15,015	12,834	8,213	7,047	9,605	14,269
Brill	*	*	26,928	39,905	45,527	48,415	47,340	48,637
Plaice	614,700	536,921	599,787	670,316	711,279	841,101	817,729	821,085
Not separately distingshed.	1,143,361	1,028,978	1,069,965	954,713	1,048,354	1,006,787	1,007,826	1,076,603
Total....	3,906,972	3,833,359	4,340,497	4,491,018	4,628,705	4,827,300	4,981,960	5,129,089

Scotch Coasts.

QUANTITY.

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Soles..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turbot	5,424	6,388	5,554	5,015	4,598	4,140	3,134	3,564
Cod	469,453	503,663	448,942	514,177	467,007	426,152	447,766	459,337
Haddock	820,498	792,130	753,654	726,287	722,785	684,783	812,414	1,001,340
Herrings	2,741,371	3,718,505	3,980,363	3,539,624	3,655,117	4,424,591	4,333,926	4,077,466
Mackerel	598	664	938	1,734	3,471	2,901	2,435	1,725
Ling	99,722	134,481	169,646	180,089	153,341	191,842	170,428	164,792
Pilchards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprats.....	12,930	4,371	14,077	5,379	5,908	58,319	14,877	12,842
Brill ..... Plaice and Flounders..	87,184	74,270	81,309	78,777	70,865	75,501	81,179	79,734
Not separately distingshed.	394,221	354,816	410,005	383,124	353,046	339,789	322,616	306,241
Total	4,631,401	5,589,238	5,864,488	5,434,206	5,436,138	6,208,018	6,188,775	6,107,041

NOTE.—A small quantity of Salmon landed in England and not separately returned is included with Fish not separately distinguished.

* Included with Fish not separately distinguished.

SCOTLAND—*Continued.*

VALUE.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Soles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turbot	16,310	20,472	18,459	17,215	14,510	13,394	10,075	11,883
Cod	205,794	172,100	155,987	188,611	171,563	155,858	161,663	167,147
Haddock	333,134	331,215	370,252	375,557	394,277	387,447	372,175	409,606
Herrings	551,026	716,445	827,072	923,754	756,136	806,317	770,511	918,923
Mackerel	397	380	525	1,452	1,615	2,244	1,330	1,099
Ling	49,083	46,493	50,521	57,326	49,896	59,108	50,846	42,820
Pilchards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprats.....	807	263	1,070	303	848	4,394	1,173	2,756
Brill								
Plaice and Flounders ..	55,918	53,072	68,187	67,103	61,448	62,811	67,802	77,329
Not separately distingshed.	120,291	113,735	131,273	131,173	145,262	133,323	130,246	132,428
Total	1,332,760	1,454,175	1,623,346	1,762,494	1,595,555	1,624,896	1,565,821	1,763,991

Irish Coasts.

QUANTITY.

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
Soles	3,695	4,496	4,530	3,928	3,859	2,719	2,513	1,852
Turbot	1,223	1,728	1,404	1,240	1,421	1,465	1,370	981
Cod	33,845	44,606	39,634	44,283	36,914	41,664	40,262	42,992
Haddock	9,845	12,594	16,374	20,920	25,570	22,104	28,468	30,952
Herrings	132,277	118,939	85,267	102,920	96,289	105,606	98,960	126,600
Mackerel	321,451	444,701	501,943	308,581	321,847	467,560	507,077	314,498
Ling	9,854	19,098	14,812	16,329	19,873	17,775	25,890	28,309
Pilchards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprats.....	52,970	33,290	36,765	5,802	9,970	1,914	5,522	2,673
Brill								
Plaice.....								
Not separately distingshed.	113,821	123,931	108,163	117,391	90,683	120,158	125,857	79,888
Total	678,981	803,383	808,892	621,394	606,426	780,965	835,919	628,745

VALUE.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Soles	11,514	16,551	16,606	15,546	14,748	9,117	10,972	6,968
Turbot	4,243	5,428	4,561	3,972	4,411	5,210	5,345	3,171
Cod	19,145	23,045	17,770	19,709	17,237	18,873	18,517	18,368
Haddock	8,923	10,348	11,067	13,082	15,630	14,401	17,429	18,168
Herrings	52,465	41,905	37,989	39,327	31,310	30,952	24,795	34,597
Mackerel	129,084	156,164	218,672	149,617	132,580	152,512	133,522	126,677
Ling	4,708	7,468	5,813	6,257	7,674	7,603	9,459	10,187
Pilchards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprats.....	1,962	1,547	1,911	507	959	212	860	334
Brill								
Plaice								
Not separately distingshed.	48,132	54,749	55,200	53,868	46,113	51,638	46,995	37,563
Total	280,176	317,205	369,589	301,885	270,662	290,518	267,894	256,033

Coasts of the United Kingdom.

QUANTITY.

	1888. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1891. Cwts.	1892. Cwts.	1893. Cwts.	1894. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.
Soles	76,217	78,639	76,059	86,616	76,680	82,703	85,330	84,638
Turbot	61,688	61,642	58,837	63,130	68,649	73,842	86,340	82,476
Cod.....	748,795	849,674	851,950	918,971	881,467	869,806	924,572	998,252
Haddock	2,368,711	2,381,678	2,355,420	2,487,755	2,652,186	2,664,583	3,016,059	3,465,230
Herrings	4,602,640	5,760,702	5,397,190	4,849,001	5,332,296	5,951,952	5,888,499	5,640,767
Mackerel	649,847	779,283	1,012,311	678,802	683,731	785,872	957,334	690,839
Ling	176,362	248,229	280,781	289,969	277,930	313,063	300,836	307,219
Pilchards	154,316	107,974	60,994	98,915	83,897	117,945	90,170	65,135
Sprats.....	154,187	100,629	149,502	126,883	51,740	103,333	66,208	106,550
Brill ..... Plaice ..... Not separtly distingshd.	2,658,403	2,484,235	2,525 248	2,421,634	2,419,687	2,604,468	2,633,309	2,558,275
Total....	11,651,156	12,852,685	12,768,892	12,021,676	12,528,263	13,567,617	14,048,657	13,999,381

VALUE.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Soles	390,896	447,820	474,037	532,692	514,201	549,155	551,822	571,293
Turbot	192,520	206,741	212,915	230,193	247,490	276,924	312,902	317,051
Cod.....	389,457	393,132	425,776	456,625	449,677	446,907	457,887	494,608
Haddock	943,429	987,891	1,144,473	1,272,774	1,373,093	1,449,067	1,503,848	1,615,172
Herrings	1,089,321	1,227,707	1,340,901	1,466,562	1,222,326	1,239,796	1,226,901	1,370,679
Mackerel	378,850	386,049	612,518	512,753	462,852	457,272	487,960	432,698
Ling	100,927	122,259	124,855	127,615	131,092	137,796	128,079	119,464
Pilchards	40,371	32,865	17,721	25,461	26,278	30,169	16,700	17,144
Sprats.....	11,735	12,820	17,996	13,664	9,930	11,653	11,638	17,359
Brill ..... Plaice ..... Not separtly distingshd.	1,982,402	1,787,455	1,961,340	1,917,078	2,057,983	2,143,975	2,117,938	2,193,645
Total.....	5,519,908	5,604,739	6,333,432	6,555,397	6,494,922	6,742,714	6,815,675	7,149,113

Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels built for Foreigners, for War and Mercantile Purposes.

Year.	Sailing. No.	Sailing. Tons.	Steam. No.	Steam. Tons.	Total. No.	Total. Tons.
1880	6	585	155	68,470	161	69,055
1881	65	1,348	181	106,346	246	107,694
1882	1	2,139	180	113,637	181	115,776
1883	11	1,272	222	122,368	233	123,640
1884	33	10,945	163	79,887	196	90,832
1885	36	10,683	94	24,943	130	35,626
1886	8	6,887	57	31,641	65	38,528
1887	14	5,848	142	64,631	56	70,479
1888	37	20,697	110	70,109	147	90,806
1889	17	19,666	210	163,558	227	183,224
1890	29	25,468	198	135,157	227	160,625
1891	67	37,693	161	101,201	228	138,894
1892	26	28,372	105	80,385	131	108,757
1893	32	8,979	96	80,407	128	89,386
1894	58	10,472	112	84,404	170	94,876
1895	60	10,562	179	117,450	239	128,012

NOTE.—This Table does not include vessels registered in the United Kingdom and afterwards sold to foreigners.

Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of Vessels built for Foreigners and for Her Majesty's Navy).

Year.	Sailing. No.	Sailing. Tons.	Steam. No.	Steam. Tons.	Total. No.	Total. Tons.
1880	348	57 480	474	346,361	822	403,841
1881	359	92,420	486	408,764	845	501,184
1882	362	145,700	610	521,575	972	667,275
1883	368	146,818	806	621,758	1,174	768,576
1884	431	162,234	570	335,208	1,001	497,442
1885	459	208.411	393	196,975	852	405,386
1886	363	138,362	308	154,638	671	293,000
1887	258	81,279	322	225,440	580	306,719
1888	269	75,696	465	407,445	734	483,141
1889	277	117,481	582	554,024	859	671,505
1890	277	123,224	581	528,789	858	652,013
1891	308	191,917	622	478,682	930	670,599
1892	322	258,700	521	434,091	843	692,791
1893	333	114,895	448	380,393	781	495,288
1894	363	89,156	524	485,460	887	574,616
1895	319	54,155	541	465,467	860	519,622

COINAGE.

Amount of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coined at the Royal Mint from 1860 to 1894 inclusive.

Years.	Amount of Gold coined. £	Amount of Silver coined. £	Amount of Copper coined. £
1860.....	3,121,709	218,403	37,990
1861.....	8,190,170	209,484	273,578
1862.....	7,836,413	148,518	352,800
1863.....	6,607,456	161,172	151,648
1864.....	9,535,597	535,194	18,069
Average 1860-4	7,058,269	254,554	166,817
1865.....	2,367,614	501,732	57,493
1866.....	5,076,676	493,416	50,624
1867.....	496,397	193,842	33,301
1868.....	1,653,384	301,356	16,328
1869.....	7,372,204	76,428	20,832
Average 1865-9	3,393,255	313,355	35,716
1870.....	2,313,384	336,798	32,704
1871.....	9,919,656	701,514	7,616
1872.....	15,261,442	1,243,336	47,413
1873.....	3,384,568	1,081,674	46,218
1874.....	1,461,565	890,604	65,632
Average 1870-4	6,468,123	850,885	39,917
1875.....	243,264	594,000	69,813
1876.....	4,696,648	222,354	61,450
1877.....	981,468	420,948	51,146
1878.....	2,265,069	613,998	17,024
1879.....	35,050	549,054	44,651
Average 1875-9	1,644,300	480,071	48,817
1880.....	4,150,052	761,508	19,264
1881.....	..	997,128	39,349
1882.....	..	209,880	42,560
1883.....	1,403,713	1,274,328	33,450
1884.....	2,324,015	658,548	69,290
Average 1880-4	1,575,556	780,278	40,783
1885.....	2,973,487	720,918	57,568
1886.....	..	417,384	51,669
1887.....	1.908,686	861,498	45,173
1888.....	2,032,900	756,578	39,499
1889.....	7,500,700	2,224,926	67,573
Average 1885-9	2,883,155	996,261	52,296
1890.....	7,680,200	1,694,688	90,285
1891.....	6,723,600	1,000,548	89,535
1892.....	13,907,800	849,932	58,556
1893.....	9,266,300	1,008,971	46,664
1894.....	5,678,100	942,856	33,485
Average 1890-4	8,651,200	1,099,399	63,705
1895.....	3,810,636	1,196,168	40,995

Imports and Exports of British Gold and Silver Coin.—United Kingdom.

Years.	British Gold Coin.				British Silver Coin.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	Imported. Ozs.	Exported. Ozs.	Imported. £	Exported. £	Imported. Ozs.	Exported. Ozs.	Imported. £	Exported. £
1880	1,030,173	1,315,885	4,107,572	5,113,071	616,248	1,987,097	134,088	543,890
1881	1,235,121	1,283,440	4,927,407	4,999,958	417,594	1,533,847	91,074	421,192
1882	1,114,044	874,555	4,407,383	3,406,878	446,000	2,268,497	100,125	622,990
1883	851,365	854,279	3,354,263	3,326,791	515,972	1,519,475	119,392	417,784
1884	558,988	1,447,709	2,172,409	5,643,496	237,745	972,370	61,385	267,144
1885	1,800,561	1,742,130	7,007,580	6,782,085	290,178	1,223,652	79,158	336,502
1886	1,504,192	1,735,506	5,860,515	6,754,374	436,797	604,701	116,565	166,276
1887	1,138,136	609,210	4,430,706	2,374,528	454,039	1,088,764	123,142	299,734
1888	1,831,849	2,624,808	7,146,226	10,215,123	390,051	1,375,432	106,568	378,288
1889	1,673,792	2,669,147	6,511,295	10,389,699	575,356	1,923,228	147,635	528,581
1890	2,373,799	2,120,528	9,242,787	8,256,129	320,360	1,843,885	84,186	506,996
1891	3,942,320	2,997,604	15,348,919	11,674,454	373,933	1,342,927	100,888	369,408
1892	2,088,092	1,659,548	8,128,368	6,467,076	607,465	724,204	162,528	199,084
1893	2,415,346	1,841,582	9,405,544	6,168,665	657,924	1,290,839	173,916	354,889
1894	2,119,423	696,238	8,259,775	2,715,468	755,335	1,012,463	200,944	277,850
1895	2,294,513	3,281,392	8,933,061	12,778,259	626,371	1,485,335	168,546	408,231

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

"Empires generally die of indigestion through having swallowed too much territory."—*Napoleon I.*

Its Area and Population.

Possessions.	Area. Sq. Miles.	Population—Census of 1891. Males.	Females.	Total.	Gross Revenue. 1891. £	Gross Expenditure 1891. £	Public Debt 1891. £
ASIA, &c.—							
§India (British)....	964,993	112,542,739	108,630,213	221,172,952	89,143,283	88,675,748	222,267,126
Do. (Feudatory Native States).....	595,167	34,184,557	31,865,922	66,050,479	....	....	....
Straits Settlements	1,472	344,840	168,065	512,905	609,865	732,997	....
Ceylon	25,365	1,593,376	1,414,413	3,007,789	1,309,781	1,222,987	2,535,247
Mauritius	705	206,038	164,550	370,588	759,565	817,470	777,750
Labuan	30	3,531	2,322	5,853	8,977	7,368	....
Hong Kong	30·5	157,585	63,856	221,441	421,938	426,893	200,000
AUSTRALASIA—							
New South Wales..	311,098	630,870	534,430	1,165,300	10,036,185	10,253,672	52,971,733
†Victoria	87,884	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	8,343,588	9,126,574	43,610,265
South Australia ..	903,690	166,801	153,630	320,431	2,829,453	2,668,353	‡21,776,032
Western Australia..	1,060,000	29,807	19,975	49,782	497,670	435,622	1,613,594
†Queensland	668,497	223,779	169,939	393,718	3,350,223	3,684,655	29,578,384
Tasmania	26,215	77,560	69,107	146,667	883,198	851,559	7,110,290
New Zealand (*a*) ..	104,471	336,174	297,884	634,058	4,146,231	4,135,544	38,844,914
New Guinea (part of)	90,000	....	....	*350,000	....	....	....
Fiji	7,740	67,981	57,421	125,402	71,250	67,820	246,690
AFRICA, &c.—							
Falkland Isles	6,500	1,086	703	1,789	11,551	13,302	....
Natal	18,750	268,062	275,851	543,913	1,318,769	1,393,896	7 170,354
Cape of Good Hope and territories annexed thereto (*b*)	221,311	767,327	750,897	1,527,224	4,143,876	4,308,762	24,839,167
St. Helena	47	1,986	2,130	4,116	6,874	8,288	250
Lagos	1,069	41,800	43,807	85,607	78,625	66,388	....
Gold Coast (total area under British jurisdiction)..	39,060	....	....	1,500,000	186,022	133,407	....
Sierra Leone (total area under British jurisdiction)..	3,000	39,875	34,960	74,835	89,869	77,965	50,000
Gambia	69	6,445	7,587	14,032	31,038	27,697	....
Ascension	34	....	....	61,850	....	....	....
British Bechuanaland	43,000*	....	....	....	....	....	....
River Zambesi	360,000*	....	....	....	....	....	.. .

a Exclusive of Maoris, estimated at 37,502 in 1871, 44,097 in 1881, and 41,993 in 1891.

b The figures are those of 1865 and 1875 censuses, including only Cape Colony and British Caffraria.

* It is impossible to obtain anything more than a rude guess at the total of the indigenous population. Whites number 156.

† For the year ending June 30th.

‡ Including Expenditure on North Territories Railway.

§ For the twelve months ending March 31st of the year following that given.

NOTE.—To Africa should be added the following estimated area of territory:—The sphere of operations of British South Africa Company and Nyassaland, 500,000 square miles; Lomati Protectorate, Socotra, Zanzibar, Pemba, and sphere of British Imperial East Africa Company, 441,700

Possessions.	Area.	Population—Census of 1891.			Gross Revenue.	Gross Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	Sq. Miles.	Males.	Females.	Total.	1891.	1891.	1891.
					£	£	£
***NORTH AMERICA** (Dominion of Canada)—							
Ontario	222,000	1,069,487	1,044,834	2,114,321			
Quebec.....	228,900	744,141	744,394	1,488,535			
New Brunswick ..	28,200	163,739	157,524	321,263			
Nova Scotia	20,600	227,093	223,303	450,396			
Manitoba	73,956	84,342	68,164	152,506			
Prince Edwd Island	2,000	54,881	54,197	109,078	7,931,397	7,471,997	59,568,335
British Columbia.. Vancouver's Island.	383,300	63,003	35,170	98,967			
North-West Territory, &c.	2,497,427	53,785	45,187	98,967			
Newfoundland	42,000	100,775	97,159	197,934	379,159	341,909	1,088,201
Bermuda	19	7,036	7,977	15,013	33,531	32,029	8,600
Honduras	6,400	16,268	15,203	31,471	52,528	45,270	17,000
WEST INDIA ISLANDS—							
Bahamas.....	4,466	22,555	25,010	47,565	52,813	55,804	81,126
Turk's Island.....	166	2,211	2,533	4,744	7,354	7,996	....
Jamaica	4,193	305,948	333,543	639,491	778,615	737,925	1,800,773
Windward Islands:							
St. Lucia	238	20,461	21,759	42,220	49,326	53,906	148,770
St. Vincent	133	18,780	22,274	41,054	28,292	28,726	14,360
Barbadoes	166	81,657	101,210	182,867	163,406	176,800	30,100
Grenada	133	25,535	27,674	53,209	54,018	56,450	44,475
Tobago.....	114	8,640	9,713	18,353	8,730	8,783	5,000
Leeward Islands							
Virgin Islands	57	2,140	2,499	4,639	1,512	2,219	....
St. Christopher....	65	14,410	16,466	†30,876			
Nevis	50	5,945	7,142	13,087	38,209	45,221	30,400
Antigua	170	17,124	19,575	36,699	43,506	47,309	35,371
Montserrat	32	5,331	6,431	11,762	6,526	7,303	8,300
Dominica	291	12,059	14,782	26,841	21,533	24,937	40,900
Trinidad	1,754	108,420	91,608	200,028	488,219	490,422	520,420
SOUTH AMERICA—							
British Guiana	109,000	151,759	126,569	278,328	563,763	543,186	735,429
EUROPE—							
Gibraltar.....	1¾	8,680	10,420	(*d*) 19,100	60,500	62,230	....
Malta and Gozo....	119	81,316	83,721	(*d*) 165,037	275,125	281,870	79,168
Cyprus	....	....	....	(*d*) 200,000	....	....	....

c Exclusive of aborigines.
* For the year ending June 30th.
d Exclusive of military.
† Including Anguilla, 1,653 males, and 2,046 females.

OUR AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Comparative Statistics.

Population, 1893.

Colony.	Area. Sq. Miles.	31st December.* Males. No.	Females. No.	Total. No.	Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Victoria	87,884	608,049	565,957	1,174,006	93·08	13·359
New South Wales	309,175	658,990	564,380	1,223,370	85·64	3·957
Queensland	668,224	243,793	188,506	432,299	77·32	·647
South Australia—						
Proper	379,805	177,219	164,759	341,978	92·97	·900
Northern Territory	523,620	4,533	363	4,896	8·01	·009
Western Australia	975,920	41,014	24,050	65,064	58·64	·067
Tasmania	26,375	81,978	72,446	154,424	88·37	5·855
New Zealand	104,471	357,635	314,630	672,265	87·97	6·435
Total	3,075,474	2,173,211	1,895,091	4,068,302	87·20	1·323

Public Revenue, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Public Revenue derived from: Taxation.†	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	2,522,779	482,466	2,912,788	546,404	494,792	6,959,229
New South Wales	2,782,264	2,115,151	3,226,218	643,849	732,332	9,499,814
Queensland	1,335,554	624,332	947,195	210,529	220,175	3,337,785
South Australia—						
Proper	733,262	221,634	1,091,925	220,767	240,157	2,507,745
Northern Territory	36,444	11,642	16,834	2,790	1,365	69,075
Western Australia	293,336	77,919	120,822	41,142	37,432	570,651
Tasmania	399,700	53,824	152,525	59,044	41,879	706,972
New Zealand	2,353,250	344,832	1,169,987	322,906	216,988	4,407,963
Total	10,456,589	3,931,800	9,638,294	2,047,431	1,985,120	28,059,234

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Revenue derived from: Taxation.	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs	Other Sources.	Amount per head. Total Revenue.	Taxation.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	36·25	6·93	41·86	7·85	7·11	5 19 3	2 3 3
New South Wales	29·29	22·26	33·96	6·78	7·71	7 17 0	2 6 0
Queensland	40·02	18·70	28·38	6·31	6·59	7 16 5	3 2 7
South Australia—							
Proper	29·24	8·84	43·54	8·80	9·58	7 9 1	2 3 7
Northern Territory	52·76	16·85	24·37	4·04	1·98	13 18 8	7 7 0
Western Australia	51·40	13·66	21·17	7·21	6·56	9 2 7	4 13 10
Tasmania	56·54	7·61	21·58	8·35	5·92	4 11 11	2 12 0
New Zealand	53·39	7·82	26·54	7·33	4·92	6 13 4	3 11 2
Total	37·27	14·01	34·35	7·30	7·07	6 19 6	2 12 0

* On the 31st December, 1894, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,179,122, viz., 607,271 males and 571,851 females; that of New South Wales, 1,251,450, viz., 672,950 males and 578,500 females; that of Western Australia, 82,072; and that of Tasmania was 157,457. On the 30th June, 1894, the population of Queensland was 439,799, viz., 247,802 males and 191,997 females; that of South Australia Proper, 343,408; and that of New Zealand, 678,586.

† The amounts in this column are made up of excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; duty stamps; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees and charges for special services rendered.

Public Expenditure, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Public Expenditure on— Railways (Working Expenses).	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	1,769,145	716,138	1,836,185	—	3,668,289	7,989,757
New South Wales	1,970,347	774,502	2,426,899	3,106	4,757,248	9,932,102
Queensland	628,683	302,861	1,255,181	2,925	1,332,216	3,521,866
South Australia—						
Proper	622,608	197,757	833,233	—	929,883	2,583,481
Northern Territory	10,878	2,739	70,160	—	139,671	223,448
Western Australia	94,735	57,884	114,368	—	373,814	640,801
Tasmania	136,420	75,289	323,150	—	301,558	836,417
New Zealand	724,080	282,478	1,601,890	—	1,562,168	4,170,616
Total	5,956,896	2,409,648	8,461,116	6,031	13,064,797	29,898,488

	Proportion of Total Expenditure. Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent.	Per Head. £ s. d.
Victoria	22·14	8·97	22·98	—	45·91	6 16 11
New South Wales	19·84	7·80	24·43	·03	47·90	8 4 1
Queensland	17·85	8·60	35·64	·08	37·83	8 5 0
South Australia—						
Proper	24·10	7·66	32·25	—	35·99	7 13 7
Northern Territory	4·87	1·23	31·40	—	62·50	45 1 7
Western Australia	14·78	9·03	17·85	—	58·34	10 5 0
Tasmania	16·31	9·00	38·64	—	36·05	5 8 9
New Zealand	17·36	6·77	38·41	—	37·46	6 6 1
Total	19·92	8·06	28·31	·02	43·69	7 8 7

Expenditure from Loans, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans on— Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, &c.	Immigration.	Other Services.	Total Expenditure from Loans.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	373,210	251,205	—	152	—	136,633	761,200
New South Wales	1,143,330	337,931	63,305	147,834	—	237,180	1,929,580
Queensland	132,591	9,746	—	13,086	1,986	228,311	385,720
South Australia	262,726	225,066	16,239	21,033	—	61,320	586,384
Western Australia	451,775	11,595	3,140	79,303	1,896	106,853	654,562
Tasmania	13,542	—	67,946	—	—	92,539	174,027
New Zealand	179,034	6,999	133,304	10,502	283	522,153	852,275
Total	2,556,208	842,542	283,934	271,910	4,165	1,384,989	5,343,748

	Proportion Expended from Loans Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per Head. £ s. d.
Victoria	49·03	33·00	—	·02	—	17·95	0 13 0
New South Wales	59·25	17·52	3·28	7·66	—	12·29	1 11 11
Queensland	34·38	2·53	—	3·39	·51	59·19	0 18 1
South Australia	44·80	38·38	2·77	3·59	—	10·46	1 14 4
Western Australia	69·02	1·77	·48	12·12	·29	16·32	10 9 5
Tasmania	7·78	—	39·04	—	—	53·18	1 2 8
New Zealand	21·01	·82	15·64	1·23	·03	61·27	1 5 9
Total	47·83	15·77	5·31	5·09	·08	25·92	1 6 7

Public Debt, December 31st, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Public Debt contracted for— Railways and Tramways.	Electric Telegraphs.	Water Supply and Sewerage.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, Docks, &c.	School Buildings.	Defence Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	36,128,995	—	7,228,483	108,043	626,018	1,105,557	100,000	766,908
New South Wales	39,858,697	838,314	6,807,880	913,564	3,496,785	444,060	1,201,146	2,039,953
Queensland	18,177,383	840,356	1,783,641	864,293	2,018,997	—	232,198	992,751
South Australia	12,173,409	848,081	3,272,400	1,289,084	1,160,627	477,800	250,645	223,925
Western Australia	1,565,444	266,116	39,578	85,615	226,540	—	—	86,310
Tasmania	3,752,792	116,648	—	—	2,128,606	134,128	128,389	815,463
New Zealand	14,655,026	679,793	587,041	3,855,455	906,958	—	429,719	2,266,876
Total	126,311,746	3,589,308	19,719,023	7,116,054	10,564,531	2,161,545	2,342,097	7,192,186

Name of Colony.	Public Debt contracted for Immigration.	Other Services.	Unapportioned.*	Total Public Debt. Amount.	Average per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.	Proportion of Total Debt contracted for Railways and Telegraphs.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	Years.	per cent.
Victoria	..	..	..	46,064,004	39 4 9	6·62	78·43
New South Wales	575,750	..	..	56,176,149	45 18 5	5·91	72·45
Queensland	2,787,942	531,796	2,410,177	30,639,534	70 17 6	9·18	62·07
South Australia	..	941,000	1,060,029	21,697,000	62 11 0	8·42	60·02
Western Australia	5,960	156,379	441,156	2,873,098	44 3 2	5·03	63·75
Tasmania	235,713	29,062	..	7,340,804	47 10 9	10·38	52·71
New Zealand*	2,146,552	1,587,924	12,711,074	39,826,415	59 4 10	9·04	38·50
Total	5,751,917	3,246,161	16,622,436	204,617,004	50 5 11	7·29	63·49

Shipping, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Inwards. Vessels.	Tons.	Outwards. Vessels.	Tons.	Total. Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1,889	2,009,187	1,887	2,020,551	3,776	4,029,738
New South Wales	2,914	2,590,371	2,916	2,602,957	5,830	5,193,328
Queensland	599	464,581	615	481,047	1,214	945,628
South Australia—						
Proper	948	1,180,233	971	1,212,367	1,919	2,392,600
North Territory	66	78,761	67	79,220	133	157,981
Western Australia	293	539,953	288	531,465	581	1,071,418
Tasmania	693	466,312	690	468,127	1,383	934,439
New Zealand	617	615,604	635	642,466	1,252	1,258,070
Total	8,019	7,945,002	8,069	8,038,200	16,088	15,983,202

NOTE.—The amounts set down are exclusive of Temporary Treasury Bills in aid of revenue—£750,000 in Victoria; £1,902,884 in New South Wales; £849,225 in South Australia, and £304,800 in Tasmania. The figures for New Zealand relate to the 31st March, 1894.

* As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st March, 1894, to £951,924; the net liability of that colony was, therefore, £38,874,491, or £57 16s. 6d. per head of population, nearly equal to nine times the revenue. The sinking funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria £73,500; Western Australia, £129,099; Tasmania, about £116,000.

Imports and Exports, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Total Value of— Imports.	Total Value of— Exports.	Value per Head of— Imports.	Value per Head of— Exports.	Exports of Home Produce. Value per Head.	Exports of Home Produce. Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	13,283,814	13,308,551	11 7 0	11 7 5	3 15 11	77·35
New South Wales	18,107,035	22,921,223	14 19 2	18 18 8	14 2 5	74·58
Queensland	4,352,783	9,632,662	10 4 0	22 11 5	21 5 6	94·27
South Australia Proper	7,934,200	8,463 936	23 11 8	25 3 2	9 15 11	38·94
,, N. Territory	116,539	172,059	23 10 2	34 14 2	32 18 3	94·82
Western Australia	1,494,438	918,147	23 18 2	14 13 9	13 18 6	94·80
Tasmania	1,057,683	1,352,184	6 17 7	8 15 10	8 13 10	98·85
New Zealand	6,911,515	8,985,364	10 9 0	13 11 9	12 18 9	95·24
Total	53,258,007	65,754,126	13 4 6	16 6 7	12 11 9	77·09

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Total Imports from— The United Kingdom. Per cent.	The Australasian Colonies. Per cent.	Other Countries. Per cent.	Proportion of Total Exports to— The United Kingdom. Per cent.	The Australasian Colonies. Per cent.	Other Countries. Per cent.
Victoria	41·49	44·23	14·28	56·29	27·18	16·53
New South Wales	39·86	49·13	11·01	36·08	43·11	20·81
Queensland	35·83	57·20	6·97	38·35	60·48	1·17
South Australia Proper	24·27	65·27	10·46	41·09	42·22	16·69
,, N. Territory	2·59	62·20	35·21	6·34	74·87	18·79
Western Australia	49·05	44·50	6·45	38·02	52·21	9·77
Tasmania	32·56	66·14	1·30	21·03	78·97	—
New Zealand	64·85	20·42	14·73	78·31	14·19	7·50
Total	40·89	47·48	11·63	46·56	39·31	14·13

Government Railways, 1892-3.

Colony.	Miles Open. At End of Year. Total.	Miles Open. At End of Year. Per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Miles Open. Average.	Miles in Course of Construction.	Capital Cost of Lines Open for Traffic. Amount.	Capital Cost of Lines Open for Traffic. Average per Mile Open.
Victoria	2,958	2·52	2,933	51	£37,451,487	£12,661
New South Wales	2,351	1·92	2,316	179	34,657,571	14,742
Queensland	2,373	5·49	2,350	—	16,230,490	6,840
South Australia Proper	491 / 1,173	4·87	1,662	57	11,936,256	7,173
,, Northern Territory	146	29·82	146	—	1,155,588	7,915
Western Australia	320	4·92	260	271	928,277	2,901
Tasmania	420	2·72	420	—	3,510,196	8,358
New Zealand	1,948	2·90	1,917	143	15.137,036	7,771
Total	12,180	3 00	12.004	701	121,006,901	9,935

Colony.	Revenue Account. Gross Receipts. Amount.	Gross Receipts. Average Per Train Mile.	Working Expenses. Amount.	Working Expenses. Percentage of Receipts.	Working Expenses. Per Train Mile.	Net Receipts. Amount.	Net Receipts. Percentage of Capital Cost.
	£	d.	£		d.	£	
Victoria	2,925,948	65·17	1,850,291	63·24	41·21	1,075,657	2·89
New South Wales	2,927,056	93·60	1,813,516	61·96	57·99	1,113,540	3·28
Queensland	1,022,677	65·35	638,889	62·47	40·83	383,788	2·37
South Australia—							
Proper	1,007,059	65·85	640,122	63·56	41·86	366,937	3·10
Northern Territory	15,668	121·93	11,704	74·69	91·08	3,964	·34
Western Australia	110,378	56·43	94,198	85·34	48·16	16,180	1·76
Tasmania	152,083	45·64	136,468	89·73	40 95	15,615	·45
New Zealand	1,172,792	90·41	735,358	62·70	56·69	437,434	2·93
Total	9,333,661	74·37	5,920,546	63·43	47·17	3,413,115	2·85

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—*Continued.*

Colony.	Traffic. Train Mileage. Total.	Train Mileage. Per Head.	Passenger Journeys. Number.	Passenger Journeys. Average Per Mile Open.	Goods and Live Stock. Tons Carried.	Goods and Live Stock. Average Tonnage Per Mile Open.
Victoria	10,775,134	9·21	46,520,784	15,861	2,558,378	872
New South Wales	7,505,310	6·20	19,932,703	8,607	3,773,843	1,629
Queensland	3,755,655	8·80	3,300,773	1,404	720,587	307
South Australia—						
Proper	3,670,390	10·91	5,547,053	3,338	970,805	584
Northern Territory	30,841	6·22	6,169	42	2,328	16
Western Australia	469,457	7·51	573,040	2,204	172,008	662
Tasmania	799,823	5·20	546,671	1,302	164,982	393
New Zealand	3,113,231	4·71	6,122,340	3,194	2,128,709	1,110
Total	30,119,836	7·48	82,549,533	6,877	10,491,640	874

Crown Lands Alienated and in Process of Alienation, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Sold by Auction, Private Contracts, &c. Area.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Average Price per Acre.	Selected under System of Deferred Payments.	Granted without Purchase.	Total Extent Wholly or Conditionally Alienated.
	acres.	£	£ s. d.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria	7,302	34,091	3 13 4	123,906	28	131,236
New South Wales	98,844	236,959	2 8 0	691,448	6,183	796,475
Queensland	44,504	33,215	0 14 11	601,639	376	646,519
South Australia	31,340	32,761	1 0 11	—	—	31,340
Western Australia	25,751	2,570	*	99,245	238,426	363,422
Tasmania	684	3,501	5 2 4	19,788	1,722	22,194
New Zealand	26,275	26,786	1 0 5	12,359	198,323	236,957
Total	234,700	369,883	*	1,548,385	445,058	2,228,143

Crown Lands Alienated and in Process of Alienation, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Up to the End of 1893.—Extent. Alienated in Fee simple. Sold.	Granted without Purchase.	In Process of Alienation under System of Deferred Payments.	At the End of 1893.—Extent. Alienated or in Process of Alienation.	Neither Alienated nor in Process of Alienation.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria	16,926,749	15,655	5,875,595	22,817,999	33,427,761
New South Wales	24,786,585	351,992	20,214,360	45,352,937	152,519,063
Queensland	11,449,470	68,504	2,270,153	13,788,127	413,875,233
South Australia‡	7,569,891	748,453	5,886,313	14,204,657	563,987,343
Western Australia	5,868,631	*	*	7,844,338	616,744,462
Tasmania	*	*	*	4,785,172	12,094,828
New Zealand	13,608,838	7,093,162	435,600	21,137,600	45,723,864§
Total	*	*	*	129,930,830	1,838,372,554

* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished, cannot be completed, or is only roughly approximate.

† The purchase money for selected land varies in the different colonies from 10s. to 30s. per acre, payable by annual instalments (generally without interest) extending over a period of 10 or 20 years.

‡ Including Northern Territory.

§ Of this extent, about 14,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris, or to Europeans who have purchased from them; and 1,100,537 acres were held under "Perpetual Lease"; 138,073 acres under Occupation with Right of Purchase; and 208,785 acres on Lease in Perpetuity.

State Primary Education, 1893.

Name of Colony.	At the End of 1893. Number of State Schools.	Number of Teachers. Males.	Females.	Total.	Gross Enrolment of Scholars during 1893. Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	2,038	1,911	3,057	4,968	122,232	114,276	236,508
New South Wales	2,520	2,304	2,223	4,527	125,536	113,415	238,951
Queensland	691	722	762	1,484	41,037	37,293	78,330
South Australia	606	448	687	1,135	32,370	29,939	62,309
Western Australia	127	59	168	227	3,232	3,106	6,338
Tasmania	253	209	308	517	11,052	9,423	20,475
New Zealand	1,355	1,345	1,921	3,266	84,809	78,296	163,105
Total	7,590	6,998	9,126	16,124	420,268	385,748	806,016

Name of Colony.	Scholars in Average Daily Attendance during the Year. Total Number.	Number to each Teacher	Percentage of Scholars on the Rolls.	Net Enrolment (Estimated).	Expenditure on State Education. Amount contributed by— State.	Parents &c., in Fees.	Total.	Cost of Instruction per Head of— Mean Population.	Scholars in Average Attendance.
					£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	129,678	26	54·83	206,075	678,346	1,538	679,884	0 11 7	5 4 10
New South Wales.	128,322	28	53·70	210,277	641,952	73,267	715,219	0 11 10	5 11 6
Queensland	44,432	30	56·72	69,020	175,479	—	175,479	0 8 3	3 19 0
South Australia	34,038	30	54·63	56,302	125,170	702	125,872	0 7 6	3 14 0
Western Australia	4,625	20	72·97	5,780	12,408	1,537	13,945	0 4 6	3 0 4*
Tasmania	10,175	20	49·69	14,875	35,991	9,904	45,895	0 6 0	4 10 2
New Zealand	98,615	30	60·46	138,500	386,858	2,902	389,760	0 11 9	3 19 0
Total	449,885	28	55·82	700,829	2,056,204	89,850	2,146,054	0 10 8	4 15 5

Agricultural Statistics, 1893-4.—Land in Cultivation.

Name of Colony.	Number of Acres under— Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage.	Other Tillage.
Victoria	1,469,359	218,904	49,105	6,485	43,872	40,909	412,223	30,275	240,835	508,042
New South Wales.	593,810	34,148	6,113	205,885	2,322	26,559	205,424	7,375	345,918	81,850
Queensland	28,993	606	495	93,556	1,285	8,306	22,505	2,000	13,336	80,993
South Australia	1,732,711	13,619	13,072	—	4,451	6,510	361,145	17,418	26,904	582,474
West Australia	42,672	2,571	3,603	37	568	630	29,589	1,643	359	42,848
Tasmania	55,312	33,755	4,876	—	10,713	19,068	47,500	32	218,726	160,883
New Zealand	242,737	376,646	28,857	5,116	16,494	21,121	60,740	—	517,747	186,496
Total	4,165,594	680,249	106,121	311,079	78,705	123,103	1,139,126	58,743	1,363,825	1,643,586

* In Government schools only. The average amount also paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 6s. 6d.

Agricultural Statistics, 1893-4.—Produce of Crops.

Name of Colony.	Bushels raised of—					Tons raised of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.
Victoria	15,255,200	4,951,371	1,033,861	180,442	1,059,087	144,708	503,355
New South Wales	6,502,175	701,804	114,272	7,011,526	43,778	83,838	235,562
Queensland	413,094	12,095	8,396	1,824,108	41,522	17,165	42,353
South Australia	13,618,062	172,605	205,577	—	72,744	22,958	334,769
Western Australia	520,198	47,597	48,330	573	11,360	2,309	33,039
Tasmania	833,771	837,720	110,274	--	202,797	76,769	54,889
New Zealand	4,891,695	12,153,068	724,653	224,539	444,126	126,540	86,198
Total	42,033,195	18,876,260	2,245,263	9,241,188	1,875,414	474,287	1,290,165

Name of Colony.	Gallons of Wine made.	Bushels per Acre of					Tons per Acre of—	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay
Victoria	1,490,184	10·38	22·62	21·05	27·82	24·70	3·54	1·22
New South Wales	748,949	10·95	20·55	18·69	34·06	18·85	3·16	1·15
Queensland	101,528	14·25	19·96	16·96	19·50	32·31	2·07	1·88
South Australia	712,845	7·86	12·68	15·73	—	16·34	3·55	0·93
Western Australia	77,484	12·19	18·51	13·41	15·49	20·00	3·67	1·12
Tasmania	—	15·07	24·82	22·60	—	18·93	4·03	1·16
New Zealand	—	20·15	32·27	25·11	43·89	26·93	5·99	1·42
Total	3,130,990	10·09	27·75	21·16	29·71	23·83	3·85	1·13

Live Stock, 1893-4.

*** The Live Stock Statistics are collected in most of the colonies simultaneously with the Agricultural Statistics in the months of February and March.

Name of Colony.	Number of—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Victoria	436,903	1,817,291	13,098,725	328,162
New South Wales	481,399	2,155,500	56,980,688	240,860
Queensland	429,734	6,693,200	18,697,015	68,086
South Australia Proper	187,666	423,602	7,267,642	86,468
,, Northern Territory	12,815	237,229	67,552	1,752
Western Australia	45,747	173,747	2,220,642	26,233
Tasmania	31,587	169,141	1,535,047	51,592
New Zealand	211,040	885,305	19,380,360	308,812
Total	1,836,891	12,555,015	119,247,671	1,111,965

Name of Colony.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.
Victoria	4·97	37	20·68	155	149	1,116	3·73	28
New South Wales	1·56	39	6·97	176	184	4,658	·78	20
Queensland	·64	99	10·02	1,548	28	4,325	·10	16
South Australia—								
Proper	·49	55	1·11	124	19	2,125	·23	25
NorthernTerritory	·03	262	·45	4,845	·13	1,380	·00	36
Western Australia	·05	70	·18	267	2·27	3,413	·03	40
Tasmania	1·20	20	6·41	110	58	994	1·96	33
New Zealand	2·02	31	8·47	132	186	2,883	2·96	46
Total	·60	45	4·08	309	39	2,931	·36	27

Wool Production, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool used in Manufacture in the Colony.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value, at 9d. per lb.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Victoria	87,293,547	2,552,933	150,892,425	5,103,907	1,123,542	42,133
New South Wales	26,215,259	803,422	344,982,376	10,449,911	303,000†	11,500†
Queensland	169,351	5,947	90,459,274	3,578,864	—	—
South Australia—						
Proper	18,277,045	545,207	68,902,969	2,001,277	—	—
Northern Territory	—	—	191,675	5,138	—	—
Western Australia	—	—	10,742,348	244,972	—	—
Tasmania	—	—	8,728,524	296,442	114,000	4,275
New Zealand	15,233	365	109,719,684	3,774,738	2,629,855	89,860
Total	131,970,435	3,907,874	784,619,775	25,455,249	4,170,397	147,768

Wool Production, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Quantity.*		Value.				Proportion of Exports of Wool to Total General Exports.	Average Export Price per lb.
	Total.	Average to each Sheep in the Colony.	Total.	Average per Head of Population.				
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	s.	d.	per cent.	d.
Victoria	64,722,420	4·94	2,593,107	2	4	4	38·35	8
New South Wales	319,070,617	5·60	9,657,989	7	19	7	45·59	7¼
Queensland	90,289,923	4·83	3,572,917	8	7	5	37·15	9½
South Australia—								
Proper	50,625,924	6 97	1,456,070	4	6	7	23·64	7
Northern Territory	191,675	2·84	5,138	1	0	9	2·99	6½
Western Australia	10,742,348	4·84	244,972	3	18	4	26·68	5½
Tasmania	8,842,524	5·76	300,717	1	19	1	21·92	8¼
New Zealand	112,334,306	5·80	3,864,233	5	16	10	42 01	8¼
Total	656,819,737	5·51	21,695,143	5	7	9	38·71	7¾

Gold Production.

Name of Colony.	Gold raised—					
	Prior to 1893.		During 1893.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Victoria	58,070,215	232,280,860	671,126	2,684,504	58,741,341	234,965,364
New South Wales	10,557,304	39,202,666	179,288	651,286	10,736,592	39,853,952
Queensland	8,630,473	30,206,655	616,940	2,159,290	9,247,413	32,365,945
South Australia	377,686	1,439,195	42,905	153,132	420,591	1,592,327
Western Australia	248,157	942,998	110,890	421,385	359,047	1,364,383
Tasmania	682,552	2,5[illegible]5,637	37,230	145,875	719,782	2,741,512
New Zealand	12,308,296	48,387,861	226,811	913,138	12,535,107	49,300,999
Total	90,874,683	355,055,872	1,885,190	7,128,610	92,759,873	362,184,482

NOTE.—It is believed that the value of wool imported and exported is furnished to the Customs authorities with a considerable amount of looseness.

* These figures are made up of the sum of the total quantities exported from and used for manufactures in, less the quantities imported by, the respective colonies. The wool referred to is, of course, not homogeneous in quality, some being greasy and some washed or scoured. The Government Statistician of New South Wales has estimated that the equivalent weight in greasy wool of the whole clip for that colony was 344,272,800 lbs.

† Figures for 1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

For the practical purposes of colonisation and settlement the history of Australia, and particularly of New South Wales, begins with the discovery by Captain Cook, in 1770, of the eastern coast of the continent. There had been previous discoveries of a Southern Territory by Dutch navigators, but none seem to have visited the eastern and south-eastern coasts, and the Dutch, who took possession of their discovery, made no effort to turn to account the gift that fortune had thrown into their hands. Amongst those who sailed with Cook was Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, and who, when England had lost the American Colonies, and with them a place of transport for her criminals, strongly recommended Australia.

The first few years of settlement were rendered sombrely memorable by the tortures of famine in the colony, and the dreadful mortality among the convicts. The administration of the Governor (Captain Arthur Philip) was hampered by an incessant friction with the officers of the military force detailed to guard the prisoners. These secured a monopoly of the trade of the colony, raised the prices of commodities exorbitantly, and forced upon their clients a currency in rum. For a long period of wearying irritation the history of the colony is the story of the conflict between the Governor for the time and his unruly military co-adjutors, and the strife was only ended by the disbandment of the New South Wales Corps and the cashiering of its Colonel, not, however, before the conflict had culminated in the mutiny of the military forces and the deposition of Captain William Bligh, the colony's fourth Governor, in 1808.

Governor Macquarie introduced a new era. The traffic in rum was put down, schools were established and the main roads of the colony planned and constructed In 1813 the Blue Mountains, hitherto regarded as an impassable barrier, were crossed and the rich country in the interior made accessible. Macquarie's successor, Sir Thomas Brisbane, carried on the work of exploration, and his administration was marked by the discovery of the river that bears his name, and which was destined to become the site of the northern metropolis; and also by the discovery of the Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers. Among the more important social reforms were the abolition of the press censorship, and the introduction of trial by jury, while the nomination by the Governor of a council of seven members to advise him, seemed like the first step towards the achievement of a free constitution. During the last month of Brisbane's term of office, Van Diemen's Land, hitherto a dependency of New South Wales, was constituted a separate colony.

Sir Thomas Brisbane was succeeded by Sir Ralph Darling, and during his time the explorations of Sturt, Cunningham, Hume, and others greatly widened the area of settlement. During the reign of his successor, Governor Bourke, Government assistance was granted to immigrants, religious equality established, and the practice of making free grants in land abolished. This period was signalised by the discovery of the rich interior of what is now known as Victoria, then called the Port Phillip district.

During the administration of Bourke's successor, Sir George Gipps, transportation to the colony was abolished. Another great feature was the establishment of a new constitution. In the time of his successor, Sir Augustus Fitzroy, responsible government was established, and the first Parliament met in 1855. In 1851 Victoria had been made into an independent colony. Another important event was the discovery of gold in the early part of the same year.

Area.—The area is estimated at 310,700 square miles, or 198,848,000 acres. a little over two-and-a-half times that of Great Britain and Ireland. The length of the Colony from Point Danger on the north to Cape Howe on the south is 680 miles. From east to west the breadth is 760 miles, whilst diagonally, from the south-west corner—where the Murray passes into South Australia—to Point Danger, the length is 850 miles.

Constitution.—The executive power is in the hands of a Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Council of at least 21 persons, appointed by the Governor, and a Legislative Assembly elected by manhood suffrage. The present number of members of the Legislative Council is 64, and the tenure of a seat in that body is for life. There are 125 members of the Assembly. The latter receive a salary of £300 a year each, but the members of the Upper House are unpaid. Members of both Houses have free tram and rail passes. The Parliaments are triennial.

Population.—The estimated population of New South Wales at the close of the various years, from 1861 to 1895, is as follows:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	201,574	156,404	357,978
1866	235,116	193,697	428,813
1871	282,846	234,912	517,758
1876	333,515	280,666	614,181
1881	429,020	353,060	782,080
1882	447,100	367,900	815,000
1883	473,980	387,330	861,310
1884	498,310	406,670	904,980
1885	523,030	426,540	949,570
1886	543,260	446,080	989,340
1887	558,350	461,980	1,020,330
1888	573,190	477,890	1,051,080
1889	589,010	492,810	1,081,820
1890	609,650	512,210	1,121,860
1891	630,870	534,430	1,165,300
1892	646,540	551,110	1,197,650
1893	658,990	564,380	1,223,370
1894	672,950	578,500	1,251,450
1895	681,830	586,320	1,268,150

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Continued.*

The following table gives the population at various ages in 1891:—

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years.	84,014	81,736	165,750
5-10	72,895	71,359	144,254
10-15	62,230	61,186	123,416
15-20	54,267	54,476	108,743
20-25	57,963	53,441	111,404
25-30	59,895	46,950	106,845
30-35	52,115	36,690	88,805
35-40	40,380	27,303	67,683
40-45	31,446	22,237	53,683
45-50	27,054	18,658	45,712
50-55	22,753	14,853	37,606
55-60	16,716	10,812	27,528
60-65	12,690	7,762	20,452
65-70	7,030	4,905	11,935
70-75	5,048	3,692	8,740
75-80	2,842	1,903	4,745
80-85	1,294	877	2,171
85-90	422	284	706
90-95	142	79	221
95-100	21	27	48
100 and over..	12	7	19
Unspecified ..	1,333	435	1,768
All ages....	612,562	519,672	1,132,234

Imports and Exports.—The Imports into New South Wales during 1891 amounted to £15,801,941, which was at the rate of £12 15s. 5d. per head, as compared with £18,107,035, or £14 19s. 2d. per head in 1893, a decrease of £2,305,094 gross, or £2 3s. 9d. per head. Of these the imports for home consumption were valued at £11,129,229, or £8 19s. 11d. per head. Of the imports £7,794,168 came from other Australian colonies, £608,356 from other British possessions, £1,415,928 from foreign countries, and £5,983,489 from the United Kingdom. The total value of the exports amounted to £20,577,673, or £16 12s. 7d. per head, as compared with £22,921,223, or £18 18s. 9d. per head, in 1893, of which £8,243,954 were sent to other Australian colonies, £395,871 to other British Possessions, £3,981,471 to foreign countries, and £7,956,377 to the United Kingdom. The exports of domestic produce or manufacture amounted to £15,904,961, of which £6,173,693 were sent to other Australasian colonies, £141,395 to other British possessions, £3,407,446 to foreign countries, and £6,182,427 to the United Kingdom.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue is classed under four heads—Taxation, Land Revenue, Receipts from Services Rendered (such as revenue for railways, tramways, water supply, sewerage, posts, telegraphs, and fees of various kinds), and Miscellaneous Receipts.

REVENUE, 1894.	£
Taxation	2,688,693
Land	2,078,719
Services	4,246,610
Miscellaneous	286,689
Total	£9,300,711

Taxation is both direct and indirect, chiefly the latter, but measures are now under consideration which will (if carried) cause an important change in this respect. In regard to Land Revenue more than half of this consists of the proceeds of sales of land, and ought not to be treated as revenue.

The revenue from Services in 1894 was:—

Railways	£2,870,340
Tramways	278,380
Postage	440,182
Electric Telegraphs	146,669
Telephones	20,298
Commission on Money Orders, &c...	19,715
Water Supply and Sewerage—	
Metropolitan Water	159,536
Sewerage	93,715
Country Towns Water and Sewers..	22,584
Public School Fees	70,693
Pilotage Harbour and Light Rates..	58,684
Mint Receipts	16,706
Miscellaneous Services	97,312
Gross	4,294,814
Refunds	48,204
Net Revenue from Services	£4,246,610

The expenditure for 1894 was:—

Railways and Tramways	£1,712,515
Post and Telegraphs	733,042
Water Supply and Sewerage	75,126
Public Instruction	738,410
Interest on Public Debt	2,255,255
Other Services	3,664,358
Total	£9,178,706
Revenue	9,300,711
Expenditure	9,178,706
Surplus	£122,005

Public Debt.—The Debt on 1st January, 1895, amounted to £58,204,253, or £46 10s. 2d. per head. The following Table shows the rise of the Debt:—

Dec. 31.	£	Dec. 31.	£
1880 ..	14,903,919	1888	44,093,049
1881	16,924,019	1889	48,553,549
1882	18,721,219	1890	48,383,333
1883	24,632,459	1891	52,950,733
1884	30,101,959	1892	54,473,433
1885	35,564,259	1893	59,329,033
1886	41,034,249	*1895	58,204,253
1887	40,995,349		

*1st January.

Land: Settlements and Holdings.—From the foundation of the colony in 1788 to the close of 1893, an area of 44,352,937 acres of the public lands of New South Wales has been totally alienated, or is now in process of alienation under the system of deferred payments on conditional purchases. This represents nearly one-fourth of the total area of the country. At the close of 1893 an aggregate of 127,092,070 acres was leased to pastoral tenants and others; hence, of the total available area of the colony the area sold or leased comprised 171,445,007 acres and the area neither alienated nor held under contract, including roads, public reserves, and land unsuitable for settlement, only 24,437,143 acres.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Continued.*

The Statistical Survey, of New South Wales, an official publication from which we are quoting, says: "Settlement in New South Wales has, however, tended hitherto towards the concentration into a comparatively small number of hands of the lands alienated to a large number of individual selectors—a result due to the insufficient working of the Acts intended to settle the people on the lands of the colony." This can be seen from the table of Occupiers and Areas. (See below.)

From this same table we see that 50 per cent. of the alienated land is in the hands of 613 people.

The figures given relate exclusively to rural land; but, generally speaking, the holdings under 16 acres in extent are to be found in the vicinity of towns, and consist mainly of orchards and gardens. No exact estimate of holdings in urban areas has been made, but it is thought their number will be about 90,000. This means, of course, 90,000 owners of the land upon which their houses are built.

Taking these five classes in regard to cultivation we have:—

Class.	Area. Total alienated Acres.	Area. Cultivated Acres.	Proportion cultivated to Total Per Cent.
I.	124,952	44,725	35·8
II.	4,390,717	511,761	11·6
III.	4,648,417	282,096	6·1
IV.	11,931,451	283,163	2·4
V.	20,982,799	77,305	0·4
Total	42,078,336	1,199,050	2·8

Number of Occupiers and Area of Holdings in New South Wales, 1893.

Class.	Holdings. Size.	Holdings. Total Number.	Area. Freehold Acres.	Area. Rented Acres.	Area. Total Acres.	Percentage to Total Alienated Area. Free-hold.	Rented	Total.
I.	1 to 30 acres.	13,797	75,520	49,432	124,952	0·18	0·12	0·30
II.	31 ,, 400 ,,	28,978	3,520,176	870,541	4,390,717	8·36	2·07	10·43
III.	401 ,, 1,000 ,,	7,313	4,077,025	571,392	4,648,417	9·69	1·36	11·05
IV.	1,001 ,, 10,000 ,,	4,520	10,440,322	1,491,129	11,931,451	24·81	3·54	28·35
V.	over 10,000 ,,	643	19,215,775	1,767,024	20,982,799	45·67	4·20	49·87
	Total..	55,251	37,328,818	4,749.518	42,078,336	88·71	11·29	100·00

VICTORIA.

Victoria is situated at the South-East extremity of the Australian continent. It is bounded on the North and North-East, by the River Murray, separating Victoria from New South Wales, and by a right line running in a South-Easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream called The Springs, on Forest Hill to Cape Howe. On the West it is bounded by South Australia, on the South and South-East by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. Its extreme length from East to West is 420, its greatest breadth, about 250, and its extent of coast line about 600 Geographical miles.

Constitution.—The Executive power is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who acts under the advice of a ministry consisting of ten persons. The Legislative authority is vested in two houses of Parliament. The Upper House, or Legislative Council, consists of forty-eight members, returned in fourteen provinces, each member being elected for six years; and the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly, consists of ninety-five members elected for three years (unless dissolved sooner by the Governor) returned in eighty-four districts or electorates. The sum of £15,500 is set aside annually for the payment of the ten ministers according to the Constitution Act, but this amount has temporarily been reduced to £11,625 in 1894-95. Members of the Legislative Council receive no payment for their attendance in Parliament, but every member of the Legislative Assembly who is not in receipt of any official salary or payment from the State is entitled to £300 per annum. This is to be temporarily reduced for 1894-95 to £250.

Imports and Exports.—In 1893 the total declared value of imports was £13,283,814; exports, £13,308,551—excess of exports over imports, £24,737. The whole value of external trade was £26,592,365.

The value of imports was lower in 1893 than in 1892 by £3,890,731, or by 23 per cent; and the value of exports was lower than in that year by £905,995, or by 6 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus lower than in the previous year by £4,796,726.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1884 TO 1893.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population of—Imports. £ s. d.	Exports. £ s. d.	Both. £ s. d.
1884	20 11 9	17 4 6	37 16 3
1885	18 17 7	16 5 5	35 3 0
1886	18 16 10	11 19 11	30 16 9
1887	18 14 10	11 3 8	29 18 6
1888	22 15 5	13 3 2	35 18 7
1889	22 8 8	11 14 2	34 2 10
1890	20 10 5	11 17 3	32 7 8
1891	18 18 7	13 19 1	32 17 8
1892	14 15 5	12 4 6	26 19 11
1893	11 7 0	11 7 5	22 14 5

It will be observed that in 1893 the value of imports per head was very much lower than in any of the other years named, also that the value of exports per head in 1893 was lower than in any of those years except 1887.

VICTORIA.—*Continued.*

Population. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1893 was, males, 608,049; females, 565,957—total, 1,174,006.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1893 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	106,824	104,478	211,302
5 to 10 ,,	64,408	63,175	127,583
10 ,, 15 ,,	57,537	57,244	114.781
15 ,, 20 ,,	54,227	56,438	110,665
20 ,, 25 ,,	60,123	61,176	121,299
25 ,, 30 ,,	61,379	54,575	115,954
30 ,, 35 ,,	46,803	39,306	86,109
35 ,, 40 ,,	30,922	26,031	56,953
40 ,, 45 ,,	23,110	20,935	44,045
45 ,, 50 ,,	21,180	19,281	40,461
50 ,, 55 ,,	21,732	18,754	40,486
55 ,, 60 ,,	20,924	15,592	36,516
60 ,, 65 ,,	18,680	12,248	30,928
65 ,, 70 ,,	9,867	6,541	16,408
70 ,, 75 ,,	6,101	4,187	10,288
75 ,, 80 ,,	2,423	1,792	4,215
80 and upwards	1,330	1,007	2,337
Total.....	607,570	562,760	1,170,330

Income and Expenditure.—The income for the year ending June 30th, 1893, was £6,959,229, and expenditure, £7,989,757—deficit, £1,030,528.

REVENUE.

	£
TAXATION.	
Customs (including wharfage rates)..	1,739,285
Excise.....	251,254
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	15,507
Licences (business)	19,869
Duties on estates of deceased persons	193,928
Duties on bank notes	23,720
Stamp duty	170,000
Land tax	119,216
Total	2,522,779
LAND REVENUE.	
Land Sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	364,685
Rent of Crown lands	117,781
Penalties under Land Acts	302
Total	482,768
PUBLIC WORKS.	
Railways	2,912,788
Water Supply { Metropolitan (int'rst)	98,951
Water Supply { Country	70,992
Other public works	6,036
Total	3,088.767
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.	
Postal receipts, &c.	396,934
Telegraph Receipts, &c.	149,470
Total	546,404
OTHER SOURCES.	
Mint charges	13,305
,, subsidy returned	5,136
Fees, fines, &c. (inclusive of fee stamps)	120,275
Interest on public account	70,746
Rents (other than Crown lands)	1,996
Reimbursement in aid	64,716
Miscellaneous receipts	42,337
Total	318,511
Total Ordinary Revenue ..	6,959,229

EXPENDITURE, 1892-3.

	£
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.	
Civil List	38,674
Legislature	81,850
Civil Establishment	125,929
Retiring Allowances and Pensions ..	189,429
Gratuities, Compensations, &c.....	56,438
Total	492,320
LAW, ORDER, AND PROTECTION.	
Judicial and Legal	198,935
Police	271,162
Gaols and Penal Establishments	59,336
Defences—Naval and Military	220,785
Total	750,218
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, &c.	
Public Instruction, Science, &c.	782,676
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c..	290,751
Total	1,073,427
CROWN LANDS.	
Administration and Survey	76,505
Agriculture, &c.	166,807
Mining	104,498
Total	347,810
PUBLIC WORKS.	
Railways—Working Expenses	1,769,145
Land Sales by Auction Fund.....	53,818
Water Supply	31,709
Other Public Works	731,987
Total	2,586,659
Post and Telegraphs	716,138
PUBLIC DEBT.	
Interest and Expenses—Railway	1,450,758
,, ,, Water Supply	269,524
,, ,, Other Works	115,903
Total Interest, &c.	1,836,185
TRADE, NAVIGATION, &c.	
Customs and Excise	78,922
Harbours and Lights.....	31,126
Total	110,048
OTHER EXPENDITURE.	
Mint Subsidy	20,000
Aborigines	5,579
Miscellaneous Services	51,373
Total	76,952
Total for 1892-3	7,989,757

Public Debt, 1860 to 1892-3.—

Year.	Amount Outstanding.	Average per head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1859-60	5,118,100	9 10 4	1·66
1869-70	11,924,800	16 8 5	3·66
1880-81	22,593,102	26 1 2	4·36
1890-91	43,610,265	38 0 6	5·23
1891-92	46,711,287	40 3 6	6·04
1892-93	45,940,987	39 5 1	6·60

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The greatest length of this territory from Cape Londonderry in the North to Peak Head (south of King George's Sound) in the South is 1,450 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point on the West, to the 129th meridian on the East—about 850 miles, containing an area of about 975,876 sq. miles, or 624,560,640 acres. The occupied portion of the colony is comprised in an area of about 1,200 miles in length, by about 150 in average breadth, lying between Albany in the East Kimberley District in the North, in the South and Wyndham in the East Kimberley District in the North. The settled districts are usually level or undulating, rarely mountainous. Settlement has as yet only penetrated a little over 200 miles inland; but the interior of the colony appears to be a vast sandy table-land from 1,000 to 2,000ft. above the level of the sea; with here and there large areas of depressions, in which are situated immense salt clay pans, surrounded by low broken ranges of granitic and other crystalline rocks. The principal rivers are the Ord, Prince Regent, Panton, Fitzroy, De Grey, Harding, Fortescue, Ashburton, Lyons, Gascoyne, Murchiston, Greenough, Irwin, Swan, Murray, Preston, Blackwood, Warren, Gordon and Pallinup. Most of these are mere storm water channels, filled only during the rainy season, and very few are navigable even for small boats for any distance.

Constitution.—The Executive power in Western Australia is vested in the Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, and who acts under the advice of a Cabinet composed of five responsible Ministers—viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works.

The Legislative authority is vested in a Parliament composed of two Houses—the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The colony is divided into seven electoral provinces, each returning three members to the Legislative Council. At the expiration of two years from the date of election, and every two years thereafter, the senior member for each province for the time being retires. There are 33 electorates for the Legislative Assembly, each represented by a single member. The members of the Assembly are elected for a period of four years. £4,200 is paid for salaries of the five Ministers. The members of the Legislative Assembly do not receive any salary for attendance, nor do the members of the Legislative Council. A free pass is granted to members of both Houses over all the Government lines of railways, and, by courtesy, the same privilege is extended to them over the lines belonging to private companies.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue for 1893 amounted to £570,651, or £9 4s. 6¾d. per head; and the expenditure to £640,801, or £10 5s. 0¼d. per head of population.

The following return for the past ten years shows the principal sources from which the revenue of the Colony is derived, and the amounts obtained from each:—

Year.	Taxation.							Land Revenue.		Post.	Telegraph.	Railways.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Customs.	Harbour Dues.	Licenses	Stamp Revenue.	Per head of mean populatn.			Rent, &c.	Sales.					
	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884	118,443	2,918	4,792	4,969	4	1	2	74,252	16,219	8,752	3,763	19,543	36,668	290,319
1885	134,842	3,032	5,051	6,575	4	7	9	75,364	24,874	10,006	4,985	27,179	31,305	323,213
1886	164,048	3,771	5,985	7,595	4	19	6	70,173	34,274	11,531	7,424	35,896	47,867	388,564
1887	170,972	3,940	6,927	7,072	4	10	8	71,104	5,825	13,413	8,439	41,104	49,207	377,903
1888	159,059	5,395	7,435	8,055	4	5	7	75,194	6,154	13,293	8,434	37 302	36,682	357,003
1889	171,990	6,002	7,600	8,658	4	10	3	77,498	9,518	13,331	10,037	41,152	96,939	442,725
1890	182,546	6,172	8,050	7,637	4	10	7¼	74,794	32,842	15,459	10,328	45,814	30,672	414,314
1891	237,686	6,520	8,473	11,376	5	2	4	75,979	26,002	17,573	12,679	63,001	37,381	497,670
1892	276,554	7,690	8,612	11,903	5	7	9¾	75,345	3,282	20,574	13,787	92,242	33,389	543,888
1893	259,495	7,780	15,424	10,638	4	13	10	75,349	2,570	22,847	16,388	118,983	41,177	570,651

The expenditure in 1893 amounted to £640,801, or £90,185 more than the previous year, and £70,150 more than the year's revenue. The following are the chief items which show an increase of expenditure as compared with 1892: Police, Customs, Medical, Educational, Defences, Miscellaneous Services, Lands and Surveys, Post and Telegraphs, Railways and Tramways, Works and Buildings, and Roads and Bridges; whilst the principal decrease is to be found under the headings Gaols and London Agency.

Return showing Public Revenue and Public Expenditure from 1884 to 1893:—

Year.	Revenue.	Revenue per head of mean population.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per head of mean pop.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1884	290,319	8 19 8	291,306	9 0 2
1885	323,213	9 9 8	308,848	9 1 3
1886	388,564	10 8 11	394,675	10 12 2
1887	377,903	9 1 3	456,897	10 15 1
1888	357,003	8 9 5	385,129	9 2 9
1889	442,725	10 5 8	386,000	8 19 4
1890	414,314	9 3 7¾	401,737	8 18 1
1891	497,670	9 12 10½	435,623	8 8 10
1892	543,888	9 12 5	550,616	9 14 9½
1893	570,651	9 4 6¾	640,801	10 5 0¼
Total	4,206,250		4,251,632	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—*Continued.*

From the above return it will be seen that during the last ten years the amount of £4,206,250 was received as revenue, against an expenditure of £4,251,632 leaving an excess of expenditure over revenue of £45,382.

The principal taxation in the Colony is raised by Customs Duties, which in 1893 amounted to £259,495, being £17,059 less than those of the preceding year, whilst other taxation, which is chiefly represented by Harbour Dues, Licences, and Stamp Revenue, amounted to £33,841, an advance of £5,636. The taxation per head of the mean population for 1893 was £4 13s. 10d., or 13s. 11d. less per head than in 1892.

The amount raised by Customs Revenue is at the rate of £4 17s. 10d. per head of mean population, as against 9s. 11¾d. per head raised by all other taxation, giving a proportion of about 10 to 1.

Chinese. — The estimated number of Chinese in the Colony on the 31st December, 1893, was 1,369, consisting of 1,362 males and 7 females.

Public Debt from 1884-1893.—

Year ending December 31.	Amount outstanding.	Per head of estimated Popl.		
	£	£	s.	d.
1884	765,000	23	4	2½
1885	1,288,000	36	12	1½
1886	1,286,000	32	9	8½
1887	1,280,700	30	2	10
1888	1,275,200	30	5	3
1889	1,371,981	31	7	11¼
1890	1,367,444	29	10	9¾
1891	1,613,594	30	5	7¾
1892	2,261,864	36	16	10¾
1893	2,873,098	45	19	2¾

Population.—The following return shows the population during the past 20 years:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase.
1874	15,722	10,487	26,209	448
1875	15,910	10,799	26,709	500
1876	16,166	11,155	27,321	612
1877	16,326	11,512	27,838	517
1878	16,409	11,757	28,166	328
1879	16,628	12,040	28,668	502
1880	16,559	12,460	29,019	351
1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	994
1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	753
1883	18,005	13,695	31,700	934
1884	18,623	14,335	32,958	1,258
1885	19,989	15,197	35,186	2,228
1886	23,044	16,540	39,584	4,398
1887	24,807	17,681	42,488	2,904
1888	24,275	17,862	42,137	†351
1889	25,066	18,632	40,698	1,561
1890	26,794	19,496	46,290	2,592
1891	32,228	21,057	53,285	*6,995
1892	36,095	22,579	58,674	5,389
1893	41,014	24,050	65,064	6,390

The following return gives the ages of the population, exclusive of aborigines, as recorded on the Schedule of the Census:—

	Males.	Femls.	Total.
Infants.....(under 1 year)	759	743	1,502
Children.....(1 to 4)	2,054	2,055	4,109
Boys and Girls.... (4 to 16)	6,224	6,006	12,230
Youths and Maidens(16to21)	2,420	2,107	4,527
YoungMen&Women(21to30)	6,494	3,569	10,063
Middle-aged do. (30 to 50)	7,499	3,791	11,290
Old Men & Women (over 50)	4,202	1,664	5,866
Unspecified	155	40	195
Total	29 807	19,975	49,782

Imports and Exports. — The following Table gives the Imports, Exports, and Total Trade of Western Australia from 1884 to 1893.

	Imports.			Exports.			Total Trade.		
	Total value.	Value per head.		Total value.	Value per head.		Total value.	Value per head.	
	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
1884	521,166	.. 16	2 6	405,692	.. 12	11 0	926,858	.. 28	13 6
1885	650,390	.. 19	1 9	446,691	.. 13	2 2	1,097,081	.. 32	3 11
1886	758,013	.. 20	7 8	630,393	.. 16	19 1	1,388,406	.. 37	6 9
1887	832,213	.. 19	19 2	604,656	.. 14	10 10	1,436,869	.. 34	10 0
1888	786,250	.. 18	13 11	680,344	.. 16	3 6	1,466,594	.. 34	17 5
1889	818,127	.. 19	0 0½	761,391	.. 17	13 8½	1,579,518	.. 36	13 8¾
1890	874,447	.. 19	7 7½	671,813	.. 14	17 9½	1,546,260	.. 34	5 5
1891	1,280,093	.. 24	16 1½	799,466	.. 15	9 10¼	2,079,559	.. 40	5 11¾
1892	1,391,109	.. 24	12 1¾	882,148	.. 15	12 1	2,273,257	.. 40	4 2¾
1893	1,494,438	.. 23	18 1½	918,147	.. 14	13 9	2,412,585	.. 38	11 10½

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

That portion of the Continent of Australia bounded on the east by the 141st degree of east longtitude, on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude, on the west by the 132nd degree of east longtitude, and on the south by the Southern Ocean, was constituted a British Province by Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 William IV., c. 95, under the designation of South Australia. The area contained within those limits is estimated to be 380,070 square miles. In 1861 the territory known as "No Man's Land," about 80,000 square miles, lying between the boundaries of South and Western Australia, was added by Act 24 and 25 Vic., c 44, making the western boundary the 129th degree of east longtitude.

All the country from the 26th parallel of south latitude to the Indian Ocean, between the 129th and 138th degree of east longtitude, has also been annexed to South Australia, and is known as the Northern Territory, The whole Colony covers 27 degrees of latitude and 12 degrees of longtitude, and includes an area of 903,690 square miles (equal to twice France and Germany together).

Constitution.—The Executive power of South Australia is vested in the Governor,

* 2,393 persons added on account of under-estimate revealed by Census. † Decrease.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*Continued.*

who is appointed by the Crown, and who acts under the advice of a Cabinet of six Ministers, who are members of the Legislature; a Legislative Assembly consisting of 24 members, and a House of Assembly consisting of 54 members, who are elected for three years; but the House of Assembly may be dissolved at any time by the Governor. The members of both Houses receive £200 a year.

Loans for Public Works.—Legislative sanction has been accorded from time to time for the raising of money by way of loan for the prosecution of reproductive public works, such as railways, tramways, waterworks, telegraphs, harbour improvements, and other public purposes. The amount of the Public Debt outstanding on 31st December, 1893, was £21,683,250. Against this liability a sum of £459,450 remains due to Government for 489,264 acres of land sold under the credit system.

Population.—The following table gives the population from 1844 to 1893:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase.
1844	9,526	7,840	17,366	—
1846	12,670	9,720	22,390	5,024
1851	35,302	28,398	63,700	41,310
1856	43,720	42,101	85,821	22,121
1861	65,048	61,782	126,830	41,009
1866	85,334	78,118	163,452	36,622
1871	95,408	90,218	185,626	22,174
1876	110,491	102,780	213,271	27,645
1881	149,530	130,335	279,865	66,594
1891	166,801	153,630	320,431	40,566
1892	176,101	160,601	336,702	16,291
1893	181,752	165,122	346,874	10,192

Income and Expenditure.—The Revenue of South Australia is derived from Taxation, Public Works and Services, Territorial Revenue, and Miscellaneous Receipts. The following Table gives the Income and Expenditure for the past ten years:—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1882-3	£2,092,286	£2,225,380
1883-4	2,009,484	2,370,242
1884-5	2,057,981	2,430,513
1885-6	2,170,039	2,383,290
1886-7	1,869,943	2,165,246
1887-8	2,354,743	2,172,931
1888-9	2,302,494	2,265,940
1889-90	2,478,981	2,404,179
1890-1	2,732,222	2,603,498
1891-2	2,741,623	2,687,133

In the report of the Commissioners of Audit (1891-2) the amounts of the land and income taxes collected since the commencement are shown as follows:—

	Land.	Income.	Total.
	£	£	£
*1884-85	200	122	322
*1885-86	145,817	57,256	203,073
1886-87	100,347	16,735	117,082
1887-88	88,158	35,434	123,592
1888-89	70,119	36,635	106,754
1888-90	65,999	44,038	110 037
1890-91	69,637	47,121	116,758
1891-92	65,443	49,063	114,506
	605,721	286,404	892,125

The land and income taxes are not heavy. The land tax is at present ½d. in the pound†; the income tax for 1891-2 is 3d. in the pound on income derived from personal exertion only, and 6d. in the pound on income received from interest on capital invested, shares in companies, rents, &c. Incomes under £200 are exempt, and *this exemption extends to £200 on all incomes.* The land and income taxes are not collected in the ordinary way. Every person is required to forward to the Commissioner of Taxes early in each year a form setting out the particulars of his individual income, and, after it has been examined, notice is forwarded to each person liable, showing the amount due by him. He is required to remit this direct to the Taxation Office, or else to pay it at any post office, within one month after the issue of the notice. There is an appeal against the Commissioner's decision as to the amount of tax payable, in the event of over assessment. Persons who do not pay within a certain time are charged interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on the amounts due by them, and are further liable to a penalty of 2s. in the pound. In rendering the income tax return, anyone who makes any wilfully false statement in reference thereto may be prosecuted as for perjury. The land tax is based upon a triennial assessment, and where there is any dispute or reasonable doubt the value is determined by the Local Court on appeal. *In determining the value of property the improvements upon it are not assessed, but the unimproved value of the land only.*

Import and Export Trade of South Australia.

Year.	Combined Import and Export Trade.	Total Imports.	Imports Retained for Home Consumption.	Imports Re-exported.	Total Exports.	Exports of Produce of the Colony
1883	£11,193,516	£6,310,055	£4,914,421	£1,395,634	£4,883,461	£3,487,827
1884	12,373,057	5,749,353	4,417,871	1,331,482	6,623,704	5,292,222
1885	10,706,159	5,289,014	4,257,468	1,031,546	5,417,145	4,385,599
1886	9,341,758	4,852,750	3,185,880	1,666,780	4,489,008	2,822,138
1887	10,427,073	5,096,293	3,114,074	1,982,219	5,330,780	3,348,561
1888	12,397,736	5,413,638	3,100.313	2,313,325	6,984,098	4,670,773
1889	14,063,816	6,804,451	3,239,778	3,564,673	7,259.365	3,694,692
1890	17,090,051	8,262,673	3,845,357	4,417,316	8,827,378	4,410,062
1891	20,408,591	9,956,542	4,120,806	5,826,736	10,512,049	4,685,313
1892	15,214,717	7,396,178	2,807,898	4,587,280	7,819,589	3,232,259

* Two years collected in one. † On capital value.

QUEENSLAND.*

Situation and Area.—Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia, commencing at a point on the east coast called Point Danger, in lat. 28° 8′ south, about 400 miles north of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales.

The greater portion of the southern boundary-line is formed by the 29th parallel of south latitude. The eastern seaboard extends about 1,500 miles, from Point Danger to Cape York, the extreme northern point of the continent.

The breadth of the territory near the southern boundary is about 900 miles, from the eastern coast-line to the meridian of 138° east longitude, which forms the western boundary line of the Colony, separating it from the territory of South Australia. This includes the greater part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which has a seaboard of about 750 miles. The whole of the Colony of Queensland comprises 668,497 square miles, or 427,838,080 acres (being equal to three times the German Empire and Belgium together.)

History.—Captain Cook landed in Moreton Bay in 1770, but the Brisbane River, running into Moreton Bay, was not discovered until 1823, and the Moreton Bay Settlement was formed from New South Wales in 1824. The Darling Downs were explored in 1828, and squatters began to settle on the rich pasture grounds. The territory was, however, not thrown open to colonisation until 1842, and, after explorations by Liechardt, 1845-7, and by Kennedy in York Peninsula in 1847, it was separated from New South Wales on 10th December, 1859, when it became a separate colony, under the name of Queensland, with about 25,000 inhabitants, having responsible government from the first.

Climate.—The climate is comparable to that of Madeira, the mean temperature being high but constant. The northern part is tropical. The mean temperature at Brisbane is about 69°, the extreme range being from 35° to 106°. The rainfall in the interior is scanty and variable; the mean at Brisbane is about 35 inches, mostly from November to May.

Population.—The census of 5th April, 1891, shows the population to be about 393,718; of these 223,799 were males, and 169,939 females; Chinese about 8,574; Polynesians about 9,428; and other Asiatic races about 1,832. The balance of the population are mostly either Australasian born or of European parentage. This does not include the aborigines, of whom there are believed to be about 30,000 in the Colony.

Government.—The constitution is regulated by the Letters Patent of the 6th June, 1859, and Act 31 Vic., No. 38. The Legislature is formed of two Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Council, or the Upper House, and the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly. The members of the Council are nominated by the Governor, and hold their offices for life. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected. There is no property qualification required for membership in either branch of the Legislature. The voting for members of the Assembly is by ballot, every man of twenty-one years who has resided six months in one locality having a vote. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a license to depasture lands from the Government in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in the district where such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim as residents.

In the Upper Chamber of the Legislature there are at present 38 members, including the President of the Council. By the Electoral Districts Act No. 10 of 1887, the Colony is divided into 61 districts, of which 11 return two members and 50 return one member each, or a total of 72 members.

Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage
	£	£		
1884	2,673,553	2,751,851	1,133,000	1,152,112
1885	2,840,960	2,875,699	1,010,651	1,029,181
1886	2,810,146	3,202,030	1,087,064	1,120,479
1887	3,032,463	3,350,049	889,331	924,232
1888	3,463,097	3,368.405	955,436	996,229
1889	3,440,249	3,594,626	968,264	1,001,009
1890	3,260,308	3,745,217	891,404	910,779
1891	3,405,989	3,675,332	945,281	997,118
1892	3.538.806	3,580,984	948,503	972,428
1893	3,337,785	3,521,866	922,019	945,628

Year.	Imports. From U.K.	From Brit. Poss.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£		
1884	2,520,863	3,661,134	199,979	6,381,976
1885	2,751,439	3,496,214	164,837	6,422,490
1886	2,692,296	3,192,028	218,903	6,103,227
1887	2,269,803	3,314,241	210,567	5,821,611
1888	3,121,246	3,239,704	285,788	6,646,738
1889	2,862,873	2,800,878	298,811	6,052,562
1890	2,120,071	2,732,312	214,317	5,066,700
1891	2,814,006	2,060,106	204,892	5,079,004
1892	2,049,359	2,155,115	178,183	4,382,657
1893	1,559,475	2,640,580	152,728	4,352,783

Year.	Exports. To U.K.	To Brit. Poss.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1884	1,715,391	3,150,110	10,363	4,673,864
1885	1,618,333	3,613,404	13,738	5,243,404
1886	1,283,851	3,629,340	15,779	4,933,970
1888	1,985,832	4.126,931	13,599	6,126,362
1889	2,498,135	5,227,366	10,808	7,736,309
1890	2,365,673	6,173,577	15,262	8,554,512
1891	3.307,674	4,980,876	16,837	8,305,387
1892	4,096,937	5,021,046	52,425	9,170,408
1893	3,694,534	5,906,809	31,319	9,632,662

Public Debt, 31st December, 1893, £30,639,534.

Customs revenue, 1893, £1,063,228.

* Extracted from the "Colonial Office List."

TASMANIA.

Tasmania, formerly known as Van Diemen's Land, takes its name from Abel Jans Tasman, a Dutch navigator, sent out to explore "The Great South Land," as Australia was then called, by Anthony Van Diemen, Governor of Batavia in the seventeenth century. Tasmania is separated from Australia by Bass Strait, 120 miles wide. Its greatest length is 230 miles, greatest width 190 miles. Its surface is estimated at 26,215 sq. miles, or about 4,000 sq. miles less than Ireland. Its total area, exclusive of islands and lakes, is 15,571,500 acres; or inclusive of these, 16,778,000 acres. It is a mountainous country, having over a hundred hills, ranging in altitude from 1,000 to nearly 6,000ft. There are several extensive lakes situated on the high central table land, natural reservoirs which are the sources of some of the chief rivers. The largest are the Great Lake, 13 miles long by 8 miles wide, area 28,000 acres; lakes Sorrell and Crescent, 17,000 acres; lake St. Clair, 10,000 acres; and lakes Arthur and Echo, each about 8,000 acres. It is well watered by numerous rivers, some of them of considerable size.

For territorial purposes Tasmania is divided into 18 counties, and these are again subdivided into parishes. For political purposes it is divided into 30 electoral districts, returning 36 members to the House of Assembly. The Colony is also divided into 15 electorates, returning 18 members to the Legislative Council. At date of last Census, 5th April, 1891, there were 30,817 electors on the rolls for the Assembly. For local purposes the country is divided into municipal and police districts, road districts, and school districts; there are also mineral districts proclaimed, having their commissioners and registrars for the government of mining in the colony.

Tasmania was granted the rights of self-government by the Constitutional Act of 1855. The Government consists of a Governor-in-Chief, appointed by the Queen; an Executive Council, comprising Ministers of the Crown, past and present, who hold the title of "Honourable"; a Cabinet, consisting of four paid Ministers; and a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The Governor is paid by the colony, and receives a salary of £5,000 a year, with £1,000 allowances. The four Cabinet ministers receive £900 a year each. They are the Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney General and Minister of Lands and Works. Where a Minister with a portfolio is Premier he draws £200 a year extra. The Legislative Council (or Upper House) is composed of 18 members, who are elected for six years, and in case of a dissolution of Parliament the Legislative Council is not affected. The House of Assembly (or People's House) is composed of 36 members, who are elected for three years. Members of both Houses, other than Ministers, Speaker and President, have since 1891 been paid £100 per annum. They have also the right of franking letters and telegrams during the time Parliament is sitting.

The total general expenditure for 1890 was £722,746, equal to £5 0s. 7d. per head of the population. The debt on 31st December, 1890, amounted to £6,432,800, equal to £44 5s. 6d. per head of the population.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The general revenue of Tasmania is derived from a mixed system of taxation, land sales, rents, &c.

Public Revenue.	1890.	1891.
TAXATION.		
Customs	329,067	376,120
Other Taxes	125,364	125,979
SALES AND RENTALS OF CROWN LANDS.		
Sales	47,319	42,044
Rental	32,646	42,101
Other Sources.....	223,704	296,860
Total.....	758,100	833,104

Imports and Exports.—The declared value of the Imports for 1890 was £1,897,512, being an increase of £286,477 on the trade of the previous year. There was an increase of £162,843 in imports from Great Britain, £159,219 from British Colonies, and a decrease in those from Foreign States. The value of exports for 1890 amounted to £1,486,992, being an increase of £27,135 on hose of previous year.

NEW ZEALAND.

What is now known as Middle Island, New Zealand was discovered and described by the Dutch navigator, Abel Jansen Tasman, in 1642, and visited by Captain Cook in 1769, 1773, 1774, and again in 1777. Communication with the Maories—the native population—was opened up by the Government of New South Wales in 1793, and there was after this an occasional intercourse between the islands and the English settlements of New South Wales.

The Colony of New Zealand, which was proclaimed on the 3rd of May, 1841, consists of three main islands—the North, Middle, and Stewart—with several groups of smaller islands at some distance from the main group, and having an aggregate area of 66,861,528 acres=104,471 square miles. North Island is about 515 statute miles from north to south, and has a coast line of about 2,200 miles. The extreme length of Middle Island is 525 miles, its greatest breadth 180, and its coast line 2,200. Stewart Island has a coast line of 130 miles—a total coast line for the colony of 4,330 miles in length.

The first attempt at colonisation was made in 1825, and turned out a failure. In 1833, in consequence of the growth of a settlement in North Island, near to what is now the City of Auckland, Mr. Busby was appointed

NEW ZEALAND—*Continued.*

British Resident. On the 22nd January, 1840, the first body of immigrants arrived from England and founded the settlement of Wellington at the southern extremity of North Island. Others quickly followed—Nelson, on the north of Middle Island, in 1841; New Plymouth on the north-west of North Island shortly afterwards; and in 1848 two emigrant ships landed at Port Chalmers, on the south-east of Middle Island, with freedom-loving disciples of Dr. Chalmers, sturdy Scottish free kirkmen, who founded a settlement at Dunedin. In 1850, a settlement composed entirely of members of the then United Church of England and Ireland was founded. There is, however, no State Church in the Colony.

The population (exclusive of Maories) was in 1854, 32,554; 1863, 164,048; 1873, 295,946; 1883, 540,877; and in 1893, 672,265. In the figures for 1893 are included 4,000 Chinese. The Maori population in 1853 is set down as 56,400, and in 1893 as 41,993.

The Colony is divided for purposes of local government into 94 boroughs and 79 counties. Within the latter there are 250 roap districts, and 40 town districts. There are, besides, 28 River Boards, 21 Harbour Boards, and one Drainage Board. The total revenue of the local bodies for the financial year 1892-3 was £1,558,371, and the expenditure amounted to £1,482,549

Imports and Exports.—In 1893 the total value of imports amounted to £6,911,515, or a proportion of £10 9s. per head of the population, and the exports to £8,985,364, or £13 11s. 9d. per head of the population (excluding Maories). The imports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand were valued at £4,481,953, a decrease as compared with 1892 of £285,414. From Australia and Tasmania the imports were £1,411,465, which is an increase of £299,366 on the amount of the previous year; India and Ceylon, £265,760, an increase of £9,400. The value of the exports of New Zealand produce in 1893—wool, gold, frozen meat, butter and cheese, agricultural produce, and manufactures, coal, silver and other minerals—amounted to £8,557,443, out of the total exports of £8,985,364.

Revenue and Expenditure—The revenue of the General Government is of two kinds, ordinary and territorial. The ordinary revenue for the year ended 31st March, 1894, amounted to £4,055,479, and the territorial to £313,059, giving a total of £4,368,538.

The principal heads of ordinary revenue were:—Customs, £1,655,503; stamps, including postal and telegraph cash receipts, £671,647; land tax, £285,327; income tax, £75,238; property tax, £1,412; beer duty, £61,808; railways, £1,175,548; registration and other fees, £49,290; marine, £20,183; and miscellaneous, £56,523.

The territorial revenue comprised receipts from pastoral runs, rents and miscellaneous items, £184,389, together with proceeds of land sales, £128,670.

The total revenue from all sources amounted to £4,653,038.

The ordinary expenditure under permanent and annual appropriations was £4,386,359—the chief items being charges of the public debt, £1,885,697; working railways, £731,844; public instruction, £388,652; postal and telegraph, £292,433; defence and police, £171,073; subsidies to local bodies, £149,810; Crown lands, surveys, &c., £119,996; justice, £115,924; hospitals, lunatic asylums, and charitable institutions, £115,858; and pensions and compensations, &c., £80,984. After setting aside £260,220 for reproductive purposes, the revenue for the year exceeded the expenditure by £6,459, which sum added to a credit balance £283,779, at the beginning of the year, shows a net surplus on 31st March, 1894, of £290,238.

POPULATION OF NEW ZEALAND (Exclusive of Maories).

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	61,062	37,959	99,921
1866	125,080	79,034	204,114
1871	156,431	110,555	266,986
1876	225,580	173,495	399,075
1881	274,986	225,924	500,910
1882	283,303	234,404	517,707
1883	294,665	246,212	540,877
1884	306,667	257,637	564,304
1885	312,125	263,101	575,226
1886	317,646	271,740	589,386
1887	324,558	278,803	603,361
1888	324,948	282,432	607,380
1889	328,588	287,464	616,052
1890	332,557	292,951	625,508
1891	336,174	297,884	634,058
1892	345,146	305,287	650,433
1883	357,635	314,630	672,265

The Maori population of the colony, according to the census of 5th April, 1891, was 41,993.

The colony is divided into ten land districts, each under the direction of a Commissioner and a Land Board. The Crown lands are divided into three classes:—Town and village lands, suburban lands, and rural lands. Town and village and suburban lands are sold by auction; the upset price of town land must not be less than £20 an acre; village land, £3; and suburban, £2 an acre; and rural land may be disposed of at not less than £1 per acre for first quality, and 5s. an acre for second quality. No person can select or hold more than 640 acres of the former, or 2,000 acres of the latter. Pastoral runs are leased for varying terms, not exceeding 21 years, and limited to areas which will carry 20,000 sheep or 4,000 cattle. No one can hold more than one run. All leases begin on the first day of March, and they entitle the holder to the grazing rights, but not to the soil, timber or minerals.

The total area of land alienated from the foundation of the colony to the 31st December, 1893, was 20,702,000 acres. The following table shows the number of holdings of various sizes, and number of acres in fee simple and on lease, excluding the Crown lands rented for pastoral purposes only:—

NEW ZEALAND.—*Continued.*

Size of Holding. Acres.	Acres.	Number of Holdings.	Acreage. Freehold.	Leasehold, &c.*	Total.
1 to	10	11,116	28,124	24,343	52,467
10 ,,	50	8,899	148,965	105,751	254,716
50 ,,	100	5,313	277,135	158,128	435,263
100 ,,	200	6,851	654,729	374,022	1,028,751
200 ,,	320	3,916	609,857	403,462	1,013,319
320 ,,	640	3,802	1,057,676	660,070	1,717,746
640 ,,	1,000	1,321	662,612	395,849	1,058,461
1,000 ,,	5,000	1,675	2,144,627	1,280,558	3,425,185
5,000 ,,	10,000	247	1,208,819	559,980	1,768,799
10,000 ,,	20,000	189	1,911,063	788,341	2,699,404
20,000 ,,	50,000	117	2,507,848	833,083	3,340,931
50,000 ,,	100,000	24	801,647	723,000	1,524,647
Upwards of	100,000	7	397,140	680,700	1,077,840
Totals, 1891		43,777	12,410,242	6,987,287	19,397,529
Totals, 1886		36,485	11,728,236	5,348,838	17,077,074
Totals, 1881		30,843	10,309,170	4,897,727	15,206,897

In 1873 there were 145 miles of railway open for traffic, and 434 under construction; in 1893 there were 1,948 miles open for traffic, with a revenue of £1,172,792, and 143 miles under construction, all owned by the Government. There are besides 164 miles of private lines.

The House of Representatives consists of 74 members, four of whom are elected as representatives of the Maori electors only. For electoral purposes the colony is divided into 58 single member districts; the cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin return three members each; or a total of 70 and the four Maori representatives constitute the House. Since 1889 no elector can vote in more than one constituency. By the Electoral Act of 1893, the right to register and to vote was extended to women of both races. Every adult person, if resident one year in the colony and three months in one constituency can be registered as an elector, but no person is entitled, whatever the nature or number of his or her qualifications may be, to be registered on more than one electoral roll within the colony.

Public Debt.—The net Public Debt on 31st March, 1894, will be seen from the following table to amount to £38,874,491:

		£ s. d.	
1889	36,979,661	60 12 2	1,366,588
1890	37,284,518	60 5 4	1,851,421
1891	37,343,923	59 11 11	1,864,575
1892	37,675,206	59 2 0	1,842,686
1893	38,144,070	58 2 7	1,837,169
1894	38,874,491	57 8 10	1,873,682

The Debt of the Colonies as above stated does not include the unpaid loans raised by the several local bodies amounting at the end of March, 1893, to £6,203,869.

The Triumph of Free Trade in New South Wales.

AFTER the statistics in relation to our Australasian Colonies were in type we noticed a summary of a speech delivered on the 17th December, 1896, in London, by Major Neild, M.L.A., Commissioner on Charities for New South Wales, which gives some later information. Major Neild said the total trade of New South Wales amounted in 1894 to £36,379,614, equal to £29 3s. per head. From 1892 to 1895 there was in force a mild protective tariff, imposed by an Opportunist Ministry; but in the latter year the electorate pronounced strongly for free trade. The result was that the total trade rose to nearly 38 millions, equal to £30 per head. For the years 1893-4-5 the total imports were £50,000,000, and the exports £65,750 000. The trade with the United Kingdom was—imports, 19¾ millions; exports, 25¾ millions, as compared with imports from foreign countries 4¾ millions, and exports 12¾ millions. The largest items of export were:—Wool, £27,615,000; silver, £9,979,000; tallow, £2,435,000; coal, £2,394,000; hides and skins, £1,634,000; live stock, £1,583,000; meat, £1,443; gold (other than coin), £1,020,000. The lecturer went on to give statistics as to the shipping, &c., and urged that Sydney Harbour had unrivalled advantages, while there were many other commodious coastal ports. The population of Sydney on Dec. 31st, 1895, was 410,000, while the annual value of property for rating purposes was £5,352,920, being £1,000,000 greater than Glasgow, the second city in the United Kingdom. New South Wales had the freest tariff in the world. Nothing was taxed but narcotics and stimulants. To make up the revenue they had an income tax of 6d. per £1 and a land tax of 1d. in the £1 on the unimproved value. The electors of the colony had on every occasion when they had the opportunity voted for free trade. The total public revenue of the colony was £9,000,000, and the expenditure in 1895 left a surplus of a third of a million. The public debt of £62,000,000—£56,000,000 of which was owing in London—was incurred for reproductive works, and was amply assured. The deposits in banking institutions reached £40,000,000, and those in savings banks rose in 1895 to £8,000,000. The resources of the colony were unlimited, and there were indications of great progress in the future.

* Excluding Crown pastoral leases.

THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

What the *Times* terms "the litter of reports" on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland will surely have the effect of causing attention to be devoted to the great importance of the question of taxation. The vast concensus of opinion of those who have investigated this subject so far as Great Britain and Ireland are concerned, is to the effect that the latter country is over-taxed to the extent of between two and a half to three millions. This all sections of the Irish representatives seem determined to put an end to, but the question comes to be, how is this to be accomplished? The difficulty arises from our indirect taxes, which are levied without any reference to justice in taxation.

In the first place, the articles subject to indirect taxation are not consumed equally per head of the population of the different countries. The national drink of Ireland and Scotland is whisky, that of England is beer. Now it was admitted by Sir Alfred Milner, the Chairman of the Inland Revenue Board, that whilst the tax on spirits—the article more generally consumed in Ireland—is equal to from two-thirds to three-fourths of the price, the tax upon beer—which is the popular article of consumption in England– is only about one-sixth of the price. This shows clearly how impossible it is to raise equal contributions from the different nationalities towards the Imperial revenue by indirect taxes upon articles of consumption.

Again, the reports bear unequivocal testimony to the fact that these indirect taxes bear with great severity upon the poorer classes as compared with their incidence upon the wealthy. To quote one of the many paragraphs of the report of the late Mr. Childers, which were adopted by the majority of the present Commission: "The main cause of the inequality in the incidence of taxation may be stated to be that tea, tobacco, and spirits, articles which the average Irishman consumes equally or almost equally with other inhabitants of the United Kingdom, are more or less heavily taxed, while the income out of which he can purchase them is very much smaller."

This matter, when viewed in the light of the Home Rule agitation may be confined to Ireland, but otherwise it is impossible to erect geographical barriers. The same arguments will apply with equal force to the different classes in the United Kingdom as a whole. The members of the Commission are afraid of the logical outcome of their argument. It is true that they say:—"It is universally admitted by all economists that the pressure of taxation upon small incomes is much heavier in proportion than upon large ones. It is, as Mr. Mill states, not the same thing to take £2 from a man who has £40 as to take £4 from a man who has £80, or £40 from a man who has £800. The sacrifice imposed upon the taxpayer is greater upon a man from whom you take £2 out of £40 than it is upon a man from whom you take £40 out of £800, although the proportion is the same. Sir Edward Hamilton also admitted the same principle. He said:—"The amount of a man's income is not necessarily a test of his capacity to bear taxation. . . . Perhaps a better test of the amount which the taxpayer can afford to pay for being governed, protected, and educated, is the residue remaining after bare necessities of life have been spent and met."

This is a plain statement of principle, but they shrink from adopting it when it comes to the test, for they quote with approval Mr. Childers' remark that "it would be, in our opinion, impossible to lay down as a rule of finance the principle that there should be no kind of taxation of income below a fixed level."

Mr. D. A. Wells, the distinguished American economist, protests against the idea that men are born to be taxed; and there are, we are glad to say, many others who now are coming to perceive that men are taxed in order to raise the necessary revenue for communal purposes, not that the revenue is raised so that all men may contribute towards it. We have dealt with the question as to the methods of raising the public revenues in our article on the Rating Bill and Local Taxation,

and would consequently not refer to it here. We may, however, point out to those who insist that if all indirect taxes were abolished, the people, not being taxed, would cease to take any interest in seeing that the national expenditure was conducted economically, that since those who pay only by indirect taxes are not aware they are paying, such taxes cannot have any beneficial effect in making them take an interest in financial reform.

It is difficult to find the true amounts raised in taxes in Great Britain and Ireland respectively. For instance, if a pound of tea is landed and pays duty in London, and is subsequently sold and consumed in Ireland, the duty on that tea is collected in London, but really paid in the retail price of the tea in Ireland. The following is an estimate of the true revenue derived from Ireland since 1819. (1) the revenue actually collected in Great Britain and Ireland for every tenth year from 1819 to 1890, (2) the estimated true revenue at each of these dates :—

TABLE I.—SHOWING REVENUE AS COLLECTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FOR EVERY TENTH YEAR FROM 1819 TO 1890, WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGES AND AMOUNTS PER HEAD IN EACH COUNTRY.

	Great Britain. Revenue as Collected.	Ireland. Revenue as Collected.	Total Revenue.	Great Britain. Per-centage.	Ireland. Per-centage.	Great Britain. Per Head.	Ireland. Per Head.
	£	£	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1819-20.....	52,605,508	5,253,909	57,859,417	90·8	9·2	3 14 8	0 15 5
1829-30.....	50,928,489	4,461,217	55,389,706	92·0	8·0	3 2 8	0 11 4
1839-40.	47,286,842	4,574,150	51,860,992	91·2	8·8	2 11 0	0 11 2
1849-50.....	53,128,685	4,338,091	57,466,776	92·4	7·6	2 11 1	0 13 2
1859-60.....	63,889,246	7,097,904	70,987,150	89·7	10·3	2 15 3	1 4 3
1869-70.....	68,255,547	7,331,058	75,586,605	90·0	10·0	2 12 4	1 7 1
1879-80.....	72,344,244	7,831,376	80,175,620	89·9	10·1	2 8 10	1 10 3
1889-90.....	85,565,595	9,005,932	94,571,527	90·3	9·7	2 11 8	1 18 3
1893-94.....	88,728,428	9,650,649	98,379,077	90·2	9·8	—	—

NOTE.—In Table I. the revenue as collected in Great Britain includes that revenue which is attributable to Imperial sources and derived therefore neither from Great Britain nor from Ireland (*see* Return C. 313 of 1894, page 28). This revenue has been deducted from Table II. The annual amount of such revenue is the difference between the totals in Tables I. and II.

TABLE II.—SHOWING TRUE REVENUE, AS ESTIMATED BY THE TREASURY, OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FOR EVERY TENTH YEAR FROM 1819 TO 1890, WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE AND AMOUNTS PER HEAD FOR EACH COUNTRY.

	Great Britain. Estimated true Revenue.	Ireland. Estimated true Revenue.	Total Revenue.	Great Britain. Per-centage.	Ireland. Per-centage.	Great Britain. Per Head.	Ireland. Per Head.
	£	£	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1820	51,445,764	5,256,564	56,702,328	90·7	9·3	3 13 0	0 15 5
1830	49,637,892	5,502,125	55,140,017	90·0	10·0	3 1 1	0 14 2
1840	46,262,412	5,415,889	51,678,301	89·5	10·5	2 9 11	0 13 2
1850	51,870,866	4,861,465	56,732,331	91·4	8·6	2 9 11	0 14 9
1860	61,386,845	7,700,334	69,087,179	88·9	11·1	2 13 1	1 6 7
1870	65,600,612	7,426,332	73,026,944	89·8	10·2	2 10 4	1 7 5
1880	69,760,870	7,280,856	77,041,726	90·5	9·5	2 7 0	1 8 2
1890	84,851,809	7,863,661	92,715,470	91·5	8·5	2 11 5	1 13 5
1894	89,286,978	7,568,649	96,855,627	92·2	7·8	—	—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTIMATED LOCAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN IRELAND, AND THE BALANCE OF TRUE REVENUE WHICH IS AVAILABLE FOR IMPERIAL SERVICES AFTER SUCH EXPENDITURE HAS BEEN MET.

	Revenue as Collected.	Adjustment (+) or (—).	Estimated True Revenue.	Estimated Local Expenditure.	Balance available for Imperial Services.
	£	£	£	£	£
1819–20	5,253,909	+ 2,655	5,256,564	1,564,880	3,691,684
1829–30	4,461,217	+1,040,908	5,502,125	1,345,549	4,156,576
1839–40	4,574,150	+ 841,739	5,415,889	1,789,567	3,626,322
1849–50	4,338,091	+ 523,374	4,861,465	2,247,687	2,613,778
1859–60	7,097,994	+ 602,430	7,700,334	2,304,334	5,396,000
1869–70	7,331,058	+ 95,274	7,426,332	2,938,122	4,488,210
1879–80	7,831,376	— 550,520	7,280,856	4,054,549	3,226,307
*1889–90	9,005,932	—1,271,254	7,734,678	5,057,708	2,676,970
*1890–91	9,301,463	—1,506,988	7,794,475	5,723,399	2,071,076
*1891–92	9,639,331	—1,671,226	7,968,105	6,021,810	1,946,295
*1892–93	9,425,177	—1,986,780	7,438,397	5,540,508	1,897,889
*1893–94	9,650,649	—2,082,000	7,568,649	5,602,555	1,966,094

In regard to Irish expenditure, Lords Farrer and Welby and Mr. B. W. Currie say:—We have shown that Irish taxation has increased largely since 1820. The true revenue of Ireland is estimated for 1820 at £5,256,564; in 1893 at £7,568,649. But the difference between these sums does not swell the contributions of Ireland to the National Debt, and to the military and naval establishments of the two countries. That contribution is represented by the surplus of revenue remaining after the civil expenditure in Ireland itself has been defrayed. In 1820 the surplus was £3,691,684; in 1893, £1,966,094. To the surplus in 1893 should perhaps be added the amount by which the charge of the constabulary exceeds proportionally the police charge in Great Britain; for that excess may be held to represent an Imperial force required for the maintenance of order in the empire. The whole of the remainder is absorbed by increased civil expenditure in Ireland.

Let us take certain items of expenditure by way of illustration. The ratio of population between England and Wales on the one hand, and Ireland on the other, is about 100 to 15. One would suppose that the expenditure on a service in Ireland proportionate to that which for a similar service satisfies England, would, to say the least, be considered liberal. We, therefore, compare the actual cost of certain services in Ireland with the cost which would be incurred if they did not exceed 15 per cent. of similar services in England and Wales.

	Actual Cost.	15 per Cent of the Charge for similar Services in England.	Excess of actual Cost.
	£	£	£
1. Five civil departments, viz., Local Government Board, Registrar-General, Veterinary Department, Lunacy Inspection, Public Record..	78,738	45,731	33,007
2. Legal salaries charged on Consolidated Fund	104,728	40,420	64,308
3. Legal salaries on Votes	231,925	132,852	99,073
	415,311	218,903	197,388
The actual charge for civil pensions in Ireland is about.....	83,000	41,800	42,000

This expenditure in Ireland is double the expenditure which would be incurred if these services were organised on the scale which suffices for wealthy England; and there can be no doubt of the reason—viz., that the expenses in Ireland are paid out of the common purse.

The expenditure of Belgium may be compared not unfairly with that of Ireland. In Belgium, as in Ireland, government is centralised, and the functions of administration are extended. The imports and exports of Belgium, excluding transit trade, are valued at £117,000,000 in 1893, those of Ireland are guessed at £45,000,000. In short, if Ireland is said to be poor, Belgium is beyond question prosperous, wealthy, and progressive, yet the charge of Civil Government in Ireland for 1892-3 was £4,544,000, while the charge for like

* The figures for these years do not correspond with those shown in the various Financial Relations Papers owing to the recent revision of the tobacco figures; *see* Parliamentary Paper C.—7720 of 1895—Appendix IV.

purposes in Belgium in 1893 was £2,600,000. We therefore state the case much against Belgium if we reckon in broad figures her expenditure to that of Ireland as 3 to 4½. That is, Civil Administration in Belgium (population 6,300,000 in 1893) costs less than 10s. a head, in Ireland 19s. 7d., or double. Looking to special items, we find that the salaries provided in the Belgian estimates for the fifteen judges of the two courts of justice are barely £6,000 per annum, while Ireland pays her Lord Chancellor £8,000.

The following table summarises various proportions per cent. in Great Britain and Ireland respectively :—

	Gt. Brit.	Ireland.	Total.
1. Property assessed to Death Duties (average of 1890-1, 1891-2, and 1892-3)	94·33	5·67	100
2. Property assessed to Income-Tax (average 1890-1, 1891-2, 1892-3)	95·47	4·53	100
3. Estimated amount of capital (1885)	95·55	4·45	100
4. Gross railway receipts (average of 1891, 1892, and 1893)	96·06	3·94	100
5. Savings Banks deposits (31st December, 1893).....	94·93	5·07	100
6. Amount of Money Orders issued (1893)	94·46	5·54	100
7. Amount of Postal Orders issued (1893)	95·27	4·73	100
8. Number of letters &c., delivered by Post-Office (1893-4)	94·07	5·93	100
9. Number of Telegrams forwarded (1893-4)	94·38	5·62	100
10. Number of Paupers relieved	89·71	10·29	100
11. Estimated total income :			
(1) Mr. Leone Levi's estimate (1882-3).....	92·85	7·15	100
(2) Mr. Giffen's estimate (1883)	94·33	5·67	100
12. Estimated Expenditure on—			
(1) Tea (1892-3).....	86·00	14·00	100
(2) Tobacco ,, ...	86·20	13·80	100
(3) Spirits ,, ...	88·77	11·23	100
(4) Beer ,, ...	93·37	6·63	100
Total	90·42	9·58	100
Population (middle of 1892)	87·83	12·17	100
Taxation (1892-3) :—Indirect Taxes..	88·48	11·52	100
Direct Taxes	95·90	4·10	100
Total Taxes	91·74	8·26	100
Contributions to Imperial expenditure (1892-3)	96·53	3·47	100

In a postscript the Commissioners say : "The inquiries instituted by the Royal Commissioners tend to the conclusion that too much revenue has been credited to Ireland under the head of Tobacco in the 'Financial Relations' papers, which have been already laid before Parliament. Should that conclusion be established, the true revenue of Ireland, and consequently the Irish contribution to Imperial expenditure, will to some extent, perhaps to the extent of about £200,000 in 1893-4, be reduced ; while, of course, the true revenue of Great Britain, and consequently the British contribution to Imperial expenditure, will *pro tanto* be augmented."

The conclusions arrived at by the various members of the Commission are as follow :—

The late Mr. Hugh C. E. Childers (former chairman of the Commission) : The taxable capacity of Ireland may be taken as 1 to 19, and that Ireland is over-taxed to the extent of over 2¼ millions per annum.

The O'Conor Don (chairman), Messrs. J. E. Redmond, Charles E. Martin, W. A. Hunter, and G. W. Wolff : That Ireland's taxable capacity is as 1 to 20, and that Ireland is over-taxed 2⅜ millions per annum.

Lord Farrer, Lord Welby, and Mr. B. W. Currie put the taxable capacity at 1-20th to 1-21st, and 2½ millions over-taxation.

Mr. Thomas Sexton and Mr. Henry Slattery : Taxable capacity 1 to 36, and 3 millions over-taxation.

The Hon. Edward Blake : Taxable capacity, 1-20th, and £2,850,000 over-taxation.

Sir David Barbour : 1-20th taxable capacity ; 1 million over-taxation.

Sir Thomas Sutherland says : "Viewing the questions submitted to the Commission in the light in which they stand in the preceding brief review of the case presented for consideration, I hold strongly that no standard or principle of taxation has been discovered that could be made to operate more equitably on those who contribute to the Imperial revenue, either by direct taxes on their personal means or by indirect taxes on commodities consumed, than the system which is at present in force, which deals with units of population, and not with geographical areas : a system which cannot in my opinion be superseded so long as the United Kingdom is under one Government and one Exchequer."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Passengers.

Year.	No. of Passengers Killed and Injured from causes beyond their own control, from Accidents to Trains. Killed.	Injured.	Number of Passenger Journeys (exclusive of Journeys by Season-ticket Holders).	Proportion Returned as Killed and Injured (from causes beyond their own control) to Number Carried. Killed.	Injured.
1874	86	1,613	477,840,411	1 in 5,556,284	1 in 296,243
1875	17	1,212	506,975,234	1 in 29,882,073	1 in 418,296
1876	38	1,279	538,287,295	1 in 14,165,455	1 in 420,865
1877	11	664	551,593,654	1 in 50,144,876	1 in 830,713
1878	24	1,173	565,024,455	1 in 23,542,685	1 in 481,692
1879	*75	602	562,732,890	1 in 7,503,105	1 in 934,772
1880	29	904	603,885,025	1 in 20,823,586	1 in 668,013
1881	23	987	622,160,000	1 in 27,050,435	1 in 630,354
1882	18	803	654,838,295	1 in 36,379,905	1 in 815,489
1883	11	662	683,718,137	1 in 62,156,194	1 in 1,032,806
1884	31	864	694,991,860	1 in 22,419,092	1 in 804,388
1885	6	436	697,213,031	1 in 116,202,171	1 in 1,599,112
1886	8	615	725,584,390	1 in 90,698,049	1 in 1,179,812
1887	25	538	733,670,000	1 in 29,346,800	1 in 1,363,699
1888	11	594	742,499,164	1 in 67,530,000	1 in 1,250,555
1889	†88	†1,016	775,183,073	1 in 8,808,875	1 in 762,975
1890	18	496	817,744,046	1 in 45,430,224	1 in 1,648,677
1891	5	875	845,463,668	1 in 169,092,733	1 in 966,244
1892	21	601	864,435,388	1 in 41,163,589	1 in 1,438,328
1893	17	484	873,177,052	1 in 51,363,356	1 in 1,804,084
1894	16	347	911,412,926	1 in 56,963,307	1 in 2,626,550
1895	5	399	929,770,909	1 in 185,954,182	1 in 2,330,253

Number of Season Tickets Issued in 1895, 1,196,827.

Railway Servants.

Year.	By Train Accidents. Killed.	Injured.	By Accidents on Railways, exclusive of Train Accidents. Killed.	Injured.	Proportion of Accidents occurring to Servants of Companies by Train and other Accidents to the whole number employed, on the assumption mentioned below.‡ Killed.	Injured.	Total Nos. Employed. (The Figures in *italics* are Estimated.)‡
1874	46	271	742	2,544	1 in 320	1 in 89	250,000
1875	21	239	744	3,379	*1 in 334*	*1 in 70*	*255,000*
1876	28	236	645	2,364	*1 in 336*	*1 in 100*	*260,000*
1877	22	154	620	2,009	*1 in 414*	*1 in 123*	*265,000*
1878	15	156	529	1,847	*1 in 500*	*1 in 135*	*270,000*
1879	8	118	444	1,836	*1 in 619*	*1 in 143*	*280,000*
1880	23	118	523	1,962	*1 in 531*	*1 in 139*	*290,000*
1881	19	168	502	2,278	*1 in 576*	*1 in 123*	*300,000*
1882	21	153	532	2,423	*1 in 570*	*1 in 122*	*315,000*
1883	11	87	543	2,373	*1 in 593*	*1 in 134*	*330,000*
1884	23	115	523	2,204	1 in 634	1 in 149	346,426
1885	13	81	438	2,036	*1 in 768*	*1 in 163*	*346,426*
1886	4	81	421	1,929	*1 in 815*	*1 in 172*	*346,426*
1887	8	109	414	1,966	*1 in 821*	*1 in 167*	*346,426*
1888	7	93	389	2,100	*1 in 874*	*1 in 157*	*346,426*
1889	4	117	431	2,652	1 in 877	1 in 138	381,626
1890	12	147	487	2,975	*1 in 765*	*1 in 122*	*381,626*
1891	12	154	537	3,007	*1 in 695*	*1 in 121*	*381,626*
1892	9	92	525	2,823	*1 in 714*	*1 in 130*	*381,626*
1893	10	73	450	2,558	*1 in 829*	*1 in 145*	*381 626*
1894	6	62	473	2,649	*1 in 796*	*1 in 140*	*381,626*
1895	12	88	430	2,566	1 in 1,052	1 in 175	465,112

NOTE.—These figures include accidents to Contractors' Servants, of whom 8 were killed and 18 injured during the year 1895. The number of Contractors' Servants cannot be estimated.

* Including 73 persons lost in the Tay Bridge disaster.
† Including 80 killed and 262 injured in collision near Armagh.
‡ The numbers employed are known accurately only for the years 1874, 1884, 1889, and 1895. The figures printed in *italics* are estimated for the years 1875 to 1883, and those from 1885 to 1888 and 1890 to 1894 are calculated upon the numbers given in the years 1884 and 1889 respectively.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MONEY.

Weights and Measures with the English Equivalents.

Foreign.	Eng. Equiv.
RUSSIA.	
Verste	·663 of a Mile
Sq. Verste	·44 of a Sq. Mile
Pood	36 lbs. Avoir.
Berkovets	360 lbs. ,,
Tchetvert	5·77 Imp. Bush.
Dessiatine	2·7 Acres
Vedro	2·7 Imp. Gals.
DENMARK.	
Dansk Mil	4·68 Miles
Geo. Mil	4·61 Miles
Geo. Sq. Mil	21·195 Sq. Miles
Töndeland	1·36 Acres
Tönde (Corn)	3·8 Imp. Bushs.
Tönde (Coal)	4·6775 Bushels
Pund	1·102 lbs. Avoir.
GREECE.	
Ocque	2·84 lbs. Avoir.
Quintal	123·2 lbs. Avoir.
Livre	1·1 lbs. Avoir.
Drachme	$\frac{1}{6}$ of an Ounce
EGYPT.	
Oke	2·75136 lbs. Avoir.
Cantar	99·05 lbs. Avoir.
Ardeb of Wheat (118 Okes)	324·6 lbs. Avoir.
Ardeb of Maize (118 Okes)	324·6 lbs. Avoir.
Ardeb of Barley (88 Okes)	242·6 lbs. Avoir.
Ardeb of Rice (152 Okes)	418·3 lbs. Avoir
UNITED STATES.	
Bushel (Winchester)	·9694 of Imp. Bush., or 33 Win. Bush. = 32 Imp. Bushels.
Gallon (old English)	·833 of an Imp. Gal., or 6 U.S. Gals. = 5 Imperial Gallons.
Short Ton	2000 lbs. Avoir.
Long Ton	2240 lbs. Avoir.

Foreign.	Eng. Equiv.
CHINA.	
Tael (weight)	1·33 ozs.
Catty	1·33 lbs. Avoir.
Picul	133⅓ lbs. Avoir.
Ts'un	1·41 Inches
Ch'ih	1·175 Feet
Chang	11·75 Feet
Li	2,115 Feet
JAPAN.	
Ri	2·4403 Miles
Square Ri	5·9552 Sq. Miles
Tchô (Long Measure)	5·4229 Chains
Tchô carré (Land Measure)	2·4507 Acres
Ken	1·9884 Yards
Tsubo	3·9538 Sq. Yards
Kokou (liquid)	39·7033 Gallons
Kokou (dry)	4·9629 Bushels
Shô (liquid)	1·5881 Quarts
Shô (dry)	0·1985 Pecks
Kwan	8·2817 lbs. Avoir
NORWAY, SWEDEN, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, GERMAN EMPIRE, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, ROUMANIA, AND BULGARIA.	
Mètre	1·09 yard.
Kilomètre	·621 of a Mile
Square Kilomètre	·386 of a Sq. Mile
Are	·0247 Acres
Hectare	2·47 Acres
Cub. Mètre	1·308 Cubic Yds.
Mètre	1·094ys. or 3·28ft.
Kilogramme	2·204 lbs. Avoir.
Quintal, Metrique / Centner	220·4 lbs. Avoir.
Tonneau (Coals)	2204 lbs. Avoir.
Hectolitre (liquid measure)	22 Imp. Gals.
Hectolitre (Cereals, &c.)	2·75 Imp. Bush.

Money with the English Equivalents.

Countries.	Foreign.	Eng. Equiv. £ s. d.
RUSSIA	Credit Rouble	0 2 0
	Metallic Rouble (Gold)	0 3 2
NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK	Krone / Krona / Krone	0 1 1⅛ = 18 to £
GERMAN EMPIRE	Mark	0 1 0
	Krone	0 10 0
	Doppel Krone	1 0 0
HOLLAND	Gulden	0 1 8 = 12 to £
BELGIUM, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND	Franc	0 0 $9\frac{6}{16}$ = 25 to £
PORTUGAL	Milreis	0 4 6
SPAIN	Peseta	0 0 $9\frac{6}{16}$
ITALY	Lira	= 25 to £
AUSTRIA, HUNGARY	Krone	0 0 10 = 24 to £
	Gulden	0 1 8 = 12 to £

Countries.	Foreign.	Eng. Equiv. £ s. d.
GREECE, BULGARIA, ROUMANIA	Drachma / Lew / Leu	0 0 $9\frac{6}{16}$ = 25 to £
TURKEY	Piastre	0 0 2·16 = 100=18s.
EGYPT	L.Egyptian(100Piasts)	1 0 $6\frac{1}{4}$
	Piastre	0 0 2·46 = $97\frac{1}{2}$ to £
UNIT. STATES, MEXICO	Dollar	0 4 2
VENEZUELA	Bolivar	0 0 $9\frac{6}{16}$ = 25 to £
CHILI	Peso Fuerte	0 4 2
PERU	Sol	0 4 0
BRAZIL	Milreis	0 2 3
ARGENTINE RP.	Peso Nacional (gold)	0 4 0
URUGUAY	Peso Fuerte	0 4 2
PARAQUAY	Peso	0 4 0
CHINA	Tael (Aver. value, 1893)	0 3 $11\frac{1}{4}$
JAPAN	Yen	0 2 $6\frac{7}{10}$

NOTE.—The equivalents are not in all cases the exact equivalents at the exchange of the day, but rates which are convenient for comparisons over long periods. This applies especially to those countries with inconvertible paper currencies.

In the case of the South American Republics, where the dollar is taken at 4s. or 4s. 2d., it will be observed that the official values are below the real values, and it has been deemed unnecessary to make any further allowance for the depreciation of the money.

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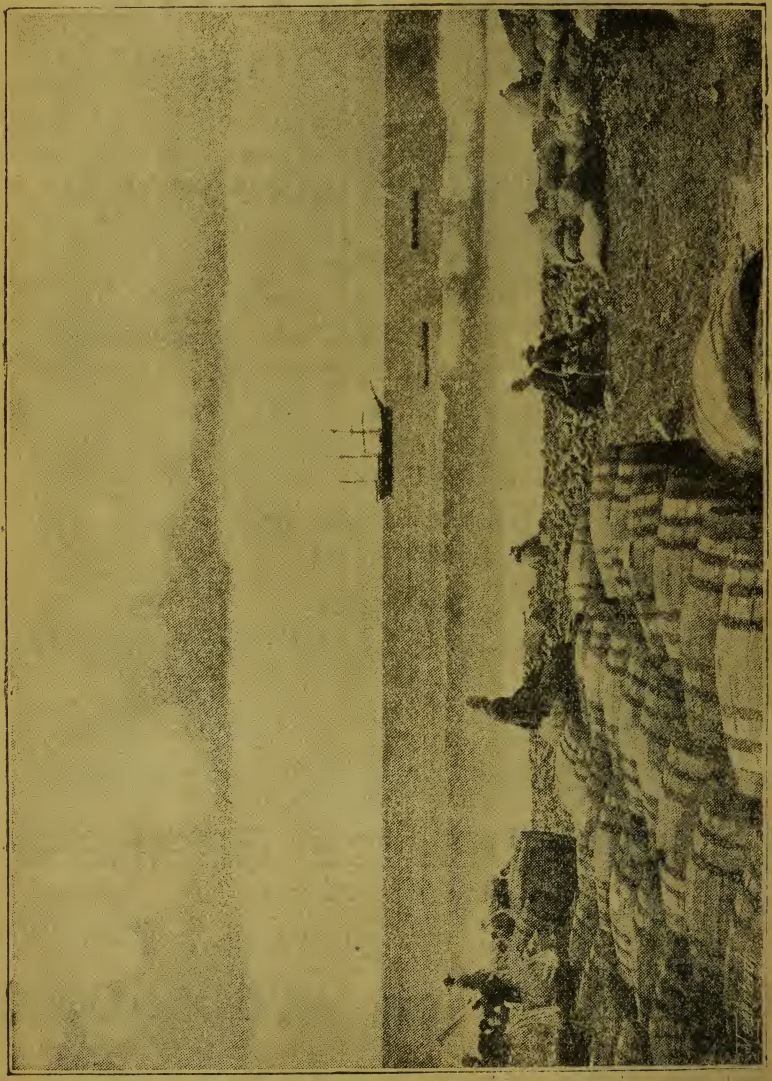

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